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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1903

FORTIETH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR

1903

EDITED BY

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

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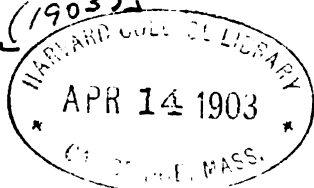
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Minot Fund

Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.



APR 26 1916

PREFACE.

THE alterations made in the YEAR-BOOK for 1903 comprise not only the renewal of the great mass of statistical and other material which it contains, but also information consequent upon recent important events. Further details of the recent censuses taken in various countries—the British Empire (especially India), France, Germany, and other European countries, the United States—have been embodied. Information bearing on the final incorporation of the two South African Republics in the British Empire has been introduced. Important alterations have had to be made under England and Wales in connection with the new Education Act. A new section has been devoted to Tripoli (under Turkey), about which in previous editions no information was given. Several preliminary tables, maps and diagrams, illustrating matters of wide interest, have been introduced ; and we are specially obliged to M. J. Bertillon, Chef des Travaux Statistiques, of Paris, for permission to make use of his valuable tables, illustrating the varying rate of increase in the population of different countries over a long series of years. In all cases, as usual, the most recent available statistics have been used. Mr. Fred. T. Jane has again carefully revised the Navies of the different countries. For the method of rating adopted for the Navy Tables in the YEAR BOOK reference may be made to Mr. Jane's Introductory Tables.

Special attention is directed to the Additions and Corrections in the Introductory pages, particularly to the additional statistics under India, kindly supplied by the Director of the Indian Census, but received too late to insert in the body of the work.

My colleague, Mr. Renwick, and myself must once again express our deep indebtedness to the various Government bureaux and the many individuals who have so generously continued to lend us their co-operation.

J. S. K.

“STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK” OFFICE,
ST. MARTIN'S STREET,
LONDON, W.C.

February 24, 1903.

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	Area. Sq. miles.	Population	Revenue £	Expenditure £	Debt £
United Kingdom ¹	120,979	41,952,510	142,997,999	195,522,215	747,911,100
India:—British India ²	1,087,404	281,898,807	75,272,291	73,602,067	227,176,400
States and Agencies	679,393	62,461,549	—	—	—
Total India	1,766,797	294,360,356	75,272,291	73,602,087	227,176,400
Colonies—					
Europe:—Gibraltar	2	27,460	71,107	68,112	18,700
Malta and Gozo	117	188,141	385,698	394,508	79,100
Total Europe	119	215,601	456,805	457,620	97,800
Asia:—Aden and Perim	80	41,222	—	—	—
Ceylon ³	25,365	3,578,333	1,762,473	1,947,783	3,606,800
Hong Kong ⁴	407	886,159	877,894	856,069	341,800
Labuan ⁴	30	8,411	9,642	13,267	—
Straits Settlements ⁴	1,472	572,249	674,828	701,021	—
Total Asia	27,354	4,586,374	3,224,837	3,518,680	3,948,600
Africa:—Ascension	35	430	—	—	—
Basutoland	10,293	264,100	104,284	64,809	—
Cape Colony	276,775	2,433,000	7,957,499	7,090,161	31,393,400
Mauritius ³	739	378,040	463,330	456,030	1,186,600
Seychelles ³	143	19,343	48,682	40,182	19,000
Natal	29,200	925,118	2,970,742	2,480,932	10,574,100
Orange River Col.	48,330	307,500	—	—	—
Transvaal Col.	119,140	1,094,100	—	—	—
St. Helena	47	3,342	24,614	14,925	—
Gambia	69	13,500	43,726	48,518	—
Gold Coast	40,000	1,500,000	471,193	472,530	—
Lagos	3,460	85,600	275,022	235,495	1,066,100
Sierra Leone	4,000	77,000	186,908	173,467	—
Total Africa	582,226	7,001,078	12,650,950	11,977,089	44,239,900
America:—Bermudas	20	17,535	49,436	51,278	49,200
Canada ⁴	3,048,710	5,371,315	10,886,860	9,726,244	72,890,200
Falkland Is., &c.	7,500	2,076	15,476	17,039	—
British Guiana	104,000	294,000	523,512	522,631	992,100
British Honduras ⁴	7,560	37,650	60,224	51,273	34,700
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁴	162,300	217,100	423,407	416,086	3,570,900
Bahamas	4,470	54,358	77,780	81,135	111,600
Jamaica and Turks Is.	4,370	771,900	925,703	887,586	3,867,100
Barbados	166	195,600	179,972	175,350	428,600
Leeward Islands	700	127,440	123,450	132,397	286,300
Windward Islands	500	162,800	161,918	161,915	310,800
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	279,700	712,394	731,160	902,500
Total America	3,842,064	7,581,474	14,140,132	12,955,189	83,534,000
Australasia:—N. S. Wales	310,370	1,379,700	10,806,543	10,772,862	61,479,600
Victoria	87,390	1,208,710	7,702,818	7,589,310	50,013,600
Queensland	668,500	510,520	4,096,290	4,624,479	38,534,400
South Australia	903,700	364,800	2,661,549	2,897,108	26,448,800
Western Australia	975,920	194,800	3,142,912	2,884,953	11,709,900
Tasmania	26,215	174,230	826,163	870,442	9,095,500
Total Commonwealth	2,972,595	3,832,850	29,235,275	29,639,154	197,281,000
New Zealand	104,470	787,640	6,217,789	5,957,202	52,966,400
Fiji	7,740	120,950	113,853	104,978	196,400
New Guinea	90,540	350,000	15,114	22,849	2,100,000
Total Australasia	3,175,345	5,091,410	35,582,031	35,724,178	250,446,000
Total Colonies	7,077,108	24,425,932	66,054,755	64,632,706	382,266,000
Total U.K., India, and Colonies	8,964,884	860,788,798	284,825,045	333,757,008	1,357,354,000
PROTECTORATES.					
Asia	120,400	1,200,000	—	—	—
Africa	2,160,000	35,000,000	—	—	—
Pacific	800	30,000	—	—	—
Total Protectorates	2,281,200	36,230,000	—	—	—
Total British Empire	11,146,084	896,968,798	—	—	—

¹ Including bullion and specie. ² The population given for the United Kingdom is that of 1902; the finance that of 1901-1902; the commerce that of 1901; the shipping that of 1901. ³ For India, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles the rupee is taken

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—1902.

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		Imports from U.K. ¹	Exports to U.K. ¹	Registered Tonnage.		Tonnage entered and cleared.	Rail- ways. Miles
		£	£	Sailing.	Steam.		
554,117,504	373,879,370	—	—	1,990,627	7,617,793	97,351,013	22,078
73,075,837	90,663,811	45,869,469	28,636,412	19,962	44,162	8,269,430	25,373
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73,075,837	90,663,811	45,869,469	28,636,412	19,962	44,162	8,269,430	25,373
—	—	—	—	1,394	1,465	8,330,622	—
—	—	—	—	5,045	1,529	7,076,355	8
—	—	—	—	6,439	2,904	15,406,977	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,441,000	—
7,508,462	5,998,963	2,058,306	8,343,916	14,556	1,020	9,028,570	297
283,497	227,699	—	—	6,818	29,543	14,559,141	—
29,744,855	25,544,658	3,116,678	5,196,801	40,318	28,872	15,055,336	10
37,635,814	31,766,340	6,174,984	8,540,717	61,687	59,436	44,449,571	307
—	166,894	—	—	—	—	—	—
23,992,031	10,873,273	14,198,748	10,084,550	331	6,732	9,979,133	2,465
3,161,540	2,931,606	880,181	323,363	5,173	99	782,008	104
101,151	148,825	40,073	46,514	—	—	338,464	—
10,187,704	2,067,737	6,003,133	937,132	342	1,762	3,594,423	600
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	774
105,645	4,724	100,675	4,724	—	—	253,602	—
252,647	283,667	116,920	26,058	—	—	285,071	—
1,795,187	559,733	1,821,107	254,129	1,711	132	1,416,855	126
737,285	909,232	572,350	285,711	—	—	975,446	125
548,236	304,010	411,578	87,587	—	—	1,249,808	70
40,881,516	18,199,201	24,244,765	12,049,768	7,557	8,725	18,874,815	4,671
526,866	104,631	168,561	3,333	6,980	64	932,253	—
39,126,478	40,374,171	8,839,349	21,642,936	492,795	182,832	14,543,062	18,812
74,765	104,751	67,660	102,796	182	—	193,859	—
1,414,769	1,833,624	703,268	752,418	1,770	1,230	725,867	95
252,511	285,514	76,853	130,846	4,498	1,326	414,795	—
1,546,268	1,717,804	478,484	376,426	105,161	9,392	1,408,293	656
324,720	176,884	68,072	14,231	—	—	1,010,007	—
1,786,738	1,979,291	861,063	409,858	—	—	2,297,146	183
1,021,680	950,175	462,708	68,316	47, 1	6,932	1,476,166	28
375,924	321,363	160,827	60,364	—	—	1,795,868	—
704,139	433,792	349,846	286,917	—	—	2,769,929	—
2,651,600	2,445,651	920,509	706,173	—	—	1,326,067	81
49,795,958	50,727,651	13,157,200	24,554,613	658,652	201,776	28,893,362	19,855
26,928,218	27,351,124	10,102,941	7,647,968	61,521	78,919	8,521,254	2,930
18,927,840	18,646,097	7,221,801	5,425,772	35,894	68,028	6,715,491	3,221
6,376,239	9,249,366	2,474,784	3,354,854	10,008	13,137	1,685,820	2,947
7,478,288	8,318,820	2,242,727	2,306,947	19,703	26,949	4,129,366	1,882
6,454,171	8,515,623	2,566,162	5,625,459	7,268	5,249	3,714,263	1,978
1,965,199	2,945,757	628,617	833,928	8,653	6,847	1,432,725	619
68,129,455	75,026,787	25,237,032	25,194,923	148,047	199,119	26,198,809	13,577
11,817,915	12,831,424	6,886,831	9,295,375	42,762	59,101	2,139,180	2,323
381,584	548,805	10,051	37,007	82	97	206,301	—
71,618	49,650	—	—	—	—	46,979	—
30,400,572	83,506,675	32,132,914	34,527,305	185,841	258,317	28,590,359	15,900
306,713,860	189,199,867	74,709,863	79,672,403	920,176	531,347	136,215,084	40,741
335,907,201	663,743,048	120,579,332	108,308,815	2,930,765	8,193,202	241,835,527	88,192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Is. 4d. ⁴ For Hong Kong, Labuan, and the Straits Settlements the dollar is taken at Is. 11d. ; for Canada, Newfoundland, and Honduras, at about 4s. 1½d. For Hong Kong, Malta, and Gibraltar there are no complete trade returns.

II.—FINANCE AND COMMERCE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following statistics relating to the financial and commercial condition of various countries have been put together for convenience of reference, not for the purpose of comparison. Revenue and expenditure, which in some states are raised and expended by local authorities, are in others included in the national accounts; debt in some countries is incurred merely for the sake of profitable investment, while in others it is unproductive and burdensome; in some states the creditors are citizens, while in others they are foreigners; debt charges generally include more or less amortisation, but sometimes only the interest is stated. With respect to trade, the figures in general (though not invariably) show the special imports (or those for home consumption), and the special exports (or those of home produce and manufactures). Specie and bullion are generally (not invariably) excluded. For the United Kingdom the general imports are given, and the exports of the produce and manufactures of the Kingdom. For the United Kingdom the values are the declared values; for the United States and Japan the invoice values; for other countries generally official values, each country having its own system of valuation. The statistics are, in most cases, for the calendar year 1901, or the fiscal year 1901-1902.

Countries.	Area. Sq. miles.	Population, and Pop. per sq. mille.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Debt.	Debt Charge.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria ¹ . Per head	115,900	26,150,710 ²²⁶	73,263,710 2l. 16s. 0d.	74,340,750 2l. 16s. 10d.	150,737,050 5l. 15s. 4d.	5,984,820 4s. 7d.	—	—
Hungary ¹ . Per head	125,430	19,254,560 ¹⁵⁴	43,10,873 2l. 5s. 6d.	45,909,708 2l. 7s. 8d.	213,290,200 11l. 1s. 6d.	10,590,225 11s. 6d.	47,815,980 2l. 9s. 8d.	62,716,210 2l. 11s. 9d.
Austria-Hungary ¹ . Per head	241,380	45,405,270 ¹⁸⁸	15,180,700 6s. 8d.	15,180,700 6s. 8d.	226,972,760 4l. 19s. 11d.	10,482,680 4s. 7d.	68,658,000 1l. 10s. 4d.	78,558,000 1l. 11s. 7d.
Belgium. Per head	11,370	6,693,550 ⁵⁸⁹	19,830,880 2l. 17s. 8d.	22,817,680 2l. 8s. 2d.	106,035,900 15l. 16s. 10d.	5,741,400 17s. 1d.	98,840,000 15l. 5s. 6d.	73,128,000 10l. 13s. 6d.
Bulgaria. Per head	88,080	9,744,280 ⁹⁸	3,811,480 1l. 0s. 4d.	3,808,900 1l. 0s. 3d.	10,400,000 2l. 15s. 6d.	520,000 2s. 9d.	2,801,760 11s. 11d.	3,310,800 17s. 8d.
Denmark. Per head	15,360	2,464,770 ¹⁶⁰	5,879,530 2l. 3s. 7d.	4,261,800 1l. 14s. 6d.	13,688,610 5l. 11s. 1d.	407,910 3s. 4d.	22,650,000 8l. 18s. 11d.	16,227,800 6l. 12s. 6d.
France. Per head	207,054	38,981,950 ¹³⁸	146,272,500 3l. 16s. 1d.	149,576,800 3l. 13s. 8d.	1,213,743,000 31l. 3s. 0d.	47,068,800 2l. 1s. 6d.	174,768,000 4l. 2s. 8d.	160,516,000 4l. 2s. 8d.
Germany. Per head	208,830	56,367,180 ²⁷⁰	115,615,750 2l. 1s. 0d.	117,246,050 2l. 1s. 7d.	121,782,500 2l. 3s. 2d.	4,427,150 1s. 7d.	285,516,900 5l. 1s. 4d.	225,682,300 4l. 0s. 1d.

Greece	25,014	2,408,810	2,401,000	2,341,800	82,037,800	404,020	0,000,000
Per head	.	97	11. 5s. 9d.	11. 3s. 4d.	131. 3s. 3d.	6s. 4d.	21. 6s. 7d.
Italy	110,050	82,475,950	70,307,300	74,341,900	506,539,800	23,148,000	68,730,500
Per head	.	294	21. 6s. 5d.	21. 6s. 9d.	151. 6s. 6d.	14s. 3d.	21. 2s. 2d.
Netherlands	12,650	5,293,280	12,754,110	12,742,000	95,089,890	2,801,810	170,683,000
Per head	.	416	21. 8s. 6d.	21. 3s. 7d.	181. 4s. 9d.	10s. 10d.	21. 8s. 2d.
Portugal	80,040	5,428,660	12,505,950	13,617,780	184,839,200	4,755,840	18,020,810
Per head	.	151	21. 6s. 1d.	21. 6s. 6d.	541. 1s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	21. 7s. 10d.
Rumania	50,720	5,912,520	8,728,800	8,063,400	57,280,620	3,457,640	11,697,480
Per head	.	116	11. 9s. 6d.	11. 7s. 3d.	91. 15s. 9d.	11s. 8d.	11. 19s. 7d.
Russia (European)	2,095,600	106,264,140	208,117,500	198,071,200	684,504,640	80,288,000	66,398,400
Per head	.	51	11. 19s. 2d.	11. 17s. 4d.	61. 9s. 10d.	6s. 8d.	13s. 6d.
Servia	18,680	2,493,770	2,980,722	2,959,700	16,747,400	776,880	1,761,400
Per head	.	134	11. 5s. 9d.	11. 5s. 8d.	61. 14s. 4d.	6s. 3d.	11. 0s. 9d.
Spain	194,760	18,618,100	40,928,600	39,491,080	410,407,300	16,552,500	88,871,000
Per head	.	97	21. 3s. 11d.	21. 2s. 5d.	227. 7s. 4d.	17s. 9d.	11. 9s. 9d.
Sweden	172,880	5,175,230	8,674,600	8,674,600	19,890,240	679,700	21,740,800
Per head	.	30	11. 13s. 6d.	11. 13s. 6d.	51. 14s. 11d.	2s. 7d.	11. 14s. 10d.
Norway	124,180	2,230,880	4,879,280	4,220,200	12,707,450	497,767	15,958,000
Per head	.	18	11. 19s. 0d.	11. 17s. 8d.	61. 15s. 6d.	4s. 5d.	11. 2s. 5d.
Switzerland	15,980	3,815,440	4,076,990	4,222,120	8,532,635	180,300	44,742,800
Per head	.	207	11. 4s. 7d.	11. 5s. 6d.	11. 1s. 3d.	1s. 1d.	84,524,600
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	716,150	23,631,600	17,034,970	17,816,600	143,000,000	2,038,100	157,99,11d.
Per head	.	33	14s. 5d.	15s. 1d.	61. 0s. 0d.	1s. 10d.	12,082,900
United Kingdom	190,980	41,607,550	142,998,000	195,522,220	768,443,390	23,650,000	521,990,200
Per head	.	544	31. 8s. 9d.	41. 15s. 11d.	18. 9s. 4d.	12s. 10d.	127. 10s. 11d.
United States	3,566,100	76,308,400	116,996,500	98,007,700	448,991,000	6,054,500	187,890,800
Per head	.	21	11. 10s. 8d.	11. 5s. 8d.	51. 17s. 8d.	1s. 7d.	21. 9s. 3d.
Japan	147,660	43,763,150	29,579,450	29,272,700	50,846,400	3,990,500	28,323,500
Per head	.	296	13s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	11. 3s. 3d.	1s. 10d.	12s. 11d.

¹ For Austria and Hungary separately the separate Revenue and Expenditure are stated; for Austria-Hungary the General Debt and the Common Revenue and Common Expenditure which is comprised also in the expenditure of the separate countries. The Commerce of Austria-Hungary is that of the Common Customs Territory; that of Hungary is its own external trade, over three-fourths of it being with Austria.

III.—RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1. CROWN LANDS. AREA ALIENATED, CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED, AND UNALIENATED, UP TO END OF 1901.

Colonies	Alienated		Conditionally alienated	Unalienated
	Acres	Amount realised	Acres	Acres
New South Wales	29,408,460	£ 47,874,214	20,044,703	147,878,293
Victoria	20,095,245	28,613,660	3,675,274	32,475,241
Queensland	13,533,468	8,001,731	2,791,664	411,512,948
South Australia	7,413,510	9,440,548	6,171,640	229,659,650
West Australia	3,468,878	536,225 ¹	3,347,456	617,772,466
Tasmania	416,513 ¹	477,382 ¹	4,893,961	11,884,039
New Zealand	23,870,638	16,138,400	99,039	42,891,763
Natal	624,161 ¹	374,589 ¹	—	—
Cape Colony	129,166,138	1,704,724	—	48,210,522
Ceylon	1,830,671	—	—	11,737,329
Jamaica	101,728	25,696	2,522,142	170,338
Trinidad	515,613	183,077	—	629,087

¹ Only for the years 1889-1901.

2. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

WHEAT. AREA AND YIELD IN 1900 AND 1901.

Colonies, &c.	Area. Acres		Yield. Bushels	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
India	17,437,646	21,941,834	182,572,248	245,751,032
New South Wales	1,530,609	1,389,434	16,173,771	14,786,059
Victoria	2,017,321	1,754,417	17,847,321	12,127,382
Queensland	79,304	87,232	1,194,088	1,692,222
South Australia	1,913,247	1,743,452	11,253,148	8,012,762
West Australia	74,308	93,707	774,653	933,101
Tasmania	51,825	44,084	1,110,421	963,662
Commonwealth	5,666,614	5,112,326	48,353,402	38,515,188
New Zealand	208,084	167,474	6,527,154	4,046,589
Canada :				
Ontario	1,445,545	1,278,635	30,310,070	21,515,780
New Brunswick	26,867	26,010	504,301	478,886
Manitoba	1,457,396	2,011,835	13,025,252	50,502,085
Territories	412,864	508,563	4,028,294	12,676,343

BARLEY AND OATS. AREA AND YIELD IN 1901.

Colonies, &c., 1901.	Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
New South Wales	5,925	100,936	32,245	687,185
Victoria . . .	32,423	693,851	329,150	6,724,900
Queensland . .	11,775	277,037	1,535	42,208
South Australia .	15,517	243,362	34,660	469,254
West Australia .	2,719	35,841	9,641	158,638
Tasmania . . .	6,104	167,485	54,089	1,702,659
Commonwealth .	74,463	1,518,512	461,320	9,784,844
New Zealand . .	33,055	855,993	405,924	15,045,233
Canada :				
Ontario . . .	637,201	16,761,076	2,408,264	78,334,490
New Brunswick	4,396	99,540	184,114	4,994,992
Manitoba . . .	191,009	6,536,155	689,951	27,796,588
Territories . .	20,044	736,749	229,439	11,113,066

Maize.—In the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, 317,534 acres yielded 8,029,156 bushels of maize; in Ontario, 323,923 acres yielded 24,838,105 bushels.

CANE-SUGAR IN 1900 AND 1901. AREA AND YIELD.

Colonies, &c.	Area. Acres		Yield. Cwt.	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
India	2,693,029	2,577,742	37,056,000 ¹	49,032,000 ¹
New South Wales	22,114	20,549	3,982,360	3,706,080
Queensland . . .	108,535	112,031	1,851,080	2,417,160
Fiji	19,376	26,393	659,220 ²	635,017 ²
Natal	33,117	28,135	333,768	783,255
British Honduras.	1,149	1,656	9,668	12,656
British Guiana .	64,311	67,884	1,940,388 ²	2,161,680 ¹
Trinidad	52,000	52,000	925,540	1,217,600

¹ Returns incomplete. ² Exports.

The following West Indian Islands in 1901 produced sugar in considerable quantities:—Jamaica, export, 321,660 cwt.; St. Lucia, export, 88,696 cwt.; St. Vincent, export, 17,763 cwt.; Barbados, production, 1,260,180 cwt.; Grenada, export, 83 cwt.; St. Kitts and Nevis, export, 242,920 cwt.; Montserrat, export, 12,380 cwt.; Antigua, export, 182,480 cwt.; Dominica, export, 4,200 cwt.

TEA AND COFFEE. AREA AND YIELD IN 1900 AND 1901.

	Area.	Acres	Yield.	Lbs.
	1900	1901	1900	1901
Tea :				
India . . .	522,487	524,767	197,460,664	191,230,773
Ceylon . . .	384,000	387,000	148,431,639	145,299,018
Coffee :				
India . . .	245,405	235,920	21,582,003	14,928,452
Ceylon . . .	8,265	8,265	1,207,024	1,088,864
Jamaica . . .	24,865	31,265	9,363,872 ¹	9,621,584 ¹

¹ Exports.

WINE. AREA AND YIELD IN 1900 AND 1901.

	Area.	Acres	Yield.	Gallons
	1900	1901	1900	1901
New South Wales	8,441	8,593	891,190	868,436
Victoria . . .	30,634	28,592	2,578,187	1,981,475
Queensland . . .	2,019	1,990	132,489	148,835
South Australia . . .	20,158	20,860	2,813,301	2,431,563
West Australia . . .	3,325	3,724	130,377	—
Commonwealth . . .	64,557	63,759	6,545,544	—

3. LIVE STOCK IN 1901.

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
India ¹ . . .	1,339,889	87,188,923 ²	17,859,745	—
New South Wales	486,258	2,045,350	41,693,394	265,434
Victoria . . .	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370
Queensland . . .	462,119	3,722,707	10,030,971	121,641
South Australia . . .	177,969	479,417	5,060,540	89,875
West Australia . . .	73,830	394,580	2,542,844	61,026
Tasmania . . .	32,399	168,661	1,792,481	58,718
Commonwealth . . .	1,624,812	8,463,099	71,962,020	947,064
New Zealand . . .	279,672	1,361,784	20,233,099	224,024
Ceylon . . .	3,954	1,476,747	91,316	87,962
Natal . . .	56,208	454,943	609,552	59,047
Cape Colony ³ . . .	387,824	1,077,044	12,639,992	245,947
Canada ⁴ . . .	763,965	2,700,788	1,784,759	1,586,565
Newfoundland . . .	8,718	82,494	75,685	34,279
Jamaica . . .	58,000	120,000	19,000	20,000

¹ The figures for India are incomplete. ² Including 12,504,186 buffaloes.³ The most recent returns are given, those for 1898 or 1899. ⁴ Ontario and Manitoba.

4. GOLD. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF OUTPUT IN 1900 AND 1901.

	Output. Ounces		Value	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
			£	£
India	513,266	531,766	1,891,804	1,980,737
New South Wales	345,650	267,061	1,194,521	921,282
Victoria	807,407	789,562	3,229,628	3,106,433
Queensland	963,189	835,553	2,871,709	2,541,892
South Australia	24,086	27,498	82,188	93,192
West Australia	1,580,950	1,879,391	6,007,611	7,235,653
Tasmania	81,175	69,491	316,220	295,176
New Zealand	373,616	455,561	1,439,602	1,753,783
Canada	1,350,176	1,183,465	5,734,552	5,026,484
British Guiana	112,789	114,102	411,211	415,997

5. COAL. OUTPUT AND VALUE IN 1900 AND 1901.

	Output. Tons		Value of Output	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
			£	£
India	6,118,692	6,635,727	1,343,081	1,323,372
New South Wales	5,507,497	5,968,426	1,668,911	2,178,929
Victoria	211,596	209,329	101,599	147,191
Queensland	497,132	539,472	173,750	189,877
South Australia	—	1,876	—	750
West Australia	118,410	117,836	54,835	68,561
Tasmania	50,811	49,176	21,711	19,843
New Zealand	1,093,990	1,227,638	588,778	613,819
Natal	241,330	569,200	241,330	549,439
Cape Colony	198,451	205,810	152,596	180,700
Canada	5,608,660	6,186,286	2,730,910	3,014,614

6. SAVINGS BANKS. NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT TO THEIR CREDIT IN 1901.

—	Depositors	Amount of Deposits and Interest	—	Depositors	Amount of Deposits and Interest
		£			£
India . . .	816,651	6,695,500	Cape Colony . .	91,232	2,819,514
Ceylon . . .	82,120	353,280	West Africa . .	6,026	75,047
Straits Settlements . .	2,746	48,710	St. Helena . .	218	28,611
Mauritius . . .	24,489	191,280	Bermuda . . .	1,655	38,023
N. S. Wales . .	306,811	11,808,710	Canada . . .	205,987	11,490,000
Victoria . . .	393,026	9,662,007	Newfoundland . .	4,110	265,870
Queensland . .	81,027	3,896,170	Falkland Islands .	879	50,236
S. Australia . .	111,537	3,780,575	West Indies, Brit.		
W. Australia . .	39,339	1,618,359	Honduras, and		
Tasmania . . .	248,911	1,121,424	Brit. Guiana . .	101,359	1,330,150
New Zealand . .	245,024	7,268,103	Gibraltar . . .	3,578	123,270
Natal . . .	17,666	523,146	Malta . . .	7,177	546,492

In conversions 15 rupees are taken at £1; the silver dollar at 2s.; the gold dollar at 4s. 1½d.; the peseta (Gibraltar) at 8d.

IV.—TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE OF POPULATION IN EUROPE, INDIA, THE UNITED STATES, AND MEXICO.

By M. J. BERTILLON, Chief of the Statistical Department of the City of Paris.
[From the *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, Vol. XIII., Part II.]

Country	Year	Census Population	Gain or loss per 1,000 inhabit- ants in 10 years	Country	Year	Census Population	Gain or loss per 1,000 inhabit- ants in 10 years
England and Wales . .	1851	17,027,009	—	Sweden . .	1850	3,482,541	—
	1871	20,066,224	119.0		1860	3,859,728	108.0
	1871	22,711,266	131.6		1870	4,168,525	80.0
	1881	25,974,439	143.6		1880	4,565,668	95.4
	1891	29,002,525	115.8		1890	4,784,981	48.0
Scotland . .	1901	32,525,716	121.3		1900	5,136,441	73.4
	1851	2,888,742	—	Russia in Europe ² . .	1851	62,086,000	—
	1861	3,062,294	60.0		1858	68,488,000	147.4
	1871	3,360,018	98.7		1885	96,970,000	153.5
	1881	3,735,573	111.4		1897	112,920,053	136.2
Ireland . .	1891	4,025,647	77.7	Finland . .	1850	1,636,915	—
	1901	4,472,000	111.4		1860	1,746,725	66.8
	1851	6,552,385	—		1870	1,768,769	12.6
	1861	5,796,967	114.9		1880	2,060,782	166.9
	1871	5,412,377	66.9		1890	2,380,140	154.8
United King- dom ¹ . .	1881	5,174,836	62.2		1900	2,673,200	123.0
	1891	4,704,750	90.9	Austria ³ . .	1850	17,534,950	—
	1901	4,456,546	52.7		1857	18,224,500	30.9
	1851	27,368,736	—		1869	20,394,980	91.4
	1861	28,927,485	56.7		1880	22,144,244	78.0
	1871	31,484,661	88.2		1890	23,895,513	79.1
Denmark Proper . .	1881	34,884,848	108.2		1900	26,107,304	92.6
	1891	37,732,922	81.6	Hungary ⁴ . .	1850	13,191,553	—
	1901	41,454,262	98.6		1857	13,765,513	62.5
	1850	1,407,747	—		1869	15,509,455	99.8
	1860	1,600,551	137.1		1880	15,739,259	13.5
Iceland . .	1870	1,784,741	115.0		1890	17,463,791	109.6
	1880	1,969,039	103.3		1900	19,254,550	102.5
	1890	2,172,380	102.1	Switzerland . .	1850	2,392,740	—
	1900	2,447,441	126.7		1860	2,510,494	48.9
	1850	59,157	—		1870	2,669,147	62.9
	1860	66,987	132.5		1880	2,846,102	66.1
	1870	69,763	41.4		1888	2,933,394	38.3
Faeroe Islands	1880	72,445	38.4		1900	3,327,207	111.7
	1890	70,927	20.8	Prussia ⁵ . .	1850	20,511,000	—
	1900	—	—		1860	22,306,000	87.3
	1856	8,137	—		1871	24,608,085	98.2
	1860	8,922	96.5		1880	27,279,111	113.0
Norway . .	1870	9,992	119.9		1890	29,955,281	98.1
	1880	11,320	122.1		1900	34,472,509	150.5
	1890	12,955	134.4	Bavaria ⁶ . .	1852	4,559,452	—
	1900	16,230	175.0		1861	4,689,837	31.6
	1845	1,328,471	—		1871	4,863,450	86.9
	1855	1,490,017	121.9		1880	5,284,778	96.2
	1865	1,701,756	141.6		1890	5,594,982	58.7
	1875	1,821,113	70.0		1900	6,176,057	108.7
	1891	2,005,880	67.0				
	1901	2,231,395	112.4				

¹ The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included.

² Including the Caucasus and Poland, but not Finland.

³ Throughout the population within present limits is given; but for 1850 and 1857 the figures are exclusive of the military population.

⁴ Including Croatia and Slavonia. The figures given for the population in 1850 and 1857 represent numbers of the civil population only; the rate of increase between 1857 and 1869 has been calculated on the civil population.

⁵ Throughout the population within present limits is given.

⁶ No account is taken of the loss in 1806 of Kaulsdorff, &c., comprising some 33,000 inhabitants.

Country	Year	Census Population	Gain or loss per 1,000 inhabitants in 10 years	Country	Year	Census Population	Gain or loss per 1,000 inhabitants in 10 years	
Saxony . . .	1852	1,988,078	—	France ¹ . . .	1851	34,930,000	—	
	1861	2,225,240	182·8		1861	35,841,400	26·1	
	1871	2,556,244	149·1		1872	36,102,921	6·6	
	1880	2,972,805	181·1		1881	37,405,290	40·0	
	1890	3,502,684	178·1		1891	38,133,385	19·4	
	1900	4,202,216	200·0		1901	38,595,430	12·1	
Württemberg .	1852	1,733,263	—	Portugal . . .	1854	3,499,121	—	
	1861	1,720,708	- 8		1864	4,188,410	197·4	
	1871	1,818,539	45·6		1878	4,550,699	61·7	
	1880	1,971,118	93·3		1890	5,049,729	91·2	
	1890	2,036,522	83·2		1900	5,428,800	75·0	
	1900	2,169,480	65·3	Spain ² . . .	1860	15,678,536	—	
Baden . . .	1849	1,362,774	—		1877	10,634,345	36·2	
	1861	1,369,291	3·9		1887	17,566,632	56·0	
	1871	1,461,562	67·7		1897	18,129,265	32·1	
	1880	1,570,254	82·1	Italy ¹ . . .	1852	24,347,806	—	
	1890	1,657,867	55·8		1861	25,000,000	29·8	
	1900	1,867,944	126·5		1871	26,801,154	72·0	
Alsace - Lorraine .	1851	1,555,100	—		1881	28,459,628	61·5	
	1861	1,544,900	- 6·5		1891	—	—	
	1871	1,549,738	3·1		1901	32,475,253	70·5	
	1880	1,566,670	12·2	Bulgaria . . .	1893	3,810,713	—	
	1890	1,608,506	23·5		1900	3,739,189	182·1	
	1900	1,719,470	70·6	Servia . . .	1890	2,161,961	—	
German Emp. ¹	1850	35,397,000	—		1900	2,535,066	172·6	
	1860	37,747,000	66·5	Crete . . .	1881	279,165	—	
	1871	41,062,697	81·4		1901	301,273	86·0	
	1880	45,234,061	108·1	Mexico . . .	1895	12,632,427	—	
	1890	49,428,470	92·7		1900	13,545,462	72·4	
	1900	56,367,178	139·8	United States ³ .	1850	23,191,876	—	
Luxemburg . .	1849	189,783	—		1860	31,443,321	356·6	
	1861	197,731	3·5		1870	38,558,371	226·4	
	1871	197,528	- 1·0		1880	50,155,763	298·7	
	1880	209,370	6·7		1890	62,622,250	247·5	
	1890	211,088	7·2		1900	75,559,258	206·0	
	1900	236,543	12·3	India {	Native States .	1891	66,047,487	—
Netherlands .	1849	3,056,879	—			1901	61,885,789	- 63·0
	1859	3,309,128	82·6		British Provinces	1891	221,173,677	—
	1869	3,579,529	81·6			1901	229,742,518	38·7
	1879	4,012,693	121·0		Total . . .	1891	237,221,164	—
	1889	4,511,415	124·3			1901	291,623,307	15·3
	1899	5,104,187	131·3					
Belgium . . .	1846	4,337,196	—					
	1856	4,529,560	44·4					
	1866	4,827,833	65·9					
	1880	5,520,009	102·4					
	1890	6,069,321	99·5					
	1900	6,815,054	122·9					

¹ Throughout the population within present limits is given.² Including the Balearic Islands, the Canaries, Cuba, &c.³ Excluding Alaska, Hawaii, Indian Territory, Indian Reserves, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

V.—THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL NAVIES IN ORDER OF VALUE.

	British		French		German		Russian		U.S.A.		Japanese		Italian	
	Effective	Building	Effective	Building	Effective	Building	Effective	Building	Effective	Building	Effective	Building	Effective	Building
Battleships Rate	27	7	1	6	5	5	3	6	6	5	4	—	2	4
" "	11	—	10	—	5	—	4	—	0	—	2	—	2	—
" "	9	—	5	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	0	—
" (Coast service) .	4	—	10	—	13	—	3	—	10	—	1	—	—	—
Cruisers (armoured or protected) .	10	2	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
" "	4	12	7	2	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	1
" "	10	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
" "	29	—	9	—	6	—	8	4	1	—	—	—	1	—
" "	38	—	20	—	3	—	4	—	11	—	10	2	—	—
" "	31	8	6	—	10	3	2	4	7	6	4	—	14	—
" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo gunboats	30	—	7	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	11	—
Destroyers	113	—	32	—	43	—	54	—	20	—	19	—	11	—
Torpedo boats (effective) . . .	36	—	135	—	47	—	71	—	24	—	52	—	33	—
Submarines	11	—	44	—	2	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	2	—

Btl. and Bldg.

The rating system here followed is that of *All the World's Fighting Ships*. In dividing battleships from cruisers official classification is in all cases followed. Some of the Italian so-called 'battleships' are actually protected cruisers, so far as armour goes, having next to none. The officially classified Russian 'cruisers' in Rate II. are in effect powerful second-class battleships.

The 'rate' indicates the *fighting value*, and is the same for battleships as cruisers: that is to say, a cruiser Rate II. would probably blow a battleship Rate IV. out of the water, and would be a full match for any Rate II. battleship. The term cruiser is nowadays nearly an obsolete distinction, save in so far as the destined general war use of vessels is concerned. It in no way necessarily implies weaker fighting power.

The eighth powerful navy is the Swedish-Norwegian; the ninth, the Austrian.

Ships that are *projected* to be built, but not actually in hand, are omitted from these tables

THE DESIGNED SPEED IS ACCEPTED AS THE UNIT UNLESS IT HAS BEEN ACTUALLY WELL EXCEEDED.

*** = Doubtful if it can be made now.**

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Towns.—The town of Bootle having been incorporated with Liverpool in February, 1903, the population of Liverpool is increased to 743,507.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The voluntary offerings of the Church of England (as shown by returns of parochial incumbents), exclusive of contributions to societies supported by both Churchmen and Nonconformists, amounted in the year ending Easter, 1902, to 8,217,316*l*. The offerings were for the following purposes:—

For general purposes:		£
Home Missions		613,680
Foreign Missions		821,854
Educational work		124,411
Clergy—educational and charitable		192,485
Philanthropic work		550,566
Total		2,809,996
For parochial purposes:		
Parochial Clergy		846,475
Elementary education		1,194,274
General parochial purposes		3,866,571
Total		5,907,320
Grand total		8,217,316

Army.—The following table presents a summary of Statement (Cd. 1413) issued February 22, 1903, showing the state of the Field Army and other troops including units belonging to the six Army-Corps District Commands in the United Kingdom or en route to join them by March 31, 1903.

Units	I. Army Corps and 1st Cavalry Brigade (Aldershot)		II. Army Corps and 2nd Cavalry Brigade (Southern)		III. Army Corps and 3rd Cavalry Brigade (Irish)		IV. Army Corps and Household Cavalry Brigade (Eastern)		V. Army Corps and 4th Cavalry Brigade (Northern) Not yet formed		VI. Army Corps (Scottish) Not yet formed	
	Required	Available	Required	Available	Required	Available	Required	Available	Required	Available	Required	Available
Cavalry regiments:												
Regular 1	5	—	5	—	5	—	4	1	1	4	—	5
Auxiliary 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	5
Artillery batteries:												
Horse batteries:												
Regular 2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	0
Auxiliary 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field batteries:												
Regular 3	21	21	21	21	18	18	15	12	15	15	15	3
Auxiliary 3	—	—	—	—	3	0	6	0	6	3	6	0
Heavy batteries (4 7 in. guns):												
Regular 4	3	3	3	3	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3
Infantry battalion												
Regular 5	25	24	25	19	22	20	8	8	4	4	2	2
Auxiliary 5	—	—	—	—	3	3	17	17	21	21	23	23
OTHER TROOPS.												
Artillery:—												
Heavy batteries:												
Regular 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garrison companies:												
Regular 7	—	—	13	13	—	—	7	7	—	75	21	21
Auxiliary 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantry battalions:												
Regular 8	—	—	18	18	4	4	7	7	1	1	2	2
Auxiliary 8	—	—	159	159	70	70	89	89	110	110	131½	131½
Infantry battalions:												
Regular 9	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary 9	—	—	50	50	25	25	78	73	99	99	98	98

Barrack accommodation being as yet insufficient, 2 regiments of cavalry, 16 batteries of artillery and 8 battalions of infantry are quartered outside their own districts.

¹ The auxiliary regiments are Imperial Yeomanry. ² The two Sixth Army Corps batteries are in South Africa. ³ Three batteries of the Fourth Army Corps are in South Africa. ⁴ The Auxiliaries are militia batteries. ⁵ The Auxiliaries are volunteer batteries. ⁶ The Auxiliaries of the Third Army Corps are militia, of the Fourth, 8 militia and 9 volunteer, of the Fifth, 18 militia and 8 volunteer, of the Sixth 18 militia and 10 volunteer battalions. ⁷ The Auxiliaries are volunteers. ⁸ The Auxiliaries of the Second Army Corps are 48 militia and 116 volunteer companies, of the Third they are militia, of the Fourth 19 militia and 79 volunteer companies, of the Fifth 26 militia and 84 volunteer, of the Sixth 20 militia and 101½ volunteer companies. ⁹ Royal Garrison Regiment. ¹⁰ Of the Auxiliary battalions 87 are militia and 108 volunteer.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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The Army estimates for 1903-04, compared with those for 1902-03, are summarised as follows :—

Services	1902-03	1903-04
	£	£
Normal services	27,483,713	27,582,000
Temporary services	1,822,000	2,157,000
Ordnance factories	355,000	255,000
Total	29,660,713	30,000,000
War services	40,000,000	—
Special expenditure (South Africa, China, Somaliland)	—	4,500,000
Grand Total	69,660,713	34,500,000

The number of men to be voted is as follows :—

—	1902-03	1903-04
Permanent establishments	219,700	221,561
Temporary establishments	200,300	14,200
Total	420,000	235,761

In the Report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for 1902, the strength of the Regular Army, Militia, Volunteers, and Army Reserve on January 1, 1903, is stated as follows :—

Regular Army (non-commissioned officers and men)	311,386
First Class Army Reserve	32,865
Militia (non-commissioned officers and men, including Militia Reserve)	102,420
Home Yeomanry (at last inspection)	22,942
Volunteers (excluding men on active service)	250,990
Total	720,603

The Navy.—The net total of the Navy estimates for the year 1903-04 amounts to 34,457,500*l.*, the amount proposed for new construction being 10,137,000*l.*

Between April 1, 1902, and March 31, 1903, the following ships were completed and passed into the Fleet Reserve :—

Battleships : *London, Venerable, Russell, Montagu.*

First-class Armoured Cruisers : *Bacchante, Good Hope, Drake, Leviathan, King Alfred.* Also 2 sloops, 4 destroyers, 3 torpedo-boats, 6 submarines, 1 repair ship, and 1 distilling ship.

On April 1, 1903, there would be under construction :—11 battleships, 19 armoured cruisers, 2 second-class cruisers, 4 third-class cruisers, 4 scouts, 2 sloops, 19 destroyers, 8 torpedo-boats, 3 submarines.

It was expected that between April 1, 1903, and March 31, 1904, the following ships would be completed and passed into the Fleet Reserve:—6 battleships, 11 armoured cruisers, 1 second-class cruiser, 2 sloops, 4 destroyers, 8 torpedo-boats, 3 submarines.

It was proposed to commence during the financial year 1903-4:—3 battleships, 4 first-class armoured cruisers, 3 third-class cruisers, 4 scouts, 15 destroyers, 10 submarines, besides a new Admiralty yacht, a shallow-draft river steamer for the China Station, and two vessels for Naval Reserve work.

In the work of reconstruction there had been completed during the year 1902-03:—Battleships (*Royal Sovereign* class): *Empress of India*, *Resolution*, *Revenge*, and *Royal Oak*.

First-class Cruiser: *Powerful*.

Second-class Cruisers (*Talbot* class): *Doris*, *Venus*, *Dido*, and *Isis*, and on March 31, 1903, there were in hand:—

Battleships: *Barfleur*, *Centurion*.

First-class Cruiser: *Terrible*.

The number of men to be voted for 1903-04 is 127,000, an increase of 4,600 on the number for 1902-03.

AGRICULTURE.—*Ireland*.—The estimated acreage, produce, and yield per acre of various crops in Ireland in 1902 are given as follows:—

	Acres	Bushels	Per acre Bushels
Wheat	44,224	1,001,660	36.20
Barley and bere	167,877	7,044,597	47.32
Oats	1,082,144	53,800,679	49.72
Beans	2,318	102,491	44.22
Peas	347	10,395	29.67
		Tons	Tons
Potatoes	629,304	2,725,731	4.33
Turnips and swedes	288,506	4,946,774	17.15

TRAMWAYS.—On June 30, 1902, there were in the United Kingdom 1,484 miles of tramway, from which, during the year 1901-02, 6,679,291 $\frac{1}{2}$ had been received, and in the working of which 4,817,873 $\frac{1}{2}$ had been expended, the net receipts being to the amount of 1,861,418 $\frac{1}{2}$. The total paid-up capital amounted to 29,896,793 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the total expenditure on capital account to 31,562,267 $\frac{1}{2}$. The tramways belonged to 233 undertakings, of which 118, with 385 miles, were the property of local authorities, and 115, with 598 miles, were the property of other than local authorities.

INDIA.—*Population.*—The following statement shows the area and population of the larger native States of India in 1901, according to the most recent census returns:—

States	Area Sq. miles	Population
Haidarabad	82,698	11,141,142
Baroda	8,099	1,952,692
Mysore	29,444	5,589,899
Jammu and Kashmir	80,900	2,905,578
Sikkim	2,818	59,014
Mewar	12,753	1,080,212
Marwar	84,963	1,985,565
Bikaner	23,311	584,627
Jaipur and feudatories	15,579	2,658,666
Bhartpur	1,982	626,665
Dholpur	1,155	270,973
Alwar	3,141	828,487
Jhalawar	810	90,175
Tonk	1,114	143,330
Kota	6,684	544,879
Indore	2,135	890,684
Bhopal	12,842	1,267,526
Gwalior	18,054	2,187,612
Cutch	7,616	488,022
Kolhapur and dependences	2,855	910,011
Khairpur (Sind)	6,050	199,313
Travancore	7,091	2,952,157
Cochin	1,362	812,025
Bastar	13,082	806,501
Kuch Bihar	1,307	566,974
Hill Tipperah	4,086	173,325
Rampur	899	533,212
Garhwal (Tehri)	4,180	268,885
Patiala	5,412	1,596,692
Bahawalpur	15,000	720,877
Jind	1,259	282,003
Nabha	928	297,949
Kapurthala	630	314,351
Mandi	1,200	174,045
Sirmur (Nahan)	1,108	185,687
Maler Kotla	167	77,506
Faridkot	642	124,912
Chamba	3,216	127,834
Suket	420	54,676
Kalsia	163	67,181

Civil Condition of Population.—The following table shows (in millions) the civil condition of the people of India, British territory and native States, so far as was ascertained by the Census of 1901:—

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Not thus enumerated	Total
Males	73.5	67.8	8.1	.5	149.9
Females	49.5	63.5	25.9	.5	144.4
Total population of India					294.3

Of the population of British territory in 1901, 117,804,942 were males, and 114,094,565 were females. Of the population of the native States, 32,146,682 were males and 30,314,667 were females.

Population according to Language.—A bewildering number of languages and dialects appear in the Census returns, but many of them are spoken only by small tribes in the more remote tracts, and the real diversity of speech is not very remarkable, having regard to the vast population. Except in the south, the languages spoken throughout the plains of India belong to the great Aryan family, and the differences which exist between them are comparatively small. A man knowing ordinary Hindustani could make himself understood in most parts. The following table shows the chief linguistic families and sub-families with the population (in millions) assigned thereto:—

A. Vernaculars of India	—	Indo-European family—Aryan.	221·15
Indo-Chinese family—		Semitic family	·04
Mon-Khmer	·48	Unclassed language	·35
Tibeto-Burman	9·56	B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries	·08
Siamese-Chinese	1·72	C. European languages	·27
Dravido-Munda family—		Language unrecognisable	·10
Munda	3·18	„ not recorded	·96
Dravidian	56·51		

The following table gives all the languages or dialects which are more prevalent than English, with the population (in millions and two decimals) of those who speak them as parent tongues:—

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi	87·14	Burmese	7·47	Rajasthani	10·92
Bengali	44·02	Malayalam	6·03	Pushtu	1·22
Telugu	20·70	Sindhi	8·01	Karen	·89
Mahrathi	18·24	Santali	1·79	Mundari	·95
Punjabi	17·07	W. Pahari	1·71	Tulu	·54
Tamil	16·53	Assamese	1·35	Gypsy	·3
Gujarati	9·98	Gondi	1·12	Oran	·59
Kanarese	10·37	Central Pahari	1·27	Khand	·40
Uriya	9·09				

The English language comes next with 252,388.

Occupations of the People.—The following table shows, in thousands, for 1901, the distribution of the total population, male and female, according to the occupations by which they live, whether as workers or dependents:—

State & Local Administrations	3,814	Glass, pottery and stone ware	2,148
Defence	396	Wood, cane, and matting	3,790
Service of Foreign States	1,898	Drugs, dyes, gums, &c.	456
Provision and care of cattle	3,977	Leather, horns, boxes, &c.	3,242
Agriculture	191,692	Commerce	4,198
Personal, household, and sanitary services	10,717	Transport and storage	3,528
Food, drink, and stimulants	16,759	Learned & artistic professions	4,998
Light, firing, and forage	1,461	Sport and amusements	128
Buildings	1,580	Earth work and general labour	17,953
Vehicles and vessels	182	Undefined and disreputable	737
Articles of supplementary requirement	1,232	Independent means	5,002
Textile fabrics and dress	11,214	Not returned	178
Metals and precious stones	3,711		
		Total	294,361

MALTA.—*Governor.*—General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta, in succession to Lieut.-General Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

CAPE COLONY.—Trade.—The imports into Cape Colony in 1902 amounted to 84,190,500*l.*, and the exports from the Colony to 17,436,181*l.* Goods were forwarded from the Cape to the Transvaal to the value of 4,811,220*l.*, and to Rhodesia to the value of 674,275*l.*

NATAL.—Trade.—The value of imports into and exports from Natal in 1902, as compared with 1901, is given as follows :—

—	1901	1902
	£	£
Imports by sea and overberg .	9,789,104	13,529,252
Exports: Colonial . . .	1,212,852	1,476,600
Non-Colonial . . .	3,579,245	7,679,768
Total exports . . .	4,792,097	9,156,368

The non-colonial exports in 1901 included raw gold to the value of 652,052*l.*; in 1902, 1,937,512*l.*

TRANSVAAL.—Trade.—For 1902 the imports into the Transvaal amounted to the value of 13,037,671*l.* **Railways.**—On February 13, 1903, a proclamation was issued providing that the railway systems of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies be formally invested in their respective Governments from November 1, 1903, under a joint Board of Control, which will work the lines as one system. The conference which was held in the first week of March, 1903, under the presidency of Lord Milner, for the consideration of the extension of the Transvaal railways, has recommended the construction of 7 new lines, with a total length of 668 miles, the estimated cost being 5,161,090*l.*

RHODESIA.—The Constitution of the Legislative Council has been modified by an Order in Council published February 17, 1903. This council is to consist of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner, and 14 other members, 7 of whom will be nominated and 7 elected. The existing elected members for Matabeleland and Mashonaland will, however, complete their term of office, unless the Council be dissolved sooner. The Administrator will submit the estimates of revenue and expenditure to the Council, but the emoluments of the Administrator, the members of the Executive Council, and such nominated members of the Legislative Council as do not hold other official positions are exempted from the vote of the Council.

CANADA.—Immigration.—The total number of immigrants who arrived in Canada in 1902 is stated to have been 84,835, of whom 20,794 were from the British Isles, 30,361 from the European Continent, and the remainder from the United States.

Finance.—The accounts for the financial year 1901-02 show the following revenue and expenditure :—

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Dollars		Dollars
Consolidated Fund . . .	58,050,790	Consolidated Fund . . .	50,759,392
Loans and Dominion Notes . .	29,075,480	Redemption and Dominion	
Open accounts . . .	118,168,996	Notes . . .	21,126,593
		Open accounts . . .	133,409,281
Total	205,295,266	Total	205,295,266

The Customs revenue for the year amounted to 32,191,978 dollars; Excise, 11,197,133 dollars; Post Office, 3,918,415 dollars; Railways, 5,918,993 dollars. The total debt on July 1, 1902, amounted to 336,338,477 dollars, and the total interest for 1901-02 amounted to 11,879,500 dollars.

VICTORIA.—The Ministry of Victoria was constituted as follows in February, 1903 :—
Premier and Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General.—Hon. W. H. Irvine.
Treasurer.—Hon. W. Shiels.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.—Hon. John Murray.
Minister of Railways, Public Works and Health.—Hon. T. Bent.
Minister of Lands and Agriculture.—Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Minister of Education.—Hon. J. M. Davies.
Minister of Mines and Water Supply.—Hon. C. E. Cameron.
Without Portfolio.—Hons. W. Pitt, A. O. Sachse, D. McLeod, and J. W. Kirton.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Religion.*—The number of persons of various religious denominations in South Australia at the date of the Census of 1901 is given as follows :—

Church of England	106,987	Salvation Army	4,030
Roman Catholic	52,193	Protestant (so stated)	3,073
Presbyterian	18,357	Mohammedan, &c	3,639
Methodist	90,125	Various	2,084
Baptist	21,764	Not stated	13,828
Congregational	13,338		
Lutheran	26,140	Total	362,604
Church of Christ, &c.	6,446		

NEW ZEALAND.—The gold exports from New Zealand in 1902 amounted to 508,043 oz., valued at 1,951,430l.

BELGIUM.—It is stated that Belgium has obtained a concession in China, to the north of Tientsin on the right bank of the Pei-ho river. Drainage works have been begun, and the plan of roads to be made has been drawn up.

GREECE.—*Budget.*—The Budget estimates laid before the Greek Chamber, February 20, 1903, put the revenue at 119,406,501 drachmal, and the expenditure at 114,151,539 drachmai.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Ministry was constituted as follows, February 23, 1903 :—

Premier and Minister of the Interior.—E. R. H. Ribeiro.
Foreign Affairs.—W. de Lima.
Finance.—T. da Souza.
Justice and Worship.—A. Campos Henriques.
War.—L. A. P. Pinto.
Marine and Colonies.—General Sir R. Gorjao, K.C.B.
Public Works, Industry, and Commerce.—Count de Paço Vieira.

SWEDEN.—*Iron.*—The output of Iron in Sweden in the year 1902, compared with that in 1901, is given as follows :—

—	1901	1902
	Metric tons	Metric tons
Pig-iron	528,375	534,400
Bloom and bar iron	164,350	183,600
Bessemer ingots	77,231	85,200
Siemens-Martin ingots	190,877	198,800

PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire consists of :—

- I. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
- II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning King and Emperor.

Edward VII., born Nov. 9, 1841, son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha ; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark ; succeeded to the crown on the death of his mother, January 22, 1901.

Children of the King.

I. *George* Frederick, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay in Scotland, the heir-apparent, born June 3, 1865 ; married July 6, 1893, to Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck. Offspring :—(1) Edward Albert, born June 23, 1894 ; (2) Albert Frederick, born December 14, 1895 ; (3) Victoria Alexandra, born April 25, 1897 ; (4) Henry William, born March 31, 1900 ; (5) George Edward, born December 20, 1902.

II. Princess *Louise*, born February 20, 1867 ; married July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife. Offspring :—(1) Alexandra Victoria, born May 17, 1891 ; (2) Maud Alexandra, born April 3, 1893.

III. Princess *Victoria* Alexandra, born July 6, 1868.

IV. Princess *Maud* Charlotte, born November 26, 1869 ; married July 22, 1896, to Prince Karl of Denmark.

Brother and Sisters of the King.

Princess Victoria (Empress Frederick), born Nov. 21, 1840 ; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm (Friedrich I. of Germany), eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia ; widow, June 15, 1888 ; died August 5, 1901.

Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844 ; became Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, August 22, 1893 ; married January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, daughter of the Emperor Alexander II. ; died July 30, 1900. His surviving children are : (1) *Marie*, born Oct.

29, 1875; married Jan. 10, 1893, to Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Crown Prince of Roumania; (2) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876; married April 19, 1894, to Ernst Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse; the marriage was dissolved December 21, 1901; (3) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878; married April 20, 1896, to Prince Ernst, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; (4) Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

I. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Offspring:—Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria, born May 3, 1870; Louise Auguste, born Aug. 12, 1872, married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt, July 6, 1891; the marriage was dissolved December 13, 1900.

II. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900.

III. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring:—(1) Margaret Victoria, born Jan. 15, 1882; (2) Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; (3) Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born 1853; married, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck; died, 1884; left two children, Alice, born February 25, 1883; and Charles Edward, Duke of Albany, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born July 19, 1884.

IV. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married, July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Offspring:—(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov. 23, 1886; (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887; (3) Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889; (4) Maurice Victor Donald, born October 3, 1891.

Cousins of the late Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married, December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring: 2 sons and 3 daughters.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal in the British army (commander-in-chief till 1895).

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' By proclamation of November 4, 1901, under the Royal Titles Act, 1901, the title is declared to be "Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List soon after the commencement of each reign. Formerly hereditary Crown revenues from land, excise duties, and other sources, supplemented by revenues specially assigned by Parliament, were applied to the maintenance of the Royal household and also to the general civil administration of the country. Over the expenditure of this money Parliament exercised no direct control until, in 1760, George III. surrendered the greater part of the hereditary revenues in England and agreed to accept, instead, a Civil List of 800,000*l.* per annum. The Civil List was from time to time relieved of many civil charges, but its amount proved insufficient. Besides annually paying the stipulated sum which in 1777 was increased to 900,000*l.*, and by 1816 had risen to 1,808,780*l.* per annum, Parliament, during the reign of George III., paid Civil List debt to the amount of 8,398,000*l.* In addition to the Civil List for England, George III. enjoyed the hereditary revenues of both Scotland and Ireland, unsundered. George IV. (1820) having surrendered most of the hereditary revenues of England and Ireland, the civil charges on the Civil List were further diminished, and the allowance was fixed at 850,000*l.* for England and 250,000*l.* for Ireland, the hereditary revenues of Scotland (unsundered) being to the average amount of 109,000*l.* William IV. (1830), having surrendered the hereditary revenues of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the burdens on the Civil List were almost all removed, and the annual allowance was fixed at 510,000*l.* On similar conditions Queen Victoria's Civil List (1837) was fixed at 385,000*l.*, free of all charges for the public service. By Act of 1 Ed. VII. c. 4 (July 2, 1901), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is fixed at 470,000*l.*, of which 110,000*l.* is appropriated to the privy purse of the King and Queen, 125,800*l.* for salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 198,000*l.* for household expenses, 20,000*l.* for works, 18,000*l.* for alms and bounty, and 8,000*l.* remains unappropriated. The Civil List Act, 1901, also provides for an annuity of 20,000*l.* during the present reign to the Prince of Wales, and of 10,000*l.* to the Princess of Wales, or 30,000*l.* to the Princess if she should survive the Prince. To each of the three daughters of the King there is granted an annuity of 6,000*l.*, and to Queen Alexandra, in the event of her surviving the King, an annuity of 70,000*l.* Civil List pensions may be granted, but are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List. All these payments are charged on the Consolidated Fund, into which the surrendered hereditary revenues are carried. The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1901 amounted to 90,447*l.*, and the payment made to his Majesty for the year was 61,000*l.*

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Connaught; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; 6,000*l.* to Princess Henry (Beatrice) of Battenberg; 3,000*l.* to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 12,000*l.* to George, Duke of Cambridge; and 6,000*l.* to Princess Helena of Waldeck, Duchess of Albany.

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which in the year 1901 were 123,310*l.*, the sum paid to the Prince being 78,989*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
James I.	1603	Anne	1702
Charles I.	1625		
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	George I.	1714
Protectorate	1653	George II.	1727
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George III.	1760
Charles II.	1660	George IV.	1820
James II.	1685	William IV.	1830
<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>		Victoria	1837
William and Mary	1689	Edward VII.	1901
William III.	1694		

1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is by its Constitution given to Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring in the House of Commons whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending from the middle of February to about the end of August. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all Bills which have not been passed during the session fall to the ground. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of the existence of any Parliament being seven years. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise.'

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office—English bishops; (4) by election for life—Irish peers; (5) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

The number of names on the 'Roll' was 401 in 1830; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; 503 in 1877; 592 in 1901; 590 in 1902. About two-thirds of the hereditary peerages were created in the last century. Excluding the royal and ecclesiastical peerages, the 4 oldest existing peerages in the House of Lords date from the latter part of the thirteenth century, while 5 go back to the fourteenth and 7 to the fifteenth century. There are, besides, 10

peeresses of the United Kingdom in their own right, and 2 Scotch peeresses, and 18 Scotch and 61 Irish peers who are not peers of Parliament.

The House of Commons has consisted, since 49 Hen. III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses or representatives of boroughs, all of whom vote together. To the House of Commons, in the reign of Edward I., 37 counties and 166 boroughs each returned two representatives; but at the accession of Henry VIII. the total number of constituencies was only 147. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles II. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. At the union of the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, 45 representatives of Scotland were added; and at the union of the British and Irish Parliaments in 1801, 100 representatives of Ireland. The average number of members was then about 650.

By the Reform Bill of 1832, the number of English county constituencies was increased from 52 to 82; 56 boroughs, containing a population of less than 2,000 each, were totally disfranchised, and 31 other boroughs, of less than 4,000 each, were required to send one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs acquired the right to return two members, and 24 to return one member. In Scotland the town members were increased from 15 to 23—making 53 in all; while the Irish representatives were increased from 100 to 103.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867–68. By this Act England and Wales were allotted 493 members and Scotland 60, while the number for Ireland remained unaltered, and household suffrage was conferred on boroughs in England and Scotland. A still greater reform was effected by the Representation of the People Act 1884, and the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. The former introduced a 'service franchise,' extending to householders and lodgers in *counties* the suffrages which in 1867 had been conferred upon householders and lodgers in *boroughs*, and placed the three Kingdoms on a footing of equality as regards electoral qualifications; while the latter made a new division of the United Kingdom into county and borough constituencies, and raised the total number of members to 670, England receiving 6 new members, and Scotland 12.

The number of members and of registered electors for

England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively, in 1902 was as follows :—

	COUNTIES.		BOROUGHES.		UNIVERSITIES.		TOTAL.	
	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors	Members	Electors
England.	253	3,097,516	237	2,348,840	5	17,875	495	5,464,231
Scotland.	89	389,404	31	295,772	2	20,027	72	705,203
Ireland .	85	597,676	16	119,491	2	4,492	103	721,659
	377	4,084,596	284	2,764,103	9	42,394	670	6,891,093

Thus about one-sixth of the population are electors.

The number of those voting as 'Illiterates,' and the total votes recorded in 1895, were as follows :—

	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Illiterates	28,521	4,062	40,357	72,940
Total votes polled being	3,190,826	447,591	220,506	3,858,923

All elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote by ballot, an Act being passed annually to this effect.

No one under twenty-one years of age can be a member of Parliament. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members ; all Government contractors, and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom during the reign of Queen Victoria :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
Victoria	1st	11 Sept. 1837	23 June 1841	Y. M. D. 3 9 12
	2nd	19 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5 11 4
	3rd	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4 9 10
	4th	20 Aug. 1852	21 Mar. 1857	4 7 1
	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1 11 23
	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6 1 6
	7th	15 Aug. 1865	11 Nov. 1868	3 2 27
	8th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874	5 1 16
	9th	5 Mar. 1874	24 Mar. 1880	6 0 19
	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov. 1885	5 6 20
	11th	12 Jan. 1886	26 June 1886	0 5 14
	12th	5 Aug. 1886	28 June 1892	5 10 23
	13th	4 Aug. 1892	24 July 1895	2 11 20
	14th	12 Aug. 1895	25 Sept. 1900	5 1 13
	15th	3 Dec. 1900		

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown ; but practically in a committee of Ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the chief of the Ministry. It is on the Premier's recommendation that his colleagues are appointed ; and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Cabinet consists of the following members :

1. *Prime Minister, Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury.*—Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, born 1848 ; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge ; Private Secretary to Marquis of Salisbury, 1878–80, at Berlin Congress ; M.P. for Hertford, 1879 ; for Manchester East, 1885 ; President of Local Government Board, 1885 ; Secretary for Scotland, 1886 ; admitted to Cabinet, November, 1886 ; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1887–1891 ; First Lord of the Treasury, November, 1891, to August, 1892 ; and again June 25, 1895 ; Prime Minister, July 12, 1902 ; Lord Privy Seal, July 14, 1902.

2. *Lord President of the Council.*—Right Hon. the Duke of Devonshire, born 1833 ; succeeded to the title, 1891 ; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge ; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857 ; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1863 ; Postmaster-General, 1868 ; M.P. for Radnor, 1869 ; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1871 ; M.P. for North-East Lancashire, 1880 ; Secretary of State for India, 1880 ; Secretary of State for War, 1882 ; M.P. for the Rossendale division of Lancashire, 1885. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

3. *Lord High Chancellor.*—Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury (formerly Sir Hardinge S. Giffard), born 1825 ; educated at Merton College, Oxford ; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1850 ; Solicitor-General, 1875 ; M.P. for Launceston, 1877 ; Lord Chancellor, November, 1885, to February, 1886, and again, August, 1886, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

4. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, born 1845 ; succeeded to title, 1866 ; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford ; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1868 ; Under-Secretary for War, 1872 ; Under-Secretary for India, May to July, 1880 ; Governor-General of Canada, 1883–1888 ; Governor-General of India, 1888–1893 ; Secretary for War, June, 1895, to November, 1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, born 1838 ; M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, 1874 ; for the St. George's division of the Tower Hamlets, 1885–1892 ; for Croydon since 1895 ; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1885 ; President of the Local Government Board, 1886 ; President of the Board of Trade, June, 1895 ; Secretary of State for the Home Department, November, 1900. Present appointment, August, 1902.

6. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, born 1836 ; educated at University College School, London ; Mayor of Birmingham, 1873–1876 ; Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, 1874–1876 ; M.P. for Birmingham, 1876 ; for West Birmingham, 1885 ; President of the Board of Trade, 1880–1885 ; President of the Local Government Board, February to April, 1886 ; one of the Commissioners to Washington on North American Fisheries, 1887. Present appointment, June 25, 1895.

7. *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. W. St. J. F. Brodrick, born 1856; educated at Eton and Oxford; M.P. for West Surrey, 1880-85, and for South-West Surrey since 1885; Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1886-92; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1895-98; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1898-1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

8. *Secretary of State for India.*—Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, born 1845; educated at Harrow; M.P. for Middlesex, 1868; for Ealing, 1885; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1885-86; and again, 1886-1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

9. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*—Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, born 1859; educated at Oxford; M.P. for East Hants 1885-92, and for West Edinburgh, 1892-95; succeeded to the peerage, 1895; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1895-1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

10. *President of the Local Government Board.*—Right Hon. W. H. Long, born 1854; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for North Wilts, 1880; and for the Devizes division, 1885; Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1886-1892; M.P. for West Derby division of Liverpool, 1893; President of the Board of Agriculture, 1895-1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

11. *President of the Board of Trade.*—Right Hon. Gerald Balfour, born 1853; educated at Eton and Cambridge; Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1895-1900; M.P. for Leeds since 1885. Present appointment, November, 1900.

12. *Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.*—Right Hon. George Wyndham, born 1863; educated at Eton; lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, 1883-1885; M.P. for Dover since 1889; Under-Secretary for War, 1898; Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1900; entered the Cabinet, August, 1902.

13. *Lord Chancellor of Ireland.*—Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne (formerly Mr. Edward Gibson); born 1837; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar, 1860; M.P. for Dublin University, 1875; Attorney-General for Ireland, 1877; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, June, 1885, to February, 1886, and again, August, 1886, to August, 1892. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

14. *Secretary for Scotland.*—Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, born 1849; assumed restored title, 1869; educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford; is a Representative Peer for Scotland; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1888. Present appointment, June 28, 1895.

15. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, born 1851; educated at Eton and University College, Oxford; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1874; M.P. for East Kent, 1880 to 1885; and for the St. Augustine's division of Kent since 1885; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, 1885-1886, and again, 1886-1892; First Commissioner of Works, 1895. Present appointment, August, 1902.

16. *President of the Board of Agriculture.*—Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, born 1845; educated at Rugby and Oxford; M.P. for Tamworth, 1872-78, for North Staffordshire, 1878-80, and for Preston since 1885; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1895-1900. Present appointment, November, 1900.

17. *President of the Board of Education.*—Right Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry, born 1852; M.P. for County Down, 1878-84; succeeded to the peerage, 1884; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1886-89; Chairman of the

London School Board, 1895-97; Postmaster-General, November, 1900. Present appointment, August, 1902.

18. *Postmaster-General*.—Right Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, born 1863; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; M.P. for East Worcestershire since 1892; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1895; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1900. Present appointment, August, 1902.

Not in the Cabinet are :—

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Right Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart.

Financial Secretary to the Treasury.—W. Hayes Fisher.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.—Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bart.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.—Sir W. R. Anson, Bart.

The following is a list of the heads of the Administrations of Great Britain since 1841 :—

Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment	Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment
Sir Robert Peel .	Aug. 30, 1841	W. E. Gladstone .	Dec. 9, 1868
Lord John Russell .	July 6, 1846	Benjamin Disraeli .	Feb. 21, 1874
Earl of Derby .	Feb. 26, 1852	W. E. Gladstone .	April 28, 1880
Earl of Aberdeen .	Dec. 27, 1852	Marquis of Salisbury	June 24, 1885
Viscount Palmerston	Feb. 8, 1855	W. E. Gladstone .	Feb. 6, 1886
Earl of Derby .	Feb. 22, 1858	Marquis of Salisbury	August 3, 1886
Viscount Palmerston	June 17, 1859	W. E. Gladstone .	August 15, 1892
Earl Russell .	Oct. , 1865	Earl of Rosebery .	March 5, 1894
Earl of Derby .	July 6, 1866	Marquis of Salisbury	June 25, 1895
Benjamin Disraeli .	Feb. 28, 1868	A. J. Balfour .	July 12, 1902

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by a Lord-Lieutenant, who is generally also *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records. He usually nominates persons whom he considers fit and proper persons to be justices of the peace for his county, to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor. His duties however are almost nominal. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—is in the hands of the magistrates. For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, which differ in area from the geographical counties.

For each administrative county there is a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. The jurisdiction of the County Councils extend to (1) making of county and police rates; (2) borrowing of money; (3) supervision of county treasurer; (4) management of county halls and other buildings; (5) licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses; (6) maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums; (7) maintenance of reformatory and

industrial schools; (8) management of bridges and main roads; (9) regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers; (10) control of officers paid out of the county rate; (11) coroner's salary, fees, and district; (12) Parliamentary polling districts and registration; (13) contagious diseases of animals, and various other matters. The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council. The London police are however under the control of the Home Secretary.

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or Rural, as the case may be. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less closely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. Women may be elected to District Councils, but may not sit on County Councils; and the chairman of a District Council is, unless a woman, a magistrate for the county by virtue of his office. The District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise some powers formerly exercised by the justices out of session.

In every civil parish in a 'rural district' there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. To these latter bodies has been transferred all the civil powers of the old Vestries, including the election of overseers, and in addition very considerable powers over charities, allotments, and other public matters. Where there is no Parish Council some of these powers, including the appointment of the overseers, are exercised by the Parish Meeting. Urban District Councils can, by petitioning the Local Government Board—which is the supreme Local Government authority—obtain part or all of the powers of a Parish Council. Only Parish Meetings may have power to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Lighting and Watching Acts, the Burials Acts, and the Public Improvements Acts.

Under the London Government Act, 1899, the whole of the administrative County of London, exclusive of the City, has been divided into boroughs, 28 in number, each with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. The first election was held on November 1, 1900, and the borough councils have, with some additions and some limitations, taken over the powers and duties, property and liabilities of the vestries which ceased to exist on the day of the first meeting of the new councils.

In all the great towns, including the county boroughs, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation, which derives its authority from a charter granted by the Crown. In 1835 the municipalities of the country were completely reorganised. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years, one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A municipal Corporation has practically all the powers of an urban district council, in addition to the privilege of electing a mayor and corporation, and in some cases municipal boroughs have a separate commission of the peace and maintain their own police force. As to Poor Law and School Board administration, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction.'

Scotland.—By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted. It consists of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor General of Scotland, the Under Secretary for Scotland, and other three members nominated by the Crown. The Local Government Act which was passed for Scotland in 1889 followed in its main

outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. The Act of 1894 provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards and to exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, but instead of their magistrates being called aldermen, they are called bailies, and instead of their chief magistrates being called mayors they are called provosts. There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony; (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two); the councils of these two classes of burghs ceased to exist in 1893 by statutory enactment; (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in a collective corporate character, as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs,' for the transaction of business; (4) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs; (5) Police Burghs, constituted under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, in which the local authority are the Police Commissioners. These two latter burghs, by Acts passed in 1879 and 1895, are enabled to send representatives to the convention.

Ireland.—The principal county authority for local government has hitherto been the grand jury, appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 116; but, by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provision was made for the establishment of popularly elected councils for counties and districts. The councillors are elected for three years, and the first council in each county and district may choose additional members to hold office till the next triennial election. The councils have taken over the administrative business formerly managed by the grand juries and presentment sessions, especially the business relating to poor rates, roads, asylums, hospitals, and public health, while the appointment of coroners is also made over to them. The cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford, which already possessed representative councils, are made county boroughs, and are exempt from some of the special provisions of the Act. Urban sanitary authorities have become urban district councils, and for rural polling districts district councils have been created, the councillors, urban and rural, being the guardians in their districts. The towns are partly corporate and partly governed by Commissioners. Certain boroughs have a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, whose powers are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 108. The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, watching, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes. In such towns as have no charter of incorporation, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners, who have powers generally to discharge the usual municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration. Such towns, having over 1,500 inhabitants, may be constituted urban sanitary districts.

The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned. The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Council for Public Affairs, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 7 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local subdivisions, and the 4 municipalities. The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs, each by a Lieutenant-Governor, with judicial and other functionaries; and a 'States' Assembly,

partly elective. Jersey has a separate legal existence. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark have a Lieut.-Governor in common, but otherwise their governments are separate.

Area and Population

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken April 1, 1901 :—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 1, 1901
England and Wales	58,309	15,721,728	16,804,347	32,526,075
Scotland	29,785	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103
Ireland	32,583	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775
Isle of Man	227	25,486	29,272	54,758
Channel Islands	75	45,205	50,636	95,841
Army, Navy, and Mer- chant Seamen abroad }	—	—	—	—
Total	120,979	20,166,214	21,441,338	41,607,552

The following table gives the population of those divisions at each of the four decennial censuses previous to 1901 :—

Divisions	1861	1871	1881	1891
England	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,483,490
Wales	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,519,035
Scotland	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647
Ireland	5,798,937	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750
Isle of Man	52,469	54,042	53,558	55,608
Channel Islands	90,978	90,596	87,702	92,234
Army, Navy, and Mer- chant Seamen abroad }	250,356	216,080	215,374	224,211
Total, United Kingdom	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975

The decennial rate of increase or decrease (—) per cent. at each of the last five censuses has been as follows :—

—	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
England	12·0	13·4	14·5	11·7	12·1
Wales	10·5	9·5	11·8	11·6	13·3
Scotland	6·0	9·7	11·2	7·8	11·1
Ireland	—11·8	—6·7	—4·4	—9·1	—5·3
The Islands	0·2	0·8	—2·3	4·7	1·9
	5·6	8·8	10·8	8·2	9·9

If Ireland be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the rate of increase for the remainder of the United Kingdom was very nearly uniform.

The proportion per cent. of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom was as follows at each of the six decennial censuses from 1851 to 1901 :—

Divisions	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
England	61·0	64·6	67·5	69·8	72·2	74·1
Wales	3·6	3·8	3·8	3·8	3·8	4·1
Scotland	10·4	10·4	10·6	10·6	10·7	10·8
Ireland	23·7	19·8	17·0	14·6	12·5	10·7
Isle of Man	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1
Channel Islands	·3	·3	·3	·3	·2	·2
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	·8	·9	·6	·7	·5	—

In 1891, in Wales and Monmouthshire 508,036 persons or 28·6 per cent. of the population were returned as able to speak Welsh only, and 402,253, or 22·6 per cent., as able to speak Welsh and English. Thus 910,289, or 51·2 per cent., persons could speak Welsh. In 1881 the number returned was 950,000, or about 70 per cent. In 1901, in Scotland, 28,106 persons three years of age and upwards, or 0·63 per cent., of the total population of Scotland could speak Gaelic only, and 202,700, or 4·53 per cent., could speak Gaelic and English. Thus 230,806, or 5·16 per cent., could speak Gaelic, and of these, 111,466 were in the counties of Inverness, Ross and Cromarty. In 1881 the number was 231,594, or 6·20 per cent. In 1901, in Ireland, 20,953, or ·45 per cent. of the population of Ireland, could speak Irish only, and 620,189, or 13·91 per cent., could speak Irish and English. Thus 641,142, or 14·36 per cent., could speak Irish. In 1881 the number was 949,932, or 18·20 per cent.

The population of the United Kingdom and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June, in each of the last ten years, was estimated as follows :—

Year	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1893	38,521,695	29,792,731	4,122,029	4,606,935
1894	38,898,675	30,144,570	4,165,606	4,588,499
1895	39,265,323	30,496,737	4,209,645	4,558,941
1896	39,644,147	30,849,162	4,254,153	4,540,832
1897	40,029,416	31,201,830	4,299,132	4,528,454
1898	40,416,068	31,554,698	4,344,589	4,516,781
1899	40,798,762	31,907,762	4,390,530	4,500,470
1900	41,164,297	32,261,013	4,436,958	4,466,326
1901	41,546,698	32,619,448	4,483,880	4,443,370
1902	41,952,510	32,995,614	4,531,299	4,425,597

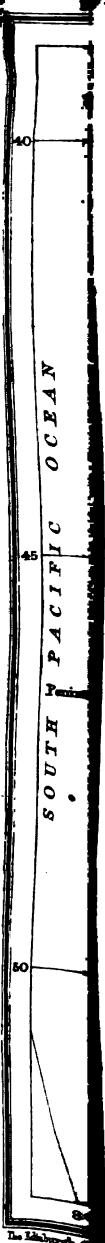
1. *England and Wales.*

The population of England and Wales was as follows at the eleven enumerations, 1801 to 1901 :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801 . .	8,892,536	153	1861 . .	20,066,224	344
1811 . .	10,164,256	175	1871 . .	22,712,266	390
1821 . .	12,000,236	206	1881 . .	25,974,439	446
1831 . .	13,896,797	239	1891 . .	29,002,525	498
1841 . .	15,914,148	273	1901 . .	32,526,075	558
1851 . .	17,927,609	308			

The following table shows the area (land and inland water) of each of the 62 administrative counties of England and Wales, and the population, according to the preliminary census report of 1901, compared with the corresponding population in 1891. The areas and population of the county boroughs are not included in those of the administrative counties, but are given separately below.

Administrative Counties	Area. sq. miles	Population		
		Total 1891	Total 1901	Per sq. mile 1901
Bedford	473·3	161,378	171,700	363·0
Berks	713·3	176,119	180,366	252·9
Buckingham . .	749·0	186,680	196,844	262·8
Cambridge . . .	492·5	120,645	120,634	245·2
Isle of Ely, . . .	371·9	63,340	64,494	173·8
Chester	1,009·2	535,944	601,070	595·7
Cornwall	1,356·6	322,571	322,960	238·0
Cumberland . . .	1,520·4	266,549	266,924	175·5
Derby	1,010·8	425,472	504,577	499·1
Devon	2,597·8	442,287	437,210	168·3
Dorset	977·4	193,542	202,092	206·9
Durham	1,001·1	720,793	833,614	832·7
Essex	1,523·2	578,471	816,503	536·1
Gloucester	1,236·8	323,980	331,516	268·0
Hereford	842·0	115,762	114,150	135·6
Hertford	632·0	226,587	258,045	408·3
Huntingdon . . .	365·6	55,015	54,127	147·9
Kent	1,520·2	807,328	936,003	615·8
Lancaster	1,707·7	1,564,696	1,827,390	1,069·9
Leicester	819·1	201,639	225,896	275·8
Lincoln—				
Parts of Holland .	410·6	76,204	77,583	188·8
„ Kesteven . . .	727·9	105,361	103,958	142·8
„ Lindsey	1,501·7	199,051	206,497	137·5
London	117·0	4,228,317	4,536,063	38,769·7
Middlesex	232·3	542,894	792,225	3,429·5
Monmouth	539·5	203,426	230,800	427·5



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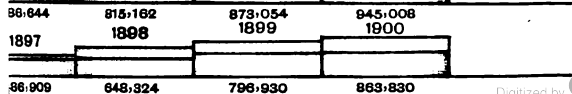
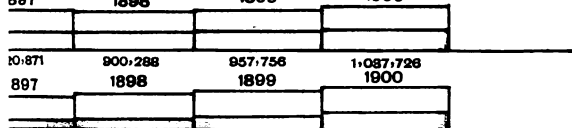
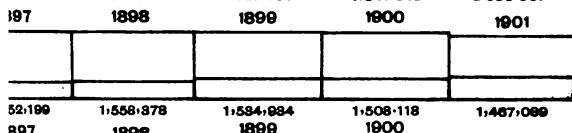
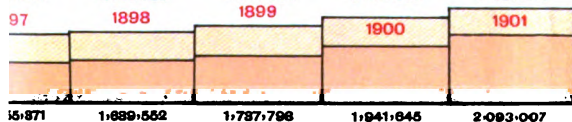
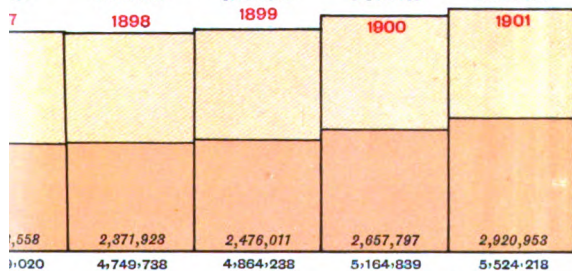
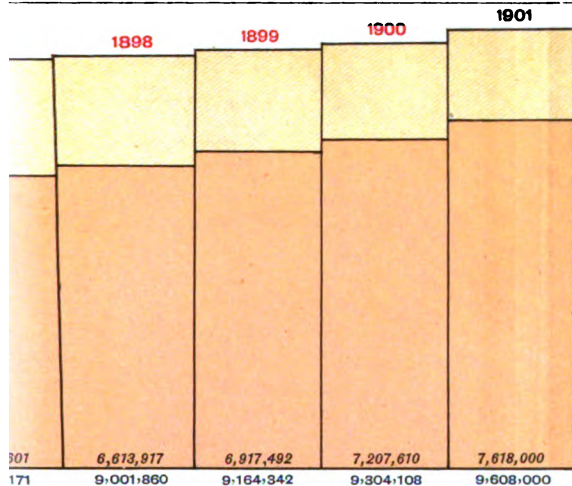
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AL COUNTRIES FOR PAST 12 YEARS.

Plate 4.



of Sailing Vessels for each country.

I

UN 1891	1899-1900	1900-1	1901-2
\$880.54	685,165,000	705,724,000	768,448,000
FR 1891	1899-1900	1900-1	1901-2
\$1,042.38	1,202,215,000	1,208,885,000	1,218,748,000
RU 1891	1899-1900	1900-1	1901-2
	658,748,000	658,548,000	650,107,000
ITA 1891	1899-1900	1900-1	
\$484.92	527,585,000	527,955,000	
UNI 1891	1899-1900	1900-1	1901-2
\$390.98	445,200,000	448,528,000	458,178,000
AUS 1891	1899-1900	1900-1	
\$321.50	537,408,000	577,816,000	
HUN 1891	1899-1900	1900-1	
\$185.72	218,097,000	213,298,000	
GER 1891	1899-1900	1900-1	
\$290.40	121,058,000	121,782,000	

AREA AND POPULATION

1

Administrative Counties	Area sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1901
		Total 1891	Total 1901	
Norfolk	2,036·7	318,310	313,438	153·8
Northampton	908·9	189,218	207,467	228·2
Soke of Peterborough	83·5	35,249	41,119	492·1
Northumberland	2,009·6	319,730	388,059	193·2
Nottingham	826·8	231,745	274,684	332·1
Oxford	743·7	143,753	137,118	184·4
Rutland	152·0	20,659	19,708	129·7
Salop	1,346·6	236,827	239,297	176·1
Somerset	1,615·8	378,166	385,060	238·4
Southampton	1,479·1	334,194	377,118	254·9
Isle of Wight	146·9	78,672	82,388	560·9
Stafford	1,128·2	771,258	879,618	779·6
Suffolk (East)	859·0	183,405	189,152	220·2
„ (West)	610·8	121,850	117,535	192·4
Surrey	707·5	419,115	519,521	734·3
Sussex (East)	815·3	227,699	261,691	320·9
„ (West)	630·6	140,987	151,541	240·3
Warwick	879·8	301,412	347,691	395·2
Westmorland	789·6	66,215	64,411	81·5
Wilts	1,350·2	262,551	271,372	201·0
Worcester	739·7	297,389	358,356	484·4
York (East Riding)	1,157·9	141,180	145,194	125·4
„ (North Riding)	2,124·5	284,015	285,671	134·4
„ (West Riding)	2,624·2	1,294,423	1,460,861	556·7
Total of England	50,216·0	19,641,564	21,931,311	436·7
Anglesey	276·0	50,098	50,590	183·3
Brecknock	733·3	51,393	54,211	73·9
Cardigan	692·3	63,467	61,076	88·2
Carmarthen	918·4	130,566	135,826	147·3
Carnarvon	571·8	117,586	125,669	217·9
Denbigh	665·7	118,979	131,588	197·7
Flint	254·7	77,041	81,490	319·9
Glamorgan	792·6	467,954	601,092	758·4
Merioneth	659·4	48,859	48,774	73·9
Montgomery	797·0	58,003	54,892	68·8
Pembroke	613·6	88,296	87,910	143·2
Radnor	470·6	21,791	23,263	49·4
Total of Wales	7,446·0	1,294,033	1,455,881	195·5
Total of England } and Wales }	57,662·0	20,935,597	23,387,192	405·6

The following table shows the area (land and inland water) and the population of the 67 county boroughs of England and Wales in 1891 and 1901, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of large towns in the middle of 1902:—

County Boroughs	Area acres	Estimated pop. of municipal boroughs, 1902	Population		
			1891	1901	Per acre 1901
Barrow-in Furness	11,023	58,871	51,712	57,584	5·2
Bath	3,882	—	51,884	49,817	14·7
Birkenhead	3,848	112,896	99,857	110,926	28·8
Birmingham	12,039	528,181	478,118	522,182	41·1
Blackburn ¹	6,978	180,818	120,064	127,527	18·2
Bolton	16,279	171,082	146,487	168,205	11·0
Bootle	1,576	59,776	49,217	58,558	37·2
Bournemouth ¹	2,610	61,628	37,785	47,003	18·0
Bradford	22,879	281,770	265,728	279,809	12·3
Brighton	2,536	124,539	115,873	123,478	48·8
Bristol ¹	11,705	334,632	289,280	328,842	28·1
Burnley	4,005	98,883	87,016	97,044	24·1
Burton-on-Trent	4,202	50,973	46,047	50,386	12·0
Bury	5,907	58,182	57,212	58,028	9·8
Canterbury	3,976	—	23,062	24,868	6·3
Cardiff	6,373	168,909	128,915	164,420	25·7
Chester	2,862	—	37,105	36,281	12·7
Coventry	4,149	71,475	58,503	69,877	16·8
Croydon	9,012	137,917	102,695	133,885	14·8
Derby ¹	3,449	116,869	94,146	105,785	30·7
Devonport	3,044	72,308	55,981	69,674	22·9
Dudley	3,546	—	45,724	48,809	18·8
Exeter	3,155	—	45,588	46,940	14·9
Gateshead	3,182	113,024	85,692	109,887	35·0
Gloucester	2,246	—	41,303	47,943	21·3
Grimsby	2,852	64,608	51,934	63,188	22·1
Halifax	13,967	105,932	97,714	104,933	7·4
Hanley	1,767	62,486	54,916	61,524	34·8
Hastings ²	4,495	65,893	63,072	65,628	14·5
Huddersfield	11,859	95,000	95,420	95,008	8·0
Ipswich	8,112	67,840	57,433	66,622	8·2
Kingston-upon-Hull	3,989	245,448	200,472	240,618	26·8
Leeds	21,596	437,036	367,505	428,953	19·9
Leicester	8,586	216,389	174,624	211,574	24·6
Lincoln	3,755	692,495	41,491	48,784	13·0
Liverpool	13,239	—	629,548	684,947	51·7
Manchester ¹	12,935	549,169	505,308	643,969	42·1
Middlesbrough	2,685	93,355	75,532	91,317	32·3
Newcastle	5,355	219,021	186,300	214,803	40·0
Newport (Mon.)	4,431	68,901	54,707	67,290	15·1
Northampton	3,469	87,974	75,075	87,021	25·1
Norwich	7,558	113,184	100,970	111,723	14·8
Nottingham	10,935	243,193	213,877	239,753	21·9
Oldham	4,730	138,091	131,463	137,238	29·0
Oxford	4,719	—	45,742	49,413	10·5
Plymouth	2,360	110,066	88,926	107,509	45·6
Portsmouth	5,010	192,158	159,278	189,160	37·8
Preston	8,971	113,766	107,573	112,982	28·2
Reading	5,876	73,802	60,054	72,214	12·3
Rochdale	6,446	84,057	76,161	83,112	12·9
St. Helens	7,285	85,986	72,418	84,410	11·6
Salford	5,202	224,007	198,139	220,956	42·5
Sheffield	23,662	418,177	324,243	380,717	16·0
Southampton	4,501	107,833	82,126	104,911	23·3
South Shields ¹	2,044	103,330	78,391	97,267	47·6
Stockport ¹	2,197	64,022	70,263	73,871	35·9

¹ These areas do not include extensions of 1901.

² Corrected area.

County Boroughs	Area acres	Estimated pop. of municipal boroughs, 1901	Population		
			1891	1901	Per acre 1901
Sunderland	3,357	148,007	131,686	146,565	43·6
Swansea	5,194	95,133	90,349	94,514	18·2
Walsall	7,480	88,338	71,789	86,440	11·6
Warrington	3,068	65,419	55,288	64,241	21·0
West Bromwich	5,860	65,938	59,588	66,172	11·1
West Ham	4,683	275,408	204,903	267,808	57·1
Wigan	2,188	61,537	55,013	60,770	27·8
Wolverhampton	3,525	95,712	82,662	94,179	26·7
Worcester	3,185	—	42,908	46,623	14·6
Yarmouth, Great	3,568	51,610	49,334	51,250	14·4
York	3,721	79,114	67,749	77,793	20·9
Total County Boroughs	423,926		8,066,928	9,138,883	21·5

The number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1901 was 6,266,496; uninhabited, 449,896; building 62,296; against 5,451,497; uninhabited, 372,184; building, 38,387 in 1891.

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows, according to the figures of the preliminary census report, the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1891 and 1901, and their percentage of increase during the decennium 1891-1901:—

Population of Districts	No. of Districts	Aggregate population		Percentage of increase or decrease
		1891	1901	
250,000 and upwards	9	7,088,102	7,972,790	12·48
100,000—250,000	24	2,294,404	3,317,912	44·61
50,000—100,000	42	2,819,141	3,215,571	14·06
20,000—50,000	141	3,709,554	4,433,793	19·52
10,000—20,000	219	2,565,165	3,006,280	17·20
3,000—10,000	472	2,791,289	2,693,210	-3·51
Under 3,000	215	476,322	414,712	-12·93
Total Urban	1,122	21,743,977	25,054,268	15·22
Rural	—	7,258,548	7,471,807	2·94
Total Population	—	29,002,525	32,526,075	12·17

From these figures it appears that in 1901 24 per cent. of the population of England and Wales lived in 9 towns of upwards of 250,000 inhabitants (London, though including 29 boroughs, being counted as one); 10 per cent. in 24 towns of over 100,000 and under 250,000 inhabitants; 10 per cent. in 42 towns of over 50,000 and under 100,000 inhabitants; 14 per cent. in 141 towns of over

20,000 and under 50,000 inhabitants; 9 per cent. in 219 towns with over 10,000 and under 20,000 inhabitants; and nearly 10 per cent. in 687 towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants. The total urban population comprised 77 per cent. and the rural 23 per cent. of the population. In 1891 the proportions were respectively 75 and 25 per cent.

The municipal and parliamentary City of London has an area of 672·7 acres, and in 1891 had a population of 37,702; in 1901, 26,923. The registration City of London has an area of 678·3 acres, and in 1891 had a population of 38,481; in 1901, 27,684. The registration County of London, coinciding with the administrative county and the school board district, has an area of 74,839 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London,' or the metropolitan and City police districts, according to the census returns of 1891 and 1901, and the Registrar-General's estimates for the middle of 1902, was:—

—	1891	1901	1902
Registration London . . .	4,228,317	4,536,541	4,579,107
'Outer Ring'	1,405,489	2,044,831	2,126,624
'Greater London'	5,633,806	6,581,372	6,705,731

The following is the division of the population aged 10 years and upwards in England and Wales according to occupation in 1891:—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	597,739	328,393	926,132
Domestic „	140,773	1,759,555	1,900,328
Commercial „	1,364,377	35,358	1,399,735
Agricultural and fishing class	1,284,919	52,026	1,336,945
Industrial class	5,495,446	1,840,898	7,336,344
Unoccupied class	1,708,713	7,445,660	9,154,373
Total	10,591,967	11,461,890	22,053,857

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 29,785 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population (including military in barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours), according to the census of 1901, of 4,472,000 souls, giving 150 inhabitants to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several censuses, together with the density per square mile:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1861	3,062,294	100
1811	1,805,864	60	1871	3,360,018	113
1821	2,091,521	70	1881	3,785,573	125
1831	2,364,386	79	1891	4,025,647	135
1841	2,620,184	88	1901	4,472,103	150
1851	2,888,742	97			

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the preliminary results of the census, including seamen on board vessels in the harbours, on March 31, 1901 :—

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
1. Northern.					
Shetland . .	551	12,413	15,753	28,166	51·1
Orkney . .	376	14,027	14,672	28,699	76·3
Caithness . .	686	16,072	17,798	33,870	49·3
Sutherland . .	2,028	10,445	10,995	21,440	10·6
2. North-Western.					
Ross and Cromarty	3,089	36,253	40,197	76,450	24·7
Inverness . .	4,211	43,762	46,842	90,104	21·4
3. North-Eastern.					
Nairn . .	162	4,415	4,876	9,291	57·3
Elgin . .	477	21,101	23,699	44,800	94·1
Banff . .	630	29,359	32,129	61,488	97·6
Aberdeen . .	1,972	144,836	159,603	304,439	154·4
Kincardine . .	381	20,079	20,844	40,923	107·4
4. East-Midland.					
Forfar . .	874	127,695	156,387	284,082	325·0
Perth . .	2,494	58,060	65,223	123,283	49·4
Fife . .	504	105,124	113,716	218,840	434·2
Kinross . .	82	3,342	3,639	6,981	85·1
Clackmannan . .	55	15,915	16,834	32,029	582·2
5. West-Midland.					
Stirling . .	451	72,773	69,518	142,291	315·6
Dumbarton . .	246	56,598	57,267	113,865	462·9
Argyll . .	3,110	36,177	37,465	73,642	23·7
Bute . .	218	8,409	10,378	18,787	86·1
6. South-Western.					
Renfrew . .	240	130,407	138,573	268,980	1,120·5
Ayr . .	1,132	125,269	129,199	254,468	224·8
Lanark . .	879	674,163	665,164	1,339,327	1,523·7

Divisions and Civil Counties	Area in sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Males	Females	Total	
7. South-Eastern.					
Linlithgow	120	35,223	30,485	65,708	547·1
Edinburgh	366	230,455	258,341	488,796	1,334·8
Haddington	267	18,839	19,826	38,665	144·7
Berwick	457	14,725	16,099	30,824	67·4
Peebles	348	7,129	7,937	15,066	43·3
Selkirk	267	10,673	12,683	23,356	87·5
8. Southern.					
Roxburgh	666	22,349	26,455	48,804	73·3
Dumfries	1,072	34,362	38,209	72,571	67·7
Kirkcudbright	899	18,753	20,630	39,383	43·8
Wigtown	487	15,273	17,412	32,685	67·1
Total Scotland	29,796	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	150·1

The areas given above are exclusive of inland water, covering altogether 609 square miles.

The number of inhabited houses in Scotland in 1901 was 926,914 ; uninhabited, 59,420 ; building, 9,062.

The following table shows for 1891 and 1901 the population in towns with over 2,000 inhabitants, in villages with from 300 to 2,000 inhabitants, and in rural districts, with the proportion of each to the total population :—

Groups of Districts	1891		1901	
	Population	Per cent.	Population	Per cent.
Towns	2,631,298	65·37	3,120,241	69·77
Villages	465,836	11·57	466,053	10·42
Rural districts	928,517	23·06	885,009	19·81
Total	4,025,647	100·00	4,472,103	100·00

In the towns the population increased in the ten years, 1891-1901, 18·58 per cent. ; in the villages, 0·05 per cent. ; in the rural districts it decreased 4·60 per cent., the increase in the whole country being 11·09 per cent.

The land area of the principal towns and the population at the census of 1901 and estimated for the middle of 1902, were as follows :—

Towns	Area. Acres	Pop. in 1901.	Pop. in 1902	Towns	Area. Acres	Pop. in 1901	Pop. in 1902
Glasgow	12,382	785,906	775,601	Leith	1,467	76,667	78,605
Edinburgh	10,908	316,479	322,966	Greenock	2,845	67,645	68,756
Dundee	3,675	160,871	162,078	Kilmarnock	1,277	34,161	—
Aberdeen	6,819	143,722	157,505	Perth	1,907	32,872	33,262
Faisley	3,487	79,355	81,150				

The occupations of the people, according to the census of 1891, were as follows :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	75,532	35,787	111,319
Domestic „	13,102	190,051	203,153
Commercial „	170,676	10,276	180,952
Agricultural „	219,042	30,082	249,124
Industrial „	742,036	290,368	1,032,404
Unoccupied and non-productive class	722,329	1,526,363	2,248,695
Total	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles, or 20,819,982 acres, inhabited, in 1901 by 4,456,546 souls. The following table gives the population of Ireland at different census periods, with the density per square mile :—

Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile	Year of Census	Population	Density per sq. mile
1801	5,395,456	166	1861	5,798,564	178
1811	5,937,856	186	1871	5,412,377	167
1821	6,801,827	209	1881	5,174,836	159
1831	7,767,401	239	1891	4,704,750	144
1841	8,175,124	251	1901	4,458,775	137
1851	6,552,385	201			

The subjoined tables give the results of the enumerations in the four provinces of April 5, 1891, and March 31, 1901, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1891 and 1901 :—

Provinces	1891	1901	Decrease between 1891 and 1901	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster	1,191,782	1,152,829	38,953	3·3
Munster	1,173,643	1,076,188	97,455	8·3
Ulster	1,619,814	1,582,826	36,988	2·3
Connaught	719,511	646,932	72,579	10·1
Total of Ireland	4,704,750	4,458,775	245,975	5·2

The area and the population of the counties of the four provinces of Ireland at the census of March 31, 1901, are given in the following table :—

Provinces and Counties	Population				Pop. per sq. mile
	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total	
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>					
Carlow County . . .	349	19,009	18,739	37,748	108·1
Dublin City . . .	12	140,388	150,250	290,638	23,622·0
Dublin County . . .	342	71,398	86,170	157,568	460·7
Kildare " . . .	654	34,703	28,863	63,566	97·2
Kilkenny " . . .	800	40,095	39,064	79,159	98·9
King's " . . .	772	31,065	29,122	60,187	77·9
Longford " . . .	421	23,814	22,858	46,672	110·9
Louth " . . .	316	32,666	33,154	65,820	208·3
Meath " . . .	906	34,757	32,740	67,497	74·5
Queen's " . . .	664	29,694	27,723	57,417	86·5
Westmeath " . . .	708	31,880	29,749	61,629	87·0
Wexford " . . .	901	51,756	52,348	104,104	115·5
Wicklow " . . .	781	30,584	30,240	60,824	77·9
Total of Leinster .	7,626	571,809	581,020	1,152,829	150·1
<i>Province of Munster.</i>					
Clare County . . .	1,332	57,386	54,948	112,334	84·2
Cork " . . .	2,890	202,297	202,314	404,611	140·0
Kerry " . . .	1,859	84,427	81,299	165,726	89·1
Limerick County . .	1,064	72,456	73,642	146,098	137·3
Tipperary " . . .	1,659	81,399	78,833	160,232	96·6
Waterford " . . .	717	43,005	44,182	87,187	121·6
Total of Munster .	9,521	540,970	535,218	1,076,188	112·3
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>					
Antrim County . . .	1,211	94,087	102,003	196,090	161·2
Armagh " . . .	512	59,773	65,619	125,392	245·0
Belfast City . . .	26	161,616	187,564	349,180	13,430·0
Cavan County .	746	50,087	47,454	97,541	130·8
Donegal " . . .	1,870	86,444	87,278	173,722	92·9
Down " . . .	957	97,869	108,020	205,889	213·1
Fermanagh " . . .	715	33,231	32,199	65,430	91·5
Londonderry " . . .	316	69,089	75,315	144,404	176·9
Monaghan " . . .	500	37,108	37,503	74,611	149·2
Tyrone " . . .	1,260	74,290	76,277	150,567	119·5
Total of Ulster .	8,613	763,594	819,232	1,582,826	183·8
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>					
Galway County . . .	2,372	97,923	94,626	192,549	81·1
Leitrim " . . .	619	35,098	34,245	69,343	112·0
Mayo " . . .	2,156	97,564	101,602	199,166	92·4
Roscommon County .	991	51,233	50,558	101,791	102·6
Sligo " . . .	707	41,849	42,234	84,083	118·9
Total of Connaught	6,845	323,677	323,265	646,932	94·5
Total of Ireland .	32,605	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	136·7

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1901 was 858,158 against 870,587 in 1891, 914,108 in 1881, and 961,380 in 1871. The decrease in the decennial period 1891-1901 amounted to 1·4 per cent.

Of uninhabited houses, there were 74,321 at the census of 1901, and 69,320 in 1891, the increase in number having been 7·2 per cent.; in 1901 there were 2,536 houses building; in 1891 there were 2,602.

The civic population in 1901 was distributed as follows :—

In Towns of	No. of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent. of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	639,818	14·3
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	76,122	1·7
„ 20,000 and 50,000	5	163,213	3·7
„ 10,000 and 20,000	13	156,079	3·5
„ 5,000 and 10,000	22	143,989	3·2
„ 2,000 and 5,000	64	205,708	4·6
Total	107	1,384,929	31·0

In Ireland, in 1901, there were six county boroughs with population as follows :—Dublin, 290,688; Belfast, 349,180; Cork, 76,122; Limerick, 38,151; Londonderry, 39,892; Waterford, 26,769.

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1901 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	98,361	82,674	181,035
Domestic „	26,087	193,331	219,418
Commercial „	92,863	5,026	97,889
Agricultural „	790,475	85,587	876,062
Industrial „	406,157	233,256	639,413
Indefinite and non-productive	786,097	1,708,861	2,494,958
Total	2,200,040	2,258,785	4,458,775

4. Islands in the British Seas.

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows at the census of April 1, 1901 :—

Islands	Area square miles	Population		Population per sq. mile 1901	Increase per cent.
		1891	1901		
Ile of Man	220	55,608	54,758	248·9	- 1·5
Channel Islands	Acres				
Jersey	28,717	54,518	52,796	—	- 3·2
Guernsey, &c.	12,605	37,716	43,045	—	14·1
Total	182,122	147,842	150,599	—	1·9

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901 :—

Islands	1871	1881	1891	1901
Isle of Man	54,042	53,558	55,608	54,758
Jersey	56,627	52,445	54,518	52,796
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	30,685	32,638	35,287	40,777
Alderney	2,738	2,048	1,857	2,062
Sark and Brechou . . .	546	571	572	506
Total	144,638	141,260	147,842	150,599

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1897	31,201,830	921,693	38,409	541,487	249,145
1898	31,554,692	923,165	38,333	552,141	255,379
1899	31,907,762	928,646	37,124	581,799	262,334
1900	32,261,013	927,062	36,814	587,830	257,480
1901	32,619,448	929,270	—	551,316	259,077

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the middle of each year is based on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed in the intercensal period immediately preceding, has since been maintained. Thus it is assumed that the rate of increase in London was constant between 1896 and 1901, and that the rate of increase in the remainder of the country was constant between 1891 and 1901.

The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births in 1900 was 4·0 per cent., having gradually diminished from 7 per cent. in 1845. The minimum rate in 1899 was 2·8 per cent. in Essex, and the maximum 6·6 in Herefordshire. The percentage for London was 3·6. The births and deaths are exclusive of still-born.

The proportion of male to female children born in England during 1900 was as 1,039 to 1,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored in the second year of life, and is finally changed to the proportion of 1,000 females, of all ages, to 949 males in England.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1897	4,299,132	128,877	9,068	79,144	31,050
1898	4,344,589	130,861	8,870	78,397	32,112
1899	4,390,530	130,733	8,486	79,593	32,978
1900	4,436,958	131,401	8,534	82,296	32,444
1901	4,483,880	132,178	8,301	80,103	31,360

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1901 was 6·3 per cent., the rate varying from 3·4 per cent. in Dumbartonshire, to 12·9 in Banff and Elgin, and 13·7 in Wigtownshire. The proportion of male to female births in Scotland in 1901 was 1,052 to 1,000.

Ireland.

Year	Estimated Population	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages
1897	4,529,917	106,664	2,802	83,839	22,891
1898	4,518,478	105,457	2,873	82,404	22,580
1899	4,502,401	103,900	2,674	79,699	22,311
1900	4,468,501	101,459	2,702	87,606	21,330
1901	4,445,630	100,976	2,593	79,119	22,564

The average proportion of illegitimate births in 1901 was 2·6 per cent., the rate varying from 0·7 in Connaught to 3·4 in Ulster. The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1901 was 1,061 to 1,000.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

In 1815 there were only 2,081 emigrants from the United Kingdom ; but in the six years 1815-1820, the total number was

123,528, and in the thirty-eight years 1815-1852, 3,463,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners; but from 1853 onwards the number of emigrants of English, Scotch, and Irish origin, and the total number, including foreigners, are given as follows:—

—	English	Scotch	Irish	Total from U.K.	Total
1853-60	454,422	121,530	736,731	1,312,683	1,582,475
1861-70	605,165	148,082	818,582	1,571,829	1,967,570
1871-80	970,565	165,651	542,703	1,678,919	2,228,396
1881-90	1,548,965	275,095	734,480	2,558,535	3,555,655
1891-00	1,095,891	185,982	460,917	1,742,790	2,661,832
1853-00	4,675,008	896,340	3,293,408	8,864,756	11,995,928
1901	111,585	20,920	39,210	171,715	302,575
1902	137,381	26,277	42,252	205,910	387,116

The destination of the emigrants, natives of the United Kingdom, in the year 1902 and in the 49 years 1853-1901 is shown as follows:—

Destination.	English	Scotch	Irish	Total from U.K. 1902.	Total 1853-1901.
United States	58,890	12,226	37,885	108,501	5,989,646
British N. America	21,094	3,815	1,498	26,407	936,349
Australasia	11,425	1,793	1,190	14,408	1,451,807
Cape Colony and Natal	34,708	7,072	1,444	43,224	658,669
Other places	11,764	1,371	235	13,370	
Total	137,381	26,277	42,252	205,910	9,086,471

The following table shows the destinations of British and Irish emigrants, and the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe in each of the last four years:—

Destination	1899	1900	1901	1902
United States	92,482	102,797	104,195	108,501
British North America	16,410	15,433	15,757	26,407
Australasia	11,467	14,922	15,360	14,408
Cape Colony and Natal	14,432	20,815	23,145	43,224
Other places	11,571	11,848	13,270	13,370
Total British and Irish	146,862	168,825	171,715	205,910
„ (including foreign).	240,696	293,561	302,575	387,116

Of the British and Irish emigrants in 1901, 97,108 were male and 74,607 female; of the total, 180,586 were male and 121,989 female.

In the year 1901 there were 165,018 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 302,575 emigrants, left an excess of 137,557 emigrants. The number of *immigrants* of British or Irish origin in 1901 was 99,699, which, deducted from the total of 171,715 emigrants of British or Irish origin, left an excess of 72,016 emigrants.

The number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland in 1899 was 41,232; in 1900, 45,288; in 1901, 39,613; the total number from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1901, was 3,881,032.

Religion.—I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Protestant Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the King's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Truro, Newcastle, and Southwell are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 33 bishops, 21 suffragan and 5 assistant bishops in England and Wales. The archbishops are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. Under the bishops are 31 deans, 91 archdeacons, and 810 rural deans. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or Convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the King's mandate. When assembled, they must

also have the King's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy; so that their real power is extremely limited.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1891 was 14,684. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which, during the present century, have lost their old importance the ancient parishes having been cut up in many cases into districts, each of which is virtually an independent parish ecclesiastically. Of such parishes there were (1891) 13,780, exclusive of those of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. According to a return of 1882 the Church of England possessed 14,573 registered churches and chapels, in which marriages could be solemnised. Since 1818 the Church Building and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have formed upwards of 3,000 new ecclesiastical districts. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The total number of bishops and clergymen at work in 1901 was approximately 22,800, of whom 13,894 were beneficed and 7,400 were curates and unbeneficed clergymen. The non-active list comprised about 4,000 clergymen. The sitting accommodation in places of worship (so far as returns were made) was:—In parish churches, 5,717,208; in chapels-of-ease, 614,341; in mission-rooms, &c., 730,010; total, 7,061,559. The number of communicants was estimated at 2,004,493; of Sunday-school teachers, at 203,213; of Sunday-scholars, at 2,390,680; but these numbers are not to be taken as exhaustive. The gross income from ancient endowments was, in 1891, returned at 5,469,171*l.*, and from benefactions since 1703, at 284,386*l.* Of the income from ancient endowments, 1,247,827*l.* is from property vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The amount of the voluntary contributions in the year 1900–1901 was put approximately at 7,778,135*l.*, of which 2,235,741*l.* was expended by central societies, institutions, &c., for home and foreign missions and other educational and philanthropic work, while 5,542,394*l.* consisted of local funds applied to local purposes such as elementary education, the support of the clergy, and general parochial work. Of 28,205 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage

in 1900, 15,344 belonged to the Established Church and 12,861 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1900, 67·2 per cent. were according to the rites of the Established Church, 4·0 per cent. according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, 12·8 per cent. in registered places of other bodies, 65 per cent. were Jewish marriages, and 15·3 per cent. were civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

Of the many Protestant Dissenting religious bodies, the more important are named in the following table which shows approximately the sitting accommodation provided in their churches or chapels, and the numbers of communicants, ministers, local preachers, and Sunday scholars connected with each body, the figures being in general for the year 1901 :—

	Sittings	Communi- cants	Ministers	Local preachers	Sunday scholars
Baptists	1,287,424	353,083	1,883	5,060	516,436
Congregationalists	1,645,092	403,711	2,887	5,081	652,849
Presbyterians	166,391	70,071	331	—	81,078
Wesleyan Methodists	2,224,057	564,324	2,155	18,323	956,014
Primitive „	993,909	187,260	1,099	16,497	435,488
Calvinistic „	455,349	158,114	823	408	202,650
United Methodist Free Churches	381,872	81,464	405	3,022	185,448
Methodist New Connexion	167,946	37,383	207	1,179	82,617
Wesleyan Reform Union	44,580	7,826	18	423	20,492
Independent Methodists	33,000	8,865	—	897	26,914
Bible Christians	153,600	30,257	168	1,491	43,401
Churches of Christ	21,000	12,192	—	460	14,203
Countess of Huntingdon's Con- nexion	13,347	2,468	21	—	3,022
Reformed Episcopal Church	7,200	1,500	28	—	2,580
Free Church of England	6,000	1,500	20	—	2,840
Friends	—	17,846	—	—	46,223
Moravians	—	3,595	52	—	4,631
Total	7,600,767	1,946,959	10,097	52,341	3,276,895

Other denominations are the Unitarians with about 350 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church with about 80, the New Jerusalem Church with about 75, and the Plymouth Brethren with 23. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work, having in Great Britain 142 social institutions with about 4,200 officers, and abroad 411 with about 9,400 officers. The Jews in Great Britain, numbering about 120,000, have 80 synagogues. According to the census of 1891 there were 10,057 Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales.

The number of Roman Catholics in England and Wales (1891) is estimated at 1,500,000. There are eighteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales—namely, one

archbishop, fifteen bishops and two auxiliary bishops; the fifteen dioceses are united in the 'Province of Westminster.' The vicariate of Menevia (Wales) was made a diocese in 1898. In December 1902 there were 1,568 Roman Catholic chapels and stations. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 3,073 (1,620 in 1871).

II. SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is organised on the presbyterian system of government, in which the clergy are all equal, none of them having pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister or clergyman, who acts as president or moderator, and of a number of laymen called ruling elders. There are in all 84 presbyteries, meeting frequently throughout the year, and these again are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court of the Scottish Church is the General Assembly, which consists of over 700 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a Commission.

The number of parishes, old and new (1902), is 1,386, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations 1,809. The parishioners are allowed, under certain regulations enacted by the General Assembly, to choose their own ministers. The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including the annual value of the manse and glebes, amount to probably not more than 350,000*l.* per annum. Since 1845 members of the Church have erected and endowed churches for 420 new parishes, the value, with endowments, being little under 3,000,000*l.* In 1901 voluntary gifts (independently of over 200,000*l.* derived from the interest of invested contributions, grants from two trusts, and pew rents levied in about 450 churches) amounted to 473,299*l.* Exclusive of 'adherents,' the Established Church in 1878 had 515,786 members or communicants, according to a Return made to Parliament in 1879. In 1901 the number was 668,335.

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, by their representative

ministers and elders, met together in Edinburgh and constituted the United Free Church of Scotland. The United Church has 1,664 congregations, 1,795 ordained ministers, and 495,259 members, besides 94,460 adherents. It thus provides for 2,000,000 of the population. It has 2,364 Sunday schools, &c., with 28,289 teachers and 334,228 children in attendance. The church courts are the General Assembly, 11 synods, and 64 presbyteries. The annual revenue from free-will offerings amounts to above a million sterling, the foreign mission revenue being 202,600*l.*, of which 108,944*l.* was raised in Scotland and 93,656*l.* abroad in 1901. The church has 3 theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen) with 17 professors. There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland has 7 bishops, 367 churches and missions, and 321 clergy, 47,674 communicants, and claims the adherence of 121,796 of the population.

The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. The Roman Catholic Church had two archbishops and four bishops in Scotland at the end of 1902, 492 priests, and 359 churches, chapels, and stations. The number of Roman Catholics is estimated at 365,000.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1900 was: Established, 45·00 per cent.; United Free, 28·49; Roman Catholic, 10·24; Episcopal, 2·97; others, 7·40; irregular, 5·90.

III. IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under three archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, and Dublin (the archbishopric of Tuam being vacant), and twenty-three bishops, besides a bishop-auxiliary. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes. The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees,

but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. In 1901 the Roman Catholic population was returned at 3,308,661, being 74·2 per cent. of the total population.

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal), formerly (1801–1870) in union with the Church of England, ceased to be 'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict. cap. 42. It has now (1902) two archbishops, eleven bishops, and 1,700 clergy. It possesses 1,400 churches, with a membership representing 581,089 of population, or 13 per cent. of the population of Ireland, and it received in 1901 voluntary contributions amounting to 135,755*l.* Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000*l.*, and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000,000*l.* By the Disestablishment Act 7,500,000*l.* were allotted to it by way of commutation (charged with the payment of annuities amounting to 596,000*l.*), and 500,000*l.* in lieu of private endowments. The Church is governed by a General Synod, bishops, clergy, and laity having the right to vote separately. There are also 23 diocesan synods.

There were in Ireland, at the census of 1901, 453,173 Presbyterians, 62,006 Methodists, 10,142 Independents, 8,094 Unitarians, 7,062 Baptists, 3,898 Jews. In 1902 the Presbyterian Church in Ireland had 650 ministers and 569 congregations, with 106,121 members, who contributed for church purposes during the year 1901–1902, 229,307*l.*, the total church income having been 290,425*l.* This Church has 2 colleges, one in Belfast purely theological, the other (Magee College) in Londonderry with theological, literary, and scientific departments. The two together have 13 professors.

Instruction.

In England the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and halls besides 4 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hostel; the university of Durham, founded in 1831, with a college of medicine, and since 1871, a college of science at Newcastle; the university of London founded in 1836 and reorganised in 1900 so as to be a teaching as well as an examining body with 25 colleges or schools giving instruction in 8 faculties; the Victoria University, founded in 1880, with 3 colleges; and the Birmingham University, founded in 1900. The University of Wales, founded in 1893, has 3 colleges. In

Scotland there are 4 universities, viz., at St. Andrews, founded 1411; Glasgow, 1450; Aberdeen, 1494; Edinburgh, 1582. The Carnegie trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l.* and an annual income of 100,000*l.* for the advancement of university instruction in Scotland, paid fees in 1901 for 2,441 students to the amount of 22,942*l.*; in the summer of 1902 for 1,595 students to the amount of 12,004*l.* In Ireland are the university of Dublin, founded 1591, and the Royal University of Ireland, an examining body, founded in 1880. The following table gives statistics of the Oxford and Cambridge universities, for 1902:—

Colleges, &c.	Under-Graduates	Members of Convocation	Colleges, &c.	Under Graduates	Members of Senate
Oxford:—			Cambridge:—		
All Souls	4	89	Trinity	664	2,180
Balliol	244	435	St. John's	247	984
Brasenose	130	315	Caius	236	421
Christ Church	298	732	Pembroke	244	337
Corpus Christi	100	238	Emmanuel	162	361
Exeter	165	525	Christ's	170	369
Hertford	121	144	King's	138	355
Jesus	134	150	Trinity Hall	166	225
Lincoln	98	187	Clare College	183	287
Magdalen	186	339	Jesus	105	217
Merton	129	264	Corpus Christi	39	257
New	290	372	St. Peter's	53	214
Oriel	136	245	Queens'	93	146
Pembroke	97	182	Sidney	79	133
Queen's	138	273	St. Catharine's	61	106
St. John's	151	326	Magdalene	42	120
Trinity	192	349	Downing	51	99
University	200	302	Selwyn (Hostel)	75	51
Wadham	103	225	Not on the		
Worcester	92	245	Boards	—	198
St. Edmund Hall	36	35	Non-Collegiate	70	21
Keble College	230	235			
5 Private Halls	57	5			
Non-Collegiate	207	111			
Total	3,538	6,324	Total	2,878	7,081

At Oxford in 1900 there were 839 matriculations; in 1901, 837; at Cambridge in 1901, 878; in 1902, 900.

The following table gives statistics for 1902 relating to other universities in the United Kingdom:—

Universities and Colleges	Teaching Staff	Students	Universities and Colleges	Teaching Staff	Students
London University:—			London (continued)—		
University College ¹	91	758 ²	Engineering:—		
King's College ¹	71	579 ³	City and Guilds		
<i>Theological:—</i>			Central Technical College	27	294
Hackney College, Hampstead	4	23	<i>Economics, &c.:—</i>		
New Col., Hampstead	5	48	London School of Economics, &c.	14 ⁴	118 ⁴
Regent's Park College	4	30	Durham University:—		
Cheshunt College	4	25	Durham	18	170
Weslyn. Col., Richmond	5	44	College of Medicine, Newcastle	20	208
St. John's Hall, Highbury	6	50	College of Science, Newcastle	57	460 ⁵
<i>Science and Arts:—</i>			Victoria University:—		
Royal Holloway College, Egham	26	138	Owens College		
Bedford College	31	218	Manchester	112	1,107 ⁶
<i>Arts:—</i>			Yorkshire Col., Leeds	107	819 ⁷
Westfield College, Hampstead	14	43	Univ. Col. Liverpool	102	649 ⁸
<i>Sciences:—</i>			Birmingham University	88	664
Royal Col. of Science	31	300	University of Wales:—		
<i>Agriculture:—</i>			Aberystwith	40	480
S. E. Agric. Col., Wye	14	40	Bangor	38	309
<i>Medical Schools¹¹:—</i>			Cardiff	58	628 ⁹
Univ. Coll.	32	220	St. Andrew's Univ.:—		
King's "	35	163	United College		288
St. Bartholomew's	61	580	St. Mary's College	76	16
London Hospital	50	400	Univ. Col., Dundee		165 ¹⁰
Guy's "	50	600	Aberdeen University	60	788
St. Thomas's "	64	200	Glasgow University	117	2,120
St. George's "	55	200	Edinburgh University	108	2,918
Middlesex "	20	125	Dublin University	80	1,019
St. Mary's "	38	260			
Charing Cross "	31	181			
Westminster "	30	90			
Royal Free "	31	218			

¹ Exclusive of medical faculty.

² Besides 84 evening students.

³ Besides 1,710 evening students.

⁴ Besides 9 occasional lecturers and 118 students in partial attendance.

⁵ Besides 84 evening students.

⁶ Besides 161 evening students.

⁷ Besides 346 evening students.

⁸ Besides 251 evening students.

⁹ Besides 2,350 evening students.

¹⁰ Besides 22 evening students.

¹¹ The Statistics of the Medical Schools are in general only approximate.

London University in 1902 had 84 examiners, and in 1901 there entered its various examinations 7,195 candidates, of whom 3,787 were successful. The Royal University of Ireland in 1902 had 84 fellows and examiners; out of 2,894 who entered its various examinations, 1,804 passed.

Bedford College, London, the Royal Holloway College at Egham, Westfield College, Hampstead, and the London School of the Hospital for Women are exclusively for female students. There are, besides, several unattached university colleges for ladies:—Newnham College, Cambridge, with a staff of 15 resident and 37 non-resident tutors, and 174 students in 1902; Girton College, Cambridge, with 16 lecturers on staff and many outside lecturers, and 127 students; Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, with 8 resident and many non-resident tutors and lecturers and 54 students; Somerville College, Oxford, with 6 resident and many visiting tutors and lecturers and 81 students. The Association for the Education of Women at Oxford has a large staff of tutors and lecturers, and 36 'home students,' who are admitted to the college lectures of the University. The students at these 4

colleges and the 'home students' are admitted to the examinations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Other colleges not forming constituent parts of any university are those at Lampeter with 9 professors and teachers and 130 students; Bristol with 59 professors and teachers and 475 day and evening students; Nottingham with 52 professors and teachers and 2,081 day and evening students; Sheffield with 61 professors and teachers and 1,390 day and evening students; Reading with 13 professors and 1,114 day and evening students. Hartley College, Southampton, with 20 professors and lecturers, and 780 day and evening students; Glasgow with 80 teachers and about 5,000 day and evening students; the Queen's Colleges, founded in 1845, at Belfast, with 36 professors and 348 students; Cork, 24 professors and 182 students; Galway, 25 professors and 97 students in 1902. The Catholic University College, Dublin, had, in 1902, 20 professors and tutors, and 186 students. There are also colleges at Maynooth, Blackrock, Carlow, Clonliffe, and the Catholic University medical school in Dublin, which prepare students for the examinations of the Royal University.

The City and Guilds of London Technical Institute has besides its Central College a Technical College with 23 professors, &c., and 995 students (784 evening), a School of Technical Art with 5 teachers and 113 students, and a Leather Trades School with 13 teachers and 180 students.

Middle-class education in England is unorganised, but in May, 1897, the Committee of Council on Education resolved to ascertain as far as possible the number of pupils receiving secondary instruction in all types of schools, whether public, endowed, proprietary, or private. A summary of the results of this investigation was given in the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1899, page 35. Under the Board of Education Act, 1899, provision is made for the inspection of secondary schools desiring to be inspected, and between June 20 and December 31, 1901, 24 secondary schools were inspected. The Education Act, 1902, which applies to the whole of England and Wales (except London), provides for a large measure of control by education authorities over the higher education of the country. It constitutes as local authorities for higher education the councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000. The technical instruction committees of the councils are abolished, and the new authorities are required, after consultation with the Board of Education, to supply or aid in supplying education other than elementary, and to promote the co-ordination of all forms of education. To these purposes they may apply money raised by rates, besides devoting to them the residue under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and they may borrow money. They have power to provide scholarships and to pay fees; in schools provided by them they must not pay for religious instruction; in schools not provided by them they can neither impose nor forbid religious instruction.

For inspection and examination of secondary schools in Wales and Monmouthshire there is under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889, an Intermediate Education Board of 80 members, appointed by the Councils of the Counties and County-Boroughs, the school governing bodies, and other bodies interested. The Education Act, 1902, provides for the transference of the powers, property, &c., of the Welsh county governing bodies under the Act of 1889, to the new local education authorities. The number of schools examined in 1901 was 95, being 22 for boys, 22 for girls, 44 dual, and 7 mixed. The permanent teaching staff numbered 470 (253 male and 217 female), exclusive of visiting teachers. The number of pupils examined was 7,668, of whom 3,792 were girls. By virtue of the Act of 1889 rates

are levied, the proceeds of which are available for the endowment of Intermediate Schools, and the Treasury is empowered to pay to each of the counties and county-boroughs a sum equal to the amount provided by the rates within their respective areas. The amount expended by the local authorities in Wales in 1900-01 on technical education under the Technical Instruction Acts amounted to 44,791*l*.

In 1901 scientific instruction under the Board of Education was given to 212 schools of science with 26,830 pupils, and to 12,532 science classes with 149,191 pupils, the total number of science pupils (exclusive of Scotland) having been 176,021. In the same year instruction in art was given to 230 schools of Art and 1,668 art classes with altogether (exclusive of Scotland) 125,429 pupils.

Under Acts passed in 1889-91, funds from the residue grant under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, and from local rates under the Technical Instruction and Public Libraries and Museums Acts, may be applied by local authorities in England and Wales to technical instruction. The amount so applied in England in 1900-01 was 1,006,631*l*., and in Wales 44,791*l*. In England (exclusive of Monmouthshire which for the purpose of these Acts is associated with Wales) the sum of 369,543*l*. was expended during the year in directly supplying technical instruction; 345,558*l*. in grants to schools; 114,074*l*. in scholarships and other assistance to students. The instruction includes science, art, technical, and manual instruction; in Wales it embraces also secondary education.

In Scotland, the burgh schools of various names, grammar schools, high schools, &c., are administered by the school boards. There are also endowed schools and schools under private management which give secondary education. In 1902, 94 schools were under inspection, 32 of them being under school boards, 25 endowed schools, and the remainder under private management. There were 18,212 candidates for leaving certificates, 5,454 being from 87 higher class schools, and 12,758 from higher departments of state-aided schools. The total receipts of the 29 higher class public schools in the year ended 15 May, 1901, amounted to 122,797*l*.; this included income from endowments, school fees (37,420*l*.), loans (15,931*l*.) and contributions from burgh or other funds.

Under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and the other Acts providing for technical instruction, the local authorities expended, in the year 1900-01, the sum of 67,700*l*. (including 16,078*l*. handed over to secondary education committees). These funds were expended mostly in grants to schools and other institutions.

For Ireland there is an Intermediate Education Board, with a yearly income of 34,000*l*. in 1901, besides local taxation revenues, amounting to 64,730*l*. Its functions are to examine all candidates who present themselves. In 1901, 8,117 students (5,829 boys and 2,288 girls) presented themselves for examination, as compared with 7,608 in the previous year, and 6,952 in 1881. In 1901 results fees, amounting to 56,760*l*., were paid to the managers of 362 schools.

Technical instruction in Ireland is controlled by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, which has an advisory Board of Technical Instruction. The Department aims at the co-ordination of its work with that of other educational authorities, and in 1901-02 its programme of experimental science was adopted in 152 secondary schools with 6,412 science pupils. Central institutions under the Department are the Royal College of Science, Dublin, and the Metropolitan School of Art, the former of which is being, and the latter is about to be, re-organised.

Throughout Ireland technical instruction is being organised under the Councils of county boroughs, urban districts, and counties. In Dublin and Belfast in 1902 there were upwards of 4,000 students attending the technical schools of the councils. Of the annual grant of 55,000*l.*, 25,000*l.* is allotted for technical instruction in county boroughs, and 30,000*l.* for similar purposes elsewhere, the 'equivalent' grants being continued for 3 years to institutions which had formerly received them.

The progress of elementary education in England and Wales is indicated by the decreasing proportion of persons signing the marriage registers by mark. In 1843, 32·7 per cent. of males and 49·0 per cent. of females married within the year signed in this manner; in 1863, 23·8 per cent. of males and 33·1 per cent. of females; in 1883, 12·6 per cent. of males and 15·5 of females; in 1893, 5·0 of males and 5·7 of females; in 1900, 2·8 of males and 3·2 of females. In Scotland in 1901, 2·16 per cent. of males and 2·76 of females signed by mark; in Ireland, in 1901, 9·8 per cent. of males and 7·1 of females.

Elementary education in England and Wales is now under the control of the Board of Education, which came into existence on April 1, 1900, taking the place both of the Education Department and the Department of Science and Art. The Elementary Education Act of 1870 and subsequent amending Acts regulate elementary education in England and Wales. Sufficient school accommodation must be provided in every district for all the resident children between the ages of 5 and 14. Under Acts of 1899 and 1900 children between 12 and 14 years of age may (if it is so provided in local bye-laws) conditionally obtain partial or total exemption from school attendance, but for children employed in agriculture the lower age limit for partial exemption is 11. An Act of 1899 requires the school authorities to make provision for the compulsory education of defective children to the age of 16 years. Under the Education Act, 1902, which comes into force on March 26, 1903, or within 18 months thereafter as the Board of Education may appoint (for different purposes or different places), school boards and school attendance committees are abolished, their place being taken by the Councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000. These local authorities (but not necessarily the two classes last mentioned) must establish educational committees, each in accordance with its own scheme, which must be approved by the Board of Education. The schemes must provide for the appointment by the Council from its own members, of a majority of the committee (unless in the case of counties the Council determine otherwise), for the appointment by the Council of other persons with special qualifications, and for the appointment of women on the committees. Schools provided by county councils will have managers in the proportion of 4 appointed by the Council and 2 by the borough, district, or parish served by the school. Councils of county boroughs, &c., may appoint any number of managers for their provided schools. Schools aided, but not provided by local authorities, will have 4 'foundation' managers and 2 managers appointed by Councils. Women may be managers.

The local education authorities will maintain all public elementary schools and (except in cases where provision for expenditure is to be made by managers) will control the expenditure necessary for this purpose. In the case of schools not provided by them, their directions as to secular instruction (including the number and qualification of teachers) must be complied with, they have power to inspect the schools, and they must receive, free of charge, the use of the school-house for elementary school purposes.

The Act prescribes the funds from which expenditure is to be met, and gives borrowing powers. Income from endowments for such purposes of elementary education as fall within the scope of the local education authorities is to be paid to these authorities and applied in aid of the rates. In place of the grants under the Voluntary Schools Act, 1897, and other Acts, there will be paid annually to the local authorities, out of money to be provided by Parliament, a sum equal to 4s. per scholar in average attendance, and 'an additional sum of three-halfpence per scholar for every complete twopence per scholar by which the amount which would be produced by a penny rate on the area of the authority falls short of ten shillings a scholar.' Under certain conditions, however, the grant may be reduced.

Throughout the Act there is observed the distinction between schools provided, and schools aided but not provided, by the local authorities, this distinction being, so far as elementary schools are concerned, in accordance with that between board schools and voluntary schools.

Under the system which is being superseded, the boroughs and parishes are, unless the educational requirements are otherwise supplied, formed or grouped into school districts each with its elected school board which may compel parents to send their children to school. In boroughs and parishes where school boards are not required school attendance committees are appointed. On August 31, 1901, there were in England and Wales 2,560 school boards embracing a population of 22,917,318, and 788 school attendance committees embracing a population of 9,608,757. In board schools unsectarian religious instruction is given; in voluntary schools sectarian doctrines may be inculcated. There are 7 standards and each pupil should pass one standard every year. Recognition is given to 28 Higher Elementary Schools whose curriculum embraces instruction in the elementary course prescribed for science schools. A 'code' providing in detail for the regulation of schools is annually prepared by the department and submitted to Parliament. In 1891, by a fee grant of ten shillings for each child between 3 and 15 years of age in average attendance, education was rendered practically free in England and Wales. By the Voluntary Schools Act, 1897, an annual grant of five shillings per pupil in average attendance is available for necessitous voluntary schools, and provision is made for associations of such schools, the governing bodies of which will (subject to the approval of the Education Department) distribute this grant to the associated schools. In 1901-02 these associations numbered 75, 46 being Church of England, 11 Roman Catholic, 11 British, 6 Wesleyan, and 1 Jewish. The associated schools numbered 14,127, and the unassociated, 173. The average attendance at these 14,300 schools was 2,473,094, and the amount of aid grant paid was 618,233*l*. An amending Elementary Education Act of 1897 increased the amount of grant payable to school boards.

The following table includes the total number of Voluntary and Board day-schools under inspection during the last 5 years:—

Years ended August 31	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children on School Registers
1897 . .	19,958	6,215,199	4,488,543	5,507,039
1898 . .	19,937	6,316,866	4,554,165	5,576,866
1899 . .	20,064	6,417,514	4,636,938	5,654,092
1900 . .	20,100	6,509,611	4,666,180	5,686,114
1901 . .	20,116	6,610,416	4,781,911	5,787,861

On August 31, 1901, there were in England and Wales 5,857 Board Schools with average attendance of 2,259,259 pupils; 11,731 National Society Schools with 1,882,184 pupils; 458 Wesleyan with 126,879 pupils; 1,053 Roman Catholic with 257,383 pupils; 1,052 British, Undenominational, and others with 215,926 pupils. In the same year there were 66,149 certificated teachers, 34,716 assistant teachers, 28,002 pupil teachers, and 17,956 additional women teachers. In 1901 there were 45 residential training colleges with 4,188 students, and 17 day training colleges with 1,426 students. The day training college of the London County Council with (1902) 9 professors and teachers and 58 students (King's scholars) will probably become a recognised school of London University. The School Inspectors are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Education Board.

Besides the public elementary schools there were inspected in 1901, 5,244 evening continuation schools with 6,054 teachers and an average attendance of 210,242 pupils. In these schools, in addition to ordinary school subjects, instruction was given in science, drawing, needlework, cookery, laundrywork, &c.

By the Elementary Education Act of 1872, the Scotch Education Department was instituted, and each burgh and parish or group of parishes was required to have a school board to administer both elementary and middle-class schools. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14, but exemption may, on conditions, be granted to children over 12. In 1889, by a capitation grant, education was made free for the compulsory standards. In 1897 provision was made for grants in aid of voluntary schools. The following table includes the total number of day schools inspected in Scotland during the last five years:—

Years ended 30 September	Schools Inspected	Accommodation	Average Attendance	Children on School Registers
1897 . .	3,086	843,769	605,389	716,893
1898 . .	3,067	847,876	605,776	717,747
1899 . .	3,062	866,066	612,457	731,272
1900 . .	3,104	893,842	626,089	753,287
1901 . .	3,141	921,119	636,374	767,421

In 1901 there were, in all, 3,141 schools, of which 2,788 were public schools with an average attendance of 555,302 pupils; 24 Church of Scotland with 3,884 pupils; 4 Free Church with 1,814 pupils; 67 Episcopal with 10,691 pupils; 189 Roman Catholic with 56,484 pupils, and 69 Undenominational with 8,199 pupils. In the same year there were 11,268 certificated teachers, 2,606 assistant teachers, and 4,035 pupil teachers. In 1901 there were 8 training colleges with 1,360 students.

There were also in 1901, 939 evening continuation schools with an average attendance of 47,002. The instruction given in these schools comprised languages, science, manual instruction, domestic economy, needlework, &c.

Elementary education in Ireland, since 1845, is under the superintendence of a body of 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.' The following table gives statistics of elementary schools for five years:—

Year ended Dec. 31 ¹	Schools in Operation	Average on Rolls	Average Attendance	Pupils Examined
1897	8,631	816,001	521,141	560,187
1898	8,651	808,467	518,799	560,170
1899	8,670	796,163	513,852	562,378
1900	8,684	770,622	478,224	—
1901	8,692	754,023	482,031	—

¹ But for 1897-99 the figures refer to the 12 months ended the last day of the month preceding the examination of each school.

Of 8,685 schools, 3,046 were mixed Roman Catholic and Protestant with 257,596 pupils; 4,127 were Roman Catholic with 368,835; and 1,512 were Protestant with 114,311 pupils on December 31, 1901. At the same date there were 8,235 teachers, 3,675 assistants, and 888 workmistresses. The 7 training colleges had 980 students.

The sums expended in Great Britain from Parliamentary grants for primary schools, and in Ireland from Parliamentary grants and rates, amounted in five years to:—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	7,565,359	8,021,391	8,234,202	8,386,396	8,629,322
Scotland . . .	1,072,195	1,177,727	1,190,261	1,196,209	1,223,758
Gt. Britain (var.)	565,280	599,464	624,486	654,328	697,511
Ireland . . .	1,311,670	1,321,777	1,338,376	1,321,905	1,312,962
United Kingdom	10,514,504	11,120,359	11,387,325	11,558,838	11,863,553

In addition to the grant these schools derive an income from endowments, school fees, local rates, voluntary subscriptions, and other sources. The total receipts of the school boards in England and Wales in 1900-01 was 12,852,643*l.*; in Scotland 2,542,875*l.*; and in Ireland that of the schools under the Commissioners of National Education was 1,392,038*l.*

Justice and Crime.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court. Two or more justices of the peace sitting in a petty sessional court house, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions.' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Certain boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are held four times a year in various towns throughout the country by 'commissioners' nominated by the Crown. These commissioners

are generally judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, but sometimes King's Counsel of good standing are appointed. The trial takes place before a single commissioner. The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district. The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year, and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Serjeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences. Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court the sheriff cites 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury. The grand jury examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if they think a *prima facie* case for trial is made out they endorse the bill 'a true bill.' All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve men. Except on some highly technical point of procedure there is no appeal in criminal cases. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty.' On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. This Court is formed by five or more judges of the High Court, and can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a Cabinet minister, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry) and the Lord Chief Justice are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland, It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

IRELAND.

In Ireland persons charged with crime are first brought before the petty sessions court, which must consist of at least two ordinary justices of the peace, one of whom *may be* a stipendiary—commonly called a resident magistrate. Then if the charge be trifling it may be disposed of, the prisoner, if convicted, having a right of appeal to the quarter sessions or recorder's court (according as it is in a borough or in the county), provided he is fined more than twenty shillings or sentenced to a longer imprisonment than one month (Petty Sessions Act, sec. 24). If the charge be of a more serious character it must either be dismissed or sent for trial to the quarter sessions or recorder's court, or to the assizes, as in England. There is this difference, however, between quarter sessions in Ireland and in England: in England they are presided over by an unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county; while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a barrister, whose decision on points of law binds the court, who is appointed by the Crown, and who is also judge of the civil bill court of the county, which corresponds to the English county court. The assizes are presided over by one of the common law judges of the High Court of Justice. In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and assizes the trial is by jury in all cases save appeals from petty sessions. Under the Crimes Act witnesses and persons suspected of crime may be interrogated before a secret court of inquiry; but admissions then made are not evidence against the persons making them. Prisoners may be convicted before two resident magistrates specially appointed to hear cases under the Crimes Act, and in cases where the sentence exceeds a month, convicted persons have a right of appeal to the county chairman at quarter sessions.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial and convicted, in each of the three kingdoms, was as follows in five years:—

England and Wales.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1897	9,931	1,411	11,342	8,991
1898	10,143	1,450	11,594	9,273
1899	9,723	1,322	11,045	8,751
1900	9,099	1,230	10,331	8,157
1901	9,743	1,262	10,007	8,841

Scotland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1897	1,865	337	2,202	1,796
1898	1,946	344	2,290	1,877
1899	1,861	292	2,153	1,785
1900	1,886	281	2,167	1,835
1901	1,947	344	2,291	1,872

Ireland.

Year	Committed for Trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
1897	1,609	276	1,885	1,242
1898	1,786	325	2,111	1,367
1899	1,644	309	1,953	1,329
1900	1,438	244	1,682	1,087
1901	1,565	291	1,856	1,221

The following table shows the strength of the police force in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland :—

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1880	31,488	3,484	12,579	1899	43,450	4,767	12,351
1890	39,221	4,103	13,921	1900	44,054	4,911	12,320
1895	40,966	4,583	13,187	1901	44,593	5,051	12,309

Pauperism.

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the Three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor-houses built for the purpose. The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose. England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs, are divided into 650 poor law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians. In some cases the union consists of only one parish ; in others several are included according to population. In urban districts and in the Metropolis guardians are separately elected, but in rural districts the rural district councillors act as guardians for the parishes they represent on the district council. Guardians are elected on the same popular franchise as district councillors. In every civil parish overseers are appointed whose duty it is to make and collect the poor rate. In urban districts, which include boroughs, the local authority raise and collect rates for local government purposes, but in rural districts and rural parishes the funds for this purpose are, as a general rule, taken from the poor-rate.

The following table shows the total amount expended in relief of the poor for the last five years (ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 15 for Scotland). For Scotland, the amount includes expenditure on buildings, but not from loans :—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	£	£	£	£
1897	10,432,189	1,058,214	1,049,842	12,540,245
1898	10,828,276	1,086,916	1,104,756	13,019,948
1899	11,286,973	1,104,237	1,194,387	13,585,597
1900	11,567,649	1,109,619	1,125,110	13,801,378
1901	12,119,544	1,155,363	1,170,801	14,445,708

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants, in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes of England and Wales was as follows on January 1 of the last five years:—

	Adult able-bodied paupers			All other paupers (exclusive of vagrants)			Total
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	
1898	40,698	66,373	107,071	177,740	538,539	716,279	823,350
1899	39,029	61,389	100,418	178,804	528,650	707,454	807,730
1900	38,662	61,058	99,720	178,486	519,548	698,034	797,630
1901	37,570	59,088	96,658	178,053	515,091	693,144	789,689
1902	39,852	61,496	101,348	186,912	523,404	710,316	811,449

The number of vagrants relieved on January 1, 1901, was 11,658.

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland on January 15 of the last five years, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Jan. 15	Poor relieved		Vagrants (included in preceding)		Total
	Paupers	Dependents	Paupers	Dependents	
1898	66,519	34,889	133	22	101,408
1899	66,755	34,755	165	36	101,510
1900	65,929	33,994	132	40	99,923
1901	65,817	35,002	166	22	100,819
1902	66,836	35,663	139	38	102,499

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and those—in blind and deaf and dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week in January in each of the last five years:—

	Indoor paupers			Out-door paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able-bodied	All others	Total			
1898	6,223	37,333	43,556	55,368	1,422	100,346
1899	6,180	38,386	44,566	56,732	1,462	102,760
1900	5,724	38,096	43,820	58,534	1,512	103,866
1901	4,947	36,934	41,881	57,575	1,452	101,090
1902	5,322	38,209	43,531	57,813	1,427	102,771

Included in the number of indoor paupers are casuals, who numbered 699 in January 1902.

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following tables show the total amounts of the estimated and actual Imperial revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the years ended March 31, 1880, 1890, and the four years ended March 31, 1902:—

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	81,161,000	79,344,098	- 1,816,902
1890	86,150,000	89,304,316	+ 3,154,316
1899	107,110,000	108,336,193	+ 1,226,193
1900	111,157,000	119,839,905	+ 8,682,905
1901	127,520,000	130,384,684	+ 2,864,684
1902	142,455,000	142,997,999	+ 542,999

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1880	84,105,871	82,184,797	- 1,921,074
1890	86,723,168	86,083,314	- 639,854
1899	108,815,036	108,150,236	- 664,800
1900	134,671,823	133,722,407	- 949,416
1901	184,599,627	183,592,264	- 1,007,363
1902	196,843,259	195,522,215	- 1,321,044

The following table (derived from the two preceding) shows the differences (surplus or deficit) between revenue and expenditure in 1880, 1890, and the last four years:—

Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Year Ended March 31	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	£		£
1880	- 2,840,699	1900	- 13,882,502
1890	+ 3,221,002	1901	- 53,207,580
1899	+ 185,957	1902	- 52,524,216

The Imperial revenue collected in 1901-02 amounted to 153,311,848*l.*, but of this 9,730,306*l.* was payable to Local Taxation accounts therefore the amount payable to the Exchequer, as detailed in the following table, was 143,581,542*l.*, derived mainly from taxation (under the first seven heads of the following table), which in 1901-02 produced 122,548,675*l.*, or 85 per cent. of the whole. The remainder is subdivided into five heads as below (viii.—xii.).

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1902		Revised Budget Estimate 1902-3
	Net Receipts	Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
i. Customs—	£	£	£
Exports : Coal	1,311,706		
Imports :			
Tobacco	10,567,706		
Tea	5,792,967		
Rum	2,211,811		
Brandy	1,274,421		
Other spirits	1,095,288		
Wine	1,449,687		
Currants	100,939		
Coffee	174,342		
Raisins	198,155		
Cocoa	188,428		
Sugar, glucose, &c.	6,399,227		
Other articles	282,192		
		31,046,869	30,993,000
ii. Excise—			35,200,000 ²
Spirits	17,647,421		
Beer	13,276,073		
Licence duties	252,695		
Railways	349,863		
Other sources	71,910		
		31,597,962	31,600,000
iii. Estate, &c., duties—			32,700,000
Estate duty ³	9,693,599		
Temporary estate duty ⁴	19,870		
Probate duty ⁴	47,997		
Legacy duty	3,133,588		
Succession duty	1,308,936		
Corporation duty	46,836		
		14,250,826	14,200,000
iv. Stamps (excluding Fee Stamps, &c.)—			13,200,000
Deeds	3,646,823		
Receipts	1,478,392		
Bills of exchange	701,223		
Patent medicines	306,337		
Licences, &c.	171,024		
Companies' capital duty	559,091		
Bonds to bearer	186,735		
Insurances	266,324		
Other sources	456,474		
		7,772,423	7,800,000
v. Land Tax	775,210	775,219	725,000
vi. House Duty	1,726,676	1,726,676	1,775,000
vii. Property and Income Tax	35,378,700	35,378,700	34,800,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	122,548,675	121,893,000
			130,400,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1901, and March 31, 1902. ² Including 2,450,000l. from corn, &c., duty.

³ On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.

⁴ On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

⁵ Including 2,000,000l. from additional 1d. in l.

Sources of REVENUE	Year ending March 31, 1902			Revised Budget Estimate 1902-03
	Net Receipts		Exchequer ¹ Receipts	
	£	£	£	£
viii. Post Office . . .	—	14,228,906	14,300,000	14,800,000
ix. Telegraph service . .	—	3,490,598	3,490,000	3,630,000
x. Crown Lands . . .	—	439,378	455,000	475,000
xi. Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c. . .	—	869,634	869,634	880,000
xii. Miscellaneous—				
Fee Stamps . . .	950,985		—	
Mint . . .	595,269		—	
Bank of England . .	194,880		—	
Various . . .	263,216		—	
		2,004,350	1,990,365	2,000,000
Total non-tax Revenue .	—	21,032,866	21,104,999	21,785,000
Total Revenue . . .	—	143,581,541	142,997,999	152,185,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer between April 1, 1901, and March 31, 1902.

The national expenditure falls under two categories: I., the Consolidated Fund Charges, 24,483,214*l.*, mainly bestowed on the National Debt; and II., the Supply Services, including the Army, Navy, and Civil Service, the whole amounting to 171,039,000*l.* in 1901-02.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1902		Revised Budget Estimate 1902-03
	£	£	£
I. Consolidated Fund :			
i. National Debt Services :—			
(a) Inside the Fixed Charge—			
Interest of Funded Debt . .	15,076,023		
Terminable Annuities . . .	2,754,425		
Interest of Unfunded Debt . .	314,751		
Management of Debt . . .	173,617		
New Sinking Fund . . .	—		
		18,318,816	23,000,000
(b) Outside the Fixed Charge—			
Int. on War Debt . . .	—	3,366,716	4,400,000 ¹
ii. Other Consolidated Fund Services :—			
Civil List . . .	487,746		
Annuities and Pensions . .	258,708		

¹ Including 750,000*l.* interest on debt to be created.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ending March 31, 1902		Revised Budget Estimates 1902-03
	£	£	£
Salaries, &c.	78,916		
Courts of Justice	515,428		
Miscellaneous	302,992		
		1,643,790	1,645,000
iii. Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	1,153,892	1,153,892	1,155,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	—	24,483,214	30,200,000
II. Supply :			
i. Army		92,262,000	69,310,000
Ordnance Factories	—	280,000	355,000
ii. Navy	—	31,030,000	31,255,000
iii. Civil Services	—	30,500,000	27,448,000
iv. Customs and Inland Revenue	—	2,955,000	3,039,000
v. Post Office	—	9,240,000	9,762,000
vi. Telegraph Service	—	4,010,000	4,211,000
vii. Packet Service	—	762,000	779,000
Total Supply Services	—	171,039,000	146,159,000
Total Expenditure	—	195,522,214	176,359,000

The exchequer issues for 1901-02 shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary; the estimates for 1902-03, shown in the table and in the details given below, are the revised budget estimates.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were issues to meet expenditure under the Telegraph Acts, 1892, 1896, 1898, and 1899, 881,500*l.*; Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 and 1900, 870,000*l.*; Naval Works Acts, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, and 1901, 2,906,000*l.*; Military Works Act, 1897, 1899, and 1901, 1,700,000*l.*; the Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900, 130,000*l.*, and the Pacific Cable Act, 1901, 1,060,935*l.*; amounting in the aggregate to 7,548,435*l.* The money raised by the creation of additional debt under the Supplemental War Loan Act of 1900, and the Loan Act, 1901, amounted to 59,782,189*l.* and Treasury bills were renewed to the amount of 26,633,000*l.* Besides these items, there were a few minor receipts into and issues from the Exchequer account; which is also swollen by cross entries in respect of sums borrowed and paid off during the year. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1901, was 5,596,918*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1901-02 amounted to 246,383,628*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 243,413,598*l.*; leaving a balance on March 31, 1902, of 8,566,948*l.*

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BUDGET.

Army.—The net cost of the British army and its operations, according to the original estimates for 1902-03, is 69,310,000*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 4,549,899*l.*, the gross estimate was 73,859,899*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1902-03, as compared with the net estimates (including supplementary estimates amounting to 5,000,000*l.*) for 1901-02 :—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—		1901-02	1902-03
<i>Regular forces and army reserve :</i>		£	£
General staff and regimental pay, &c.		15,308,600	14,622,400
S. African local forces		2,650,000	1,600,000
Colonial contingents		650,000	680,000
Yeomanry and Volunteers		1,000,000	1,300,000
Gratuities to troops, &c.		2,540,000	500,000
Chaplains' department		84,900	88,000
Army reserve		200,000	100,000
China expeditionary force		630,000	50,000
Medical Establishments		1,088,600	1,025,000
<i>Auxiliary forces :</i>			
Militia		2,772,000	1,381,000
Yeomanry cavalry		375,000	585,000
Volunteer corps		1,230,000	1,287,000
<i>Commissariat :</i>			
Transport and remounts		17,977,000	11,242,000
Provisions, forage, &c.		20,266,000	16,066,000
Clothing		4,825,000	3,970,000
Warlike and other stores		13,450,000	8,332,000
Works, buildings, &c.		3,281,000	2,190,000
<i>Various :</i>			
Military education		119,200	120,800
Miscellaneous services		218,200	110,800
War Office		305,000	332,000
Total effective services		88,970,500	65,582,000
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :—			
<i>Officers, &c. :</i>			
Rewards for distinguished services		9,186	9,068
Half pay		70,310	75,550
Retired pay and gratuities		1,936,738	1,450,694
Widows' pensions and allowances		170,394	172,112
Pensions for wounds		62,324	57,085
Retired allowances, auxiliary forces		22,048	21,491
<i>Non-commissioned officers and men, &c. :</i>			
In-pensions		34,667	36,887
Out-pensions		1,393,065	1,642,563
Rewards for distinguished services		7,614	10,256
Widows' pensions, &c.		49,654	57,294

	1901-02 £	1902-03 £
<i>Superannuation allowances, &c.</i>	188,500	195,000
Total non-effective services	3,944,500	3,728,000
Total effective and non-effective services	92,915,000	69,810,000
Net Decrease, 1902-03	—	23,605,000

Navy.—The net cost of the Navy, according to the original estimates for 1902-03, is 31,255,500*l.* Including appropriations in aid, amounting to 1,121,217*l.*, the gross estimate was 32,376,717*l.* The following table shows the net estimates for 1902-03, as compared with those for 1901-02 :—

	1901-02 £	1902-03 £
I. EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Wages of Officers and Seamen and Royal Marines	5,760,000	5,962,000
Victualling and Clothing	1,892,300	2,023,500
Medical Establishments	219,000	246,500
Martial Law	16,200	17,700
Educational Services	100,600	101,700
Scientific Services	65,800	65,600
Royal Naval Reserves	292,100	286,900
Shipbuilding, Repairs, &c.	14,676,000	15,140,000
Naval Armaments	3,919,700	3,356,400
Works, Buildings, &c.	1,023,100	1,100,000
Miscellaneous Services	359,500	368,000
Admiralty Office	279,600	294,300
Total effective services	28,603,900	28,962,600
II. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		
Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay	790,900	782,100
Naval Pensions, &c.	1,140,100	1,160,700
Civil Pensions, &c.	340,600	350,100
Total non-effective services	2,271,600	2,292,900
Grand total	30,875,500	31,255,500
Net Increase, 1902-03		380,000

Civil Services.—The following is an abstract of the original Civil Service estimates (net) for 1902-03, showing the more important items of expenditure :—

I. *Public Works and Buildings* £
2,254,602

II. *Salaries, &c., Civil Departments* :

U. K. and England . . . 2,190,459
Scotland 80,966
Ireland 336,569

Total 2,607,994

III. *Law and Justice* :

U. K. and England :—
Sup. Court of Judicature 320,929
County Courts . . . 41,000
Police, Eng. & Wales . . 49,395
Prisons, Eng. and Col. 660,929
Reformatories, Great Brit. 260,908
Other expenses . . . 197,242

Scotland :—
Courts of Justice, &c. . . 84,287
Prisons 91,181
Other expenses . . . 47,061

Ireland :—
Supreme Court of Judicature 104,000
Land Commission . . . 133,153
County Court Officers, &c. 110,858
Police and Constabulary . 1,463,602
Prisons 113,641
Reformatories, &c. . . 109,587
Other expenses . . . 75,050

Total 8,862,773

IV. *Education, Science and Art* :

U. K. and England :— £
Board of Education . . 9,921,862
British Museum . . . 166,580
National Galleries . . . 30,357
Colleges, &c., Grt. Brit.
and Int. Ed. Wales . . 121,706
Scientific Investigation . 68,396

Scotland :—
Public Education . . . 1,407,712
National Gallery . . . 3,400

Ireland :—
Public Education . . . 1,305,748
National Gallery . . . 2,965
Queen's Colleges, &c. . . 5,725

Total 13,034,451

V. *Foreign and Colonial Services* :

Diplomatic and Consular 527,570
Colonial 3,360,051¹
Cyprus, Crete, Uganda . . 785,093
Subsidies to Telegraphs. 183,225

Total 4,855,939

VI. *Non-Effective and Charitable Services* . . 630,740

VII. *Miscellaneous* . . . 201,646

Grand Total 1902-03 . 27,448,145¹

Grand Total 1901-02 . 23,637,620²

Net increase, 1902-03 . 3,810,525

¹ The estimate for colonial services in 1902-03 includes 1,800,000*l.* grant in aid to the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, 750,000*l.* for constabulary in South Africa, and 250,000*l.* for grant in aid of the sugar industry in the West Indies.

² Exclusive of 6,500,000*l.* grant in aid of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, provided in supplementary estimate.

II. TAXATION.

The revenue derived from the most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, was as follows in the last ten years (estimated for 1903) :—

Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Ex- chequer Receipt	Year ending March 31	Tax per £	Annual Ex- chequer Receipt
		£			£
1894	7 <i>d.</i>	15,200,000	1899	8 <i>d.</i>	18,000,000
1895	8 <i>d.</i>	15,600,000	1900	8 <i>d.</i>	18,750,000
1896	3 <i>d.</i>	16,100,000	1901	12 <i>d.</i>	26,920,000
1897	8 <i>d.</i>	16,650,000	1902	14 <i>d.</i>	34,800,000
1898	8 <i>d.</i>	17,250,000	1903	15 <i>d.</i>	38,600,000

The gross amount of the annual value of property and profits assessed to the income tax in the year ended April 5, 1901, in the United Kingdom, was 833,355,518*l.*; in 1871 it was 465,594,366*l.* Of the amount for 1901 the share of England was 719,354,160*l.*; of Scotland, 79,962,343*l.*; of Ireland, 34,039,010*l.*

The real property so assessed in the last four years was distributed as follows:—

Assessed to Income Tax		1898	1899	1900	1901
Land		£	£	£	£
	England	38,142,515	37,296,350	37,110,545	36,941,918
	Scotland	6,045,378	5,967,345	5,956,530	5,943,692
	Ireland	9,749,254	9,747,391	9,747,216	9,750,754
Total		53,937,147	53,011,086	52,814,291	52,636,364
Houses					
	England	142,128,400	149,631,529	153,198,414	157,159,966
	Scotland	15,417,764	16,103,961	16,663,967	17,214,907
	Ireland	4,235,764	4,353,657	4,573,120	4,588,274
Total		161,781,928	170,089,147	174,430,501	178,963,147

The annual value of the railways in the United Kingdom assessed to income tax in 1901 was 40,673,870*l.*; mines and quarries, 13,694,515*l.*; gas-works, 6,361,750*l.*; waterworks, 4,676,497*l.*; canals, inland navigations, &c., 3,426,375*l.*; ironworks, 5,380,418*l.*

In accordance with Acts passed between 1888 and 1899, various duties are collected for local authorities by Imperial officers, and assigned to the three divisions of the United Kingdom. These are the additional beer and spirit duties, excise licences, and a share of the probate duty and estate duty. The net receipts of these duties and the payments made to local taxation accounts in the year ended March 31, 1902, were as follows:—

	Additional Beer & Spirit Duty	Licences	Share of Pro- bate and Estate Duties	Total
	£	£	£	£
Net receipts	1,495,375	3,972,044	4,262,867	9,730,306
Payments:				
England	1,184,856	3,555,736	3,556,156	8,296,748
Scotland	156,506	373,538	497,816	1,027,855
Ireland	133,958	—	255,529	389,487
Total payments	1,475,320	3,929,269	4,309,501	9,714,090

The following statement (from a Return of July 3, 1902, on revenue and expenditure—England, Scotland, and Ireland—) shows for the year ended March 31, 1902, the net amount contributed by each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom to the revenue collected by Imperial officers, and the

expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish services met out of such revenue :

	England	Scotland	Ireland	General	Total
Exchequer Revenue :—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	23,617,000	2,981,000	3,187,000	1,812,000	31,047,000
Excise	24,091,000	4,326,000	3,181,000	—	31,598,000
Estate, &c. duties	12,083,000	1,411,000	641,000	166,000	14,251,000
Stamps	6,818,000	604,000	816,000	34,000	7,772,000
Land tax and house duty .	2,354,000	148,000	—	—	2,502,000
Income tax	30,063,000	3,645,000	1,176,000	495,000	35,379,000
Total from taxes	98,976,000	13,115,000	8,451,000	2,007,000	122,549,000
Post office	12,104,000	1,378,000	747,000	—	14,229,000
Telegraphs	2,944,000	370,000	176,000	—	3,490,000
Crown lands	382,000	24,000	88,000	—	439,000
Interest, &c.	—	1,000	—	869,000	870,000
Miscellaneous	838,000	85,000	116,000	965,000	2,004,000
Total non-tax revenue . .	16,268,000	1,858,000	1,072,000	1,834,000	21,032,000
Total	115,244,000	14,973,000	9,253,000	3,841,000	148,581,000
Local taxation revenue :—					
Customs	175,000	19,000	15,000	—	209,000
Excise	4,560,000	571,000	127,000	—	5,258,000
Estate, &c. duties	3,579,000	492,000	119,000	73,000	4,263,000
Total	8,314,000	1,082,000	261,000	73,000	9,730,000
Grand total	123,558,000	16,055,000	9,784,000	3,914,000	153,311,000
Expenditure :—					
Against Exchequer revenue :					
Debt, Army, Navy.	—	—	—	145,473,000	145,473,000
Civil government	14,376,000	2,156,000	4,440,000	10,957,000	31,929,000
Collection of taxes	2,307,000	405,000	243,000	—	2,955,000
Post Office	10,959,000	1,372,000	1,037,000	594,000	14,012,000
Paid to local taxation accounts	—	98,000	1,055,000	—	1,153,000
Total	27,642,000	4,031,000	6,825,000	157,024,000	195,522,000
From local taxation rev. . .	8,297,000	1,028,000	389,000	—	9,714,000
Grand total	35,939,000	5,059,000	7,214,000	157,024,000	205,236,000

The amount contributed for Imperial purposes by England was thus 87,619,000*l.*; by Scotland, 10,996,000*l.*; by Ireland, 2,570,900*l.*; total, 101,185,000*l.*

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

The expenditure on account of National Debt is now nearly six times the amount paid in 1775, at the beginning of the War of Independence of the United States. The total charge for interest and management was then only a little over 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty-two years' warfare with France, from 1793 to 1815, added 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, making it over 32½ millions, decreased by slightly more than a million in 1817, in the year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt has on the whole been steadily decreasing, excepting for the years of the Russian and the South African wars. The debt charge (18,318,815*l.*) included in 1901-02 provision for the repayment of capital to the amount of 1,102,214*l.* In the year 1900-01 the sinking fund was suspended.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1902. Before 1835, however, there was no calculation of the capital

value of terminable annuities ; strict comparison of debt prior to that year is therefore misleading :—

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
National Debt at the Revolution in 1688 .	£ 664,263	£ 89,855
Increase during William III.'s reign . . .	12,102,962	1,175,469
Debt at the Accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	12,767,225	1,215,324
Increase during the War of the Spanish Succession	23,408,235	1,847,811
At the accession of George I., 1714 . . .	36,175,460	3,063,135
Increase during his reign	16,675,337	(-) 823,507
At the accession of George II., 1727 . . .	52,850,797	2,739,628
Decrease during 12 years' peace, ending 1739	6,236,914	708,744
At the commencement of the Spanish War, 1739	46,613,883	2,030,884
Increase during the war	29,198,249	1,134,881
At the end of the Spanish War, 1748 . . .	75,812,132	3,165,765
Decrease during 8 years' peace	1,237,107	412,199
At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the war	58,141,024	2,279,167
At the Peace of Paris, 1763	132,716,049	5,032,733
Decrease during 12 years' peace	5,873,238	329,214
At the commencement of the American War, 1775	126,842,811	4,703,519
Increase during the war	116,220,334	4,837,737
At the end of the American War, 1784 . . .	243,063,145	9,541,256
Decrease during the peace	3,399,724	109,077
At the commencement of the French War, 1792	239,663,421	9,432,179
Increase during the war	297,989,587	10,836,372
At the Peace of Amiens, 1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during war with Napoleon . . .	323,386,041	12,377,067
At the Peace of Paris, 1815	861,039,049	32,645,618
Decrease during 40 years	56,812,695	4,489,609
At commencement of Crimean War, 1854 . .	804,226,354	28,156,009
Increase during the war	32,913,243	742,642

Periods	Principal	Annual Charge
	£	£
Debt in 1857	837,144,597	30,281,481
Decrease since the Crimean War	89,233,490	3,681,431
Debt on March 31, 1902	747,911,107	26,650,000

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1902.

Liabilities :	£
Funded Debt	609,587,248
Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities	63,190,859
Unfunded Debt	75,133,000
	<hr/> 747,911,107

Other Capital Liabilities :	
Russian Dutch Loan Act, 1891	203,838
Barracks Act, 1890	2,425,349
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1899	2,386,202
Naval Works Acts, 1895 and 1899	5,456,450
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 and 1900	4,703,592
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, 1895	445,774
Public Offices (Whitehall) Act, 1897	504,153
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	828,190
Military Works Acts, 1897 to 1901	2,626,835
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	158,452
Pacific Cable Acts, 1901	793,444
	<hr/> 20,532,279

Total Gross Liabilities	768,443,386
Assets :	
Suez Canal Shares, market value	27,935,000
Other Assets	726,855
	<hr/> 28,661,855
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	8,566,948

The whole of the capital liabilities amount to 64,912,000*l.* less than the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax, and to 101,411,000*l.* less than the total value of British imports and exports for 1901. The amount is about 18*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per head of the present population, and the annual charge is about 12*s.* 8½*d.* per head. The national wealth, public and private, of the United Kingdom was estimated by Sir R. Giffen in 1885 at 10,037,436,000*l.*

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.

The total amount raised for local expenditure was as follows for the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1899-1900 :—

Receipts from	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	£	£	£
Rates	40,734,219	4,213,046	} 2,454,164
Water, Gas, and Electric light	10,676,074	2,493,878	
Repayments	1,373,571	42,691	—
Tramways	1,575,922	548,503	—
Tolls, Dues, &c.	4,304,628	1,045,610	382,712
Rents, interest, &c.	2,022,694	294,698	245,805
Sales	445,948	49,976	—
Government contributions	12,249,083	2,004,779	1,562,156
Loans	23,438,816	4,072,118	473,160
Miscellaneous	4,312,857	480,556	420,737
Total receipts	101,133,812	15,245,755	5,588,734

The chief branches of local expenditure were :—

Expenditure by	Eng. & Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	£	£	£
Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary Works, &c.	59,718,855	8,318,948	1,605,090
Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief	11,567,649	1,108,892	1,118,484
School Boards	11,220,658	2,443,330	—
County, Rural Sanitary, and Road Authorities	9,562,139	1,472,074	1,918,233
Harbour Authorities	4,591,902	1,316,798	484,524
Total (including other expenditure)	101,343,477	14,898,848	5,663,700

The estimated expenditure of the London County Council for the year ending March 31, 1903, was : maintenance, 5,329,789*l.* (comprising 447,762*l.* from Exchequer contribution, 4,347,023*l.* from county rate, and 535,004*l.* from rents, &c.) ; capital, 12,218,985*l.* (including 4,150,000*l.* loans to local authorities). The amount of the consolidated stock of the Council outstanding March 31, 1902, was returned at 51,761,638*l.*

At the end of the financial year 1899–1900, the outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 293,864,224*l.* ; that of Scotland to 47,705,830*l.* ; and the loans due by local authorities in Ireland, to 11,493,914*l.*, so that the local debt of the United Kingdom at that date was not less than 353,063,968*l.*

Defence.

I. ARMY.

The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1689. From that time to the present, the number of troops as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, has been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army—viz., by passing at the commencement of every session an Act called the 'Army (Annual) Bill,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code.

The Secretary of State for War, who is assisted by the Under-Secretaries of State and the Financial Secretary, exercises administrative control over all army services, and the heads of the principal departments, both military and civil, are responsible to him for the discharge of their duties. The principal military departments are those of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance. The heads of these departments form a Board under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief, to report on proposals for the estimates which the Secretary of State lays before Parliament, on promotions or appointments and other matters. With the Secretary of State as President, and with such additional military officers as may be summoned, they constitute the War Office Consultative Council. The duties of the principal officers are defined by Order in Council of November 4, 1901.

According to the army estimates for 1902-03, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1903, is to consist of 9,975 commissioned officers, 1,510 warrant officers, 20,050 sergeants, 4,542 drummers, trumpeters, &c., and 183,623 rank and file, a total of 219,700 men of all ranks, being a total decrease of 100 on the previous year. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service.	Officers	Non-com-missioned Officers, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File	Total
GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.				
General staff	436	160	10	606
Army accountants	236	—	—	236
Chaplains' department	104	—	—	104
Medical department	99	—	—	99
Veterinary department	110	7	1	118
Total staff	985	167	11	1,163
REGIMENTS.				
Cavalry, including Household Cavalry .	554	1,837	12,380	14,771
Royal Artillery	1,541	3,856	54,691	59,588
Royal Engineers	708	1,589	7,841	10,138
Infantry, including Foot Guards .	3,517	8,581	107,294	119,342
Colonial and Native Indian Corps .	387	815	11,635	12,837
Departmental Corps	272	1,227	1,608	3,102
Army Service Corps	490	1,806	5,315	7,111
Medical Corps	616	485	2,560	3,661
Total regiments	8,085	18,646	183,319	210,050
Staff of Auxiliary Forces	672	6,462	116	7,250
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.				
Instruction in gunnery and musketry .	41	124	140	305
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich .	21	23	5	49
Royal Military College, Sandhurst .	28	19	17	64
Other colleges and schools	57	272	3	382
Other establishments	80	389	12	487
Total miscellaneous	283	827	177	1,237
Total 1902-03	9,975	20,102	183,623	219,700
Total 1901-02	9,745	25,622	184,433	219,800

Included in the vote were, in addition to the numbers given above, 200,300 Imperial, Indian, Colonial, and Irregular forces, during the war in South Africa, and the expedition to China raising the total number (exclusive of India) to 420,000.

The total number of horses provided for this establishment was 26,303 exclusive of 12,771 on the Indian establishment.

For total cost of the British army, with details of the expenditure, see under *Finance*.

The following table shows, for five years, the average strength of the regular army at home and abroad:—

Year	Officers	Non-Commis. Officers & Men	Total	At home	Abroad
1897	7,757	211,526	219,283	102,155	117,128
1898	7,880	217,147	225,027	102,202	122,825
1899	8,751	229,988	238,739	107,504	131,235
1900	11,172	371,865	383,037 ¹	117,041	265,996
1901	13,268	401,649	414,917 ¹	128,343	286,574

¹ Including Imperial yeomanry, volunteers serving for one year, and Indian troops on the British establishment.

The following is the official return (latest available) of the number and distribution of the effectives of the British army (including drafts on passage out), on January 1, 1899:—

—	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules	—	Officers and Men	Horses and Mules
England . .	79,057	10,642	Egypt . .	4,257	769
Scotland . .	3,942	345	The Colonies . .	44,605	2,317
Ireland . .	23,687	2,905	India . .	74,466	12,803
			Crete . .	1,837	—
Total home .	106,686	13,892	Total abroad .	125,165	15,389
			General total .	231,851	29,281

There are, besides, four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces—namely, the Army Reserve, the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers. The following shows (according to the Army Estimates for 1902–03) the numbers of all ranks on the regimental establishments of the various forces and the effectives by latest returns:—

	Normal Establishments, 1902-03	Effectives by latest Returns ¹	
		Numbers	Date
Regular Forces, Home and Colonial .	205,430	322,263	1 Jan., 1902
Native Indian Regiments	4,620	10,461	"
Army Reserve, 1st Class	80,000	2,398	"
Militia	131,737	109,853	"
Militia Reserve (New)	50,000	—	—
Militia of Channel Isles	3,271	2,825	1 July, 1901
Militia of Malta and Bermuda . .	2,731	2,191	1 Jan., 1902
Yeomanry	35,164	17,407	"
Volunteers	346,769	277,396	—
Regular Forces on Indian Establish- ment }	74,328	63,958	"
Total on Home, Colonial, and Indian Establishments }	934,050	808,752	—

¹ Included in the effective Regular Forces are 16,730 Yeomanry, and 5,400 enlisted Volunteers; in the Native Indian regiments, 5,067 men engaged in the expedition to China. The Colonial forces serving in South Africa are not included in this table.

The strength serving in South Africa on January 1, 1902, consisted of 141,700 regulars; 57,300 Colonials; 13,650 Imperial Yeomanry; 5,400 volunteers, and 19,750 militia. The regulars comprised 4,700 officers; the non-commissioned officers and men consisted of 16,000 cavalry; 10,000 artillery; 97,000 infantry (foot and mounted), and 14,000 others.

The number of men enrolled in the Volunteer corps of Great Britain has increased from 119,146 in 1860, to 193,893 in 1870, 206,537 in 1880, 221,048 in 1890, 277,628 in 1900, and 277,396 in 1902. The establishment voted for 1902-03 was 346,769.

In accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons, passed May 16, 1901, a new system of organisation has been adopted and partially carried out. Six Army Corps are to be formed in the United Kingdom, with the requisite staff, stores, and buildings: a reserve for the militia, not exceeding 50,000 men, is to be enrolled; the establishment of the yeomanry is to be raised from 12,000 to 35,000 men; and 8 regiments are to be enrolled for garrison service. The 1st Army Corps has been organised to consist of 3 divisions, corps troops, and a cavalry brigade. Each division when complete will consist of 2 brigades with divisional troops. Each brigade will comprise 4 battalions and will have an army service company, a bearer company, and a field hospital. The divisional troops of each division will comprise a squadron of cavalry, 6 batteries of royal field artillery, an ammunition column, a field company of royal engineers, an army service company, and a field hospital. The corps troops will consist of cavalry, 1 regiment; artillery, 1 brigade division of royal horse artillery and 1 of howitzers, an ammunition column, and an ammunition park; engineers, 1 pontoon troop, a telegraph division, a balloon section, a field company, a field park, and a railway company; infantry, 1 battalion of foot-guards, while the army service corps will provide a supply park and a field bakery, and the medical corps will supply a field hospital. The first cavalry brigade will comprise 3 cavalry regiments, one battery of

horse artillery, an ammunition, column, a troop of royal engineers, an army service company, a bearer company, and a field hospital. The 1st army corps will be quartered at or near Aldershot; the 2nd on Salisbury Plain, where large barracks are being built; the 3rd in Ireland; the 4th at Colchester; the 5th at York; the 6th in Scotland. The first three Army Corps will be employed either for foreign service or home defence; among the 4th, 5th, and 6th will be distributed 60 battalions of volunteers and militia. The force to be maintained is intended to comprise an army of 155,000 men at home; a reserve of 90,000; militia, 150,000; yeomanry, 35,000; volunteers, 250,000.

Under the system which is being superseded, the United Kingdom is divided into 12 military districts, 8 of which are in England and Wales, 1 in Scotland, and 3 in Ireland. Woolwich, Aldershot, and the Curragh also form each a district, but these three are limited to the immediate localities. The 12 districts are subdivided into 67 regimental districts, each of which forms the recruiting ground of a regiment, with which are linked the militia and volunteer corps within the district. On the short service system, men enlist for 12 years, from 3 to 7 of which are spent in active service, and the remainder in the reserve. The following statement, issued by the recruiting department, shows for 5 years the number of recruits approved for the regular army in each of the divisions of the United Kingdom:—

Districts	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
English . . .	24,466	28,584	30,149	36,553	33,906
Welsh . . .	1,004	1,207	985	1,063	1,251
Scotch . . .	3,533	3,921	4,387	5,323	5,164
Irish . . .	3,858	4,094	3,987	4,040	3,778
Total . . .	32,861	37,806	39,508	46,979	44,099

The General Annual Return gives as follows the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men, natives of each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, composing the army on January 1, 1899:—English, 165,038; Scotch, 17,285; Irish, 28,358; born in India and the colonies, 10,015; foreigners, 97; and 1,580 not reported.

The establishments for military education comprise the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Staff College at Camberley, the Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, the Ordnance College, Woolwich, the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1902–03, the sum provided for military education is 192,910*l.* (including 72,110*l.*, the appropriation in aid). The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff Colleges. In the army estimates of 1902–03 the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 43,100*l.*, and of the Sandhurst College at 45,430*l.*

II. NAVY.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by statutes and orders fixed with much precision by the Legislature. Its administration was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but by the Act 2 Will and Mary, c. 2, this office was vested in a Commission. With the exception of

various periods in which the office has been revived—in the person of the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of William III., of Prince George of Denmark (1702–8), and of the Duke of Clarence (May, 1827–August, 1828)—it has continued to be held in commission by the Board of Admiralty. The Board now consists of the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and five other commissioners.

The First Lord is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all naval business, and deals with promotions, appointments, nominations to cadetships, and other matters. The First Naval Lord advises upon questions of maritime defence, strategy, and naval policy, and is charged with business relating to ships in commission, the distribution and organisation of the Fleet, the supervision of the Intelligence and Hydrographic Departments, ships' complements, discipline, courts martial, signals, collisions, gunnery, torpedoes, &c. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for the manning and officering of the Fleet, and for mobilization, naval education and training, the Royal Naval Reserve, and many other matters concerning the *personnel*. The special work of the Third Naval Lord and Controller of the Navy is chiefly in relation to *matériel*. He has charge of the dockyards, the steam reserves, shipbuilding and repairs, machinery, the purchase, disposal and loan of ships, questions relating to inventions and discoveries, naval ordnance and stores, and the dockyard *personnel*. The Junior Naval Lord is concerned with the transport, medical and victualling services, and with hospitals, the coaling of the fleet, questions of pay, allowances, prize money, uniform, pensions, and other like matters. The Civil Lord is responsible for the Works Department, and for buildings and establishments, questions concerning Greenwich Hospital, dockyard schools, and other business. The Admiralty Board is assisted by a Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, who has charge of all matters of account and of questions involving reference to the Treasury financially; and by a Permanent Secretary, who is responsible for the discipline of the Admiralty departments, and appointments in the office, and has charge of correspondence and maritime papers. The administration of the Navy is thus conducted under the direction and supervision of the Board through a number of independent departments.

For the details of Naval expenditure see under *Finances*. The number of officers, seamen and marines provided for in the estimates for 1902–03 and also for the previous year, was as follows :—

—	1901–02	1902–03
<i>Sea Service—</i>		
Officers and men	85,323	88,691
Coast Guard	4,200	4,200
Marines	19,590	19,589
<i>Other Services (training, &c.)</i>		
Pensioners	1,048	1,282
Boys (training)	6,200	6,200
Cadets and Engineer Students	440	492
Various	1,824	2,046
Total of all ranks	118,625	122,500

In both years 'officers and men' included 3,367 boys serving afloat.

Naval Reserve seamen number 23,000. Over a period of years the number of officers in the Navy proper will be raised:—Flag officers, 68 to 80; captains, 208 to 245; commanders, 304 to 360; lieutenants, 1,150 to 1,550; engineer officers, 950 to 1,050 in two years; doctors, 450 to 490 gradually; chief gunners and boatswains, 80 to 100; gunners and boatswains, 920 to 1,150; carpenters (chief), 18 to 20; carpenters, 207 to 240.

A special Fleet Reserve, designed to consist chiefly of pensioners of various classes, was inaugurated in 1901.

During 1902 the Boiler Committee issued a further report whereby the Belleville was finally condemned, and an interim arrangement of cylindrical and water-tube boilers in combination suggested. This arrangement has been adopted for new cruisers.

The principal invention of the year was a means of communication with submarines, when submerged, by wireless telegraphy.

The following table shows the effective fighting strength of the British Navy, ships in course of construction or planned being given in separate columns. The system of classification, that of 'All the World's Fighting Ships,' is uniform throughout in this issue of the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. Particulars will be found in the general statement among the introductory tables. A number of gunboats and sloops are omitted.

	Complete for Sea, Feb. 1903	Launched and completing	Building or projected
Battleships, 1st Class	27	2	5 ²
" 2nd Class	9	2 ¹	—
" 3rd and 4th Class	9	—	—
Armoured cruisers, Rate 2 . . .	10	—	2
" " " 3	4	6	6
Protected cruisers	127	—	4
Torpedo gunboats, scouts, &c. . .	33	—	4
Destroyers	118	—	19
Torpedo boats, effective	50	—	4
Torpedo ships	1	—	—
Submarines	5	1	4

Many other old ships of very little fighting value exist.

¹ Reconstructing.

² Others projected for 1904.

There are also various shallow draught river gunboats, built and building. Also 16 Colonial torpedo boats of no present fighting value.

The system of subsidised auxiliary merchantmen has been modified. Under this new system the Cunard Line has been specially subsidised and agrees to build some very fast vessels for use in case of war.

A new scheme of entry of officers has been decided on. By it the present engineers will be given executive titles, but not executive control. The class is to die out and be replaced by

lieutenants specialising in engineering. Marines and engineers will in future be entered as executive officers at about the age of 12-13, all ranks being trained together till they reach the age for specialising for gunnery, torpedo, navigation, engineering, and marine duty. The originator of the scheme is Admiral Sir John Fisher. Warrant officers will in future be eligible for quarter deck commissions.

The effective vessels in commission were thus distributed in February 1903 :—

Station	1st class battleships	2nd class battleships	Armoured Cruisers	3rd and 4th class battleships	Protected cruisers	Destroyers
Mediterranean .	11	3	2	—	10	24
Channel .	6	—	1	—	5	—
Cruiser squadron .	—	—	2	—	5	—
Home fleet .	—	5	—	4	9	24
China .	4	—	1	—	9	6
Cape .	—	—	—	—	6	—
N. American	—	—	—	—	5	2
Pacific .	—	—	—	—	1	1
S.E. American .	—	—	—	—	1	—
Australian .	—	—	—	—	6	—
E. Indies .	—	—	—	—	4	—

On each station there are numerous other vessels for police duties, &c.

The following tabulated list of battleships, coast and port defence vessels, and principal cruisers of the British Navy, built, building and projected, requires a few words of explanation. The order of ships is chronological. In the first list, the ships of which the names are in italics are coast defence. The numbers following the names of the ships indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table. In the guns "Q.F." means quick-firing. Machine-guns are not given. The cruisers tabulated are of the first-class, and the more important and recent vessels of the second class. A number of swift third-class vessels are omitted.

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament		Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
Monarch	4 1868	8,320	10	{ 4 25-ton; 2 12-ton; 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton; 4 12-pr. and 12 8-pr. Q.F. }	2	8,000	14.0
Hercules	4 1868	8,680	9	{ 8 18-ton; 2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton; 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton: 28 Q.F. guns }	4	8,500	14.6
Hotspur	— 1870	4,010	11	2 25-ton; 2 5-ton; 4 6-pr. Q.F.	2	3,060	12.8
Sultan	4 1870	9,290	9	8 18-ton; 4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton; 7 20-pr. 4 6-pr. Q.F.	4	8,000	13.7
Devastation	4 1871	9,380	14	4 10-in; 6 6-pr. & 8 3-pr. Q.F.	4	7,000	14.0
Rupert	— 1872	5,440	14	2 10-in; 2 6-in.; 4 6-pr. & 6 3-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	14.0
Superb	4 1875	9,170	12	16 18-ton; 64-in.; 66-pr. & 103-pr. Q.F.	4	6,000	15.0
Alexandra	4 1875	9,490	12	{ 8 18-ton; 4 10-in; 64 7-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 6 3-pr. Q.F. }	4	8,610	14.3
Dreadnought	4 1875	10,820	14	4 38-ton; 6 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F.	2	8,210	13.7
Conqueror	— 1881	6,200	12	2 45-ton; 4 5-ton; 6 6-pr. Q.F.		6,000	15.5
Edinburgh	4 1882	9,420	18	4 12-in.; 5 6-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 103-pr. Q.F.		7,500	15.5
Colossus	4 1882	9,420	18	4 12-in.; 5 6-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 103-pr. Q.F.		7,500	15.5
Collingwood	4 1882	9,500	18	4 12-in.; 6 6-in. Q.F.; 4 6-pr. & 103-pr. Q.F.		9,500	16.5
Rodney	4 1884	10,300	18	{ 4 13.5-in.; 6 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 2 3-pr. Q.F. }	N ne.	11,500	16.7
Hero	— 1885	6,200	12	2 12-in.; 4 6-in. Q.F.; 7 6-pr. & 53-pr. Q.F.		6,000	15.5
Benbow	4 1885	10,600	18	2 16-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 73-pr. Q.F.		11,500	16.7
Camperdown	4 1885	10,600	18	4 67-ton; 6 5-ton; 12 6-pr. & 73-pr. Q.F.		11,500	16.7
Howe	4 1885	10,300	18			11,500	16.7
Anson	4 1886	10,600	18			11,500	16.7
Sans Pareil	3 1887	10,470	18	{ 2 16-in.; 1 10-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F. }		14,000	16.7
Trafalgar	2 1887	11,940	20	{ 4 13.5-in; 6 6-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 9 3-pr. Q.F. }		12,000	16.7
Nile	3 1888	11,940	20	Do. Do.		12,000	16.7
Hood	3 1891	14,150	18	{ 4 13.5 in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 10 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }		18,000	17.5
Royal Sovereign	2 1891	14,150	18	{ 4 13.5-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	Two submerged.	18,312	17.5
Empress of India	2 1891	14,150	18	Do. Do.		18,000	17.5
Repulse	2 1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.		18,000	17.5
Royal Oak	2 1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.		18,000	17.5
Ramillies	2 1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.		18,000	17.5
Resolution	2 1892	14,150	18	Do. Do.		18,000	17.5
Revenge	2 1892	14,150	18	{ 4 13.5-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }		18,000	17.5
Centurion	2 1892	10,500	12	{ 4 10-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 8 6-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }		18,000	18.0
Barfleur	2 1892	10,500	12	Do. Do.		18,000	18.0
Renown	2 1895	12,350	10	{ 4 10-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 14 12-pr. & 12 3-pr. Q.F. }	5	10,000	18.0
Magnificent	1 1894	14,900	14	{ 4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 16 3-in. (12-pr.) & 12 8-pr. Q.F. }	5	12,000	17.5
Majestic	1 1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Prince George	1 1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Victorious	1 1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Jupiter	1 1895	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Cæsar	1 1896	14,900	14	{ 4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 16 3-in. (12-pr.) & 12 8-pr. Q.F. }	5	12,000	17.5
Hannibal	1 1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Illustrious	1 1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Mars	1 1896	14,900	14	Do. Do.	5	12,000	17.5
Canopus	1 1897	12,950	12	{ 4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 10 3-in. Q.F. (12 pr.); 6 3-pr. }	5	13,500	18.75
Ocean	1 1898	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18.75
Goliath	1 1898	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18.75
Albion	1 1898	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18.75
Formidable	1 1898	14,700	—	4 12-in.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 16 3-in. Q.F.	4	15,000	18.0

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed
Irresistible . . .	1 1898	14,700	—	Do. Do.	4	15,000	18·0
Glory . . .	1 1899	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18·75
Vengeance . . .	1 1899	12,950	12	Do. Do.	5	13,500	18·75
Implacable . . .	1 1899	14,700	12	Do. Do.	4	15,000	18·0
London . . .	1 1899	14,700	12	{ 4 12-in. ; 12 6-in. Q.F. ; 18 3-in. Q.F. ; 8 3-pr.	4	15,000	18·0
Venerable . . .	1 1899	14,700	12	Do. Do.	4	15,000	18·0
Bulwark . . .	1 1899	14,700	12	Do. Do.	4	15,000	18·0
Duncan . . .	1			{ 4 12-in. ; 12 6-in. Q.F. ; 12 3-in. Q.F. ; 6 3-pr.	4	18,000	19·0
Cornwallis . . .	1			Do. Do.	—	18,000	19·0
Russell . . .	1 1901	14,000	11	Do. Do.	—	18,000	19·0
Exmouth . . .	1			Do. Do.	—	18,000	19·0
Montagu . . .	1			Do. Do.	—	18,000	19·0
Albemarle . . .	1			Do. Do.	—	18,000	19·0
Queen . . .	1						
Prince of Wales	1 1902	15,000	12	4 12-in. ; 12 6-in. Q.F. ; 18 3-in. Q.F.	4	18,000	18·0
King Edward VII.							
Commonwealth . . .	—	16,350	12	{ 4 12-in. ; 4 9·2 in. Q.F. ; 10 6-in. Q.F. ; 28 3-in. Q.F.	4	18,000	18·5
New Zealand . . .							
Hindustan . . .							
New Ships (pro.) . . .	—	18,000	—	Not settled	—	—	—

Note.—For purposes of official designation the 6-in. gun to be carried by the newest battleships is not rated as a Q.F., though it has a greater rapidity of fire than its predecessors. All battleships launched since 1896, i.e., from the *Canopus* onward, have Belleville boilers.

Also the port-defence vessels *Magdala* (3,340 tons), *Abyssinia* (2,910 tons), and *Cerberus* (3,480 tons), on Indian and Colonial stations.

FIRST CLASS AND OTHER CRUISERS.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-Power	Nominal Speed
Belted cruisers	Impérieuse . . .	1883	8,400	{ 4 24-ton ; 10 6-in. Q.F. ; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	10,000	16·7
	Warspite . . .	1884	8,400	{ 4 22-ton ; 10 6-in. Q.F. ; 4 6-pr. & 4 3-pr. Q.F.	—	10,000	16·7
	Undaunted . . .	1886	5,600	{ 2 22-ton ; 10 6-in. Q.F. ; 6 6-pr. & 10 3-pr. Q.F.	—	8,500	18·5
	Australia . . .	1886	5,600	Do.	—	8,500	18·5
	Narcissus . . .	1886	5,600	Do.	—	8,500	18·5
	Orlando . . .	1886	5,600	Do.	—	8,500	18·5
	Aurora . . .	1887	5,600	Do.	—	8,500	18·5
	Galatea . . .	1887	5,600	Do.	—	8,500	18·5
	Immortalité . . .	1887	5,600	Do.	—	8,500	18·5
	Blake . . .	1889	9,000	2 22 ton ; 10 6-in. Q.F. ; 16 3-pr. Q.F.	2	20,000	22·0
Protected	Blenheim . . .	1890	9,000	Do.	Do.	20,000	22·0
	Edgar . . .	1890	7,350	{ 2 22-ton ; 10 6-in. Q.F. ; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F.	2	12,000	19·7
	Endymion . . .	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Hawke . . .	1891	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7
	Royal Arthur . . .	1891	7,700	{ 1 22-ton ; 12 6-in. Q.F. ; 12 6-pr. & 5 3-pr. Q.F.	2	12,000	19·5
	Crescent . . .	1891	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·5

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse-power	Nominal Speed	
Deck protected	St. George . . .	1892	7,700	2 22-ton ; 10 6-in. Q.F. ; 12 6-pr. &	2	12,000	19·5	
	Gibraltar . . .	1892	7,700	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·5	
	Grafton . . .	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7	
	Theseus . . .	1892	7,350	Do.	Do.	12,000	19·7	
	Eclipse . . .	1894	5,600	5 6-in. Q.F. ; 6 4·7-in. ; and smaller Q.F.	3	9,600	19·5	
	Minerva . . .	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5	
	Talbot . . .	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5	
	Diana . . .	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5	
	Juno . . .	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5	
	Venus . . .	1895	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5	
	Powerful . . .	1895	14,200	{ 2 9·2-in. ; 12 6-in. Q.F. ; 18 12-pr. & } 12 3-pr. Q.F.	4	25,000	22·0	
	Terrible . . .	1895	14,200	Do.	4	25,000	22·0	
	Dido . . .	1896	5,600	5 6-in. Q.F. ; 6 4·7-in. and smaller Q.F.	3	9,600	19·5	
	Doris . . .	1896	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5	
	Isis . . .	1896	5,600	Do.	3	9,600	19·5	
	Furious . . .	1896	5,750	{ 4 6-in. Q.F. ; 6 4·7-in. Q.F. ; 9 12-pr. } Q.F. ; 8 small Q.F.	Two submerged in all these	10,000	19·0	
	Gladiator . . .	1896	5,750	Do.		10,100	19·0	
	Vindictive . . .	1896	5,750	Do.		10,000	19·5	
	Arrogant . . .	1896	5,750	Do.		10,000	19·5	
	Hermes . . .	1898	5,600	11 6-in. Q.F. ; 15 smaller.		9,600	19·5	
	Hyacinth . . .	1890	5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5	
	Highflier . . .	1898	5,600	Do.		9,600	19·5	
	Diadem . . .	1896	11,000	16 6-in. Q.F. ; 14 12-pr. Q.F. ; 20 small Q.F.		16,500	20·5	
	Andromeda . . .	1897	11,000	Do.		16,500	20·5	
	Niobe . . .	1897	11,000	Do.		16,500	20·5	
	Europa . . .	1897	11,000	Do.		16,500	20·5	
	Spartiate . . .	1898	11,000	Do.		16,500	20·5	
	Argonaut . . .	1898	11,000	Do.		16,500	20·5	
	Amphitrite . . .	1898	11,000	Do.		16,500	20·5	
	Ariadne . . .	1898	11,000	Do.		16,000	20·5	
	Cressy . . .	1899	12,000	2 9·2-in. ; 12 6-in. Q.F. ; 14 12-pr. Q.F.		21,000	21·0	
	Hogue . . .	1899	12,000	Do.		21,000	21·0	
	Aboukir . . .	1899	12,000	Do.		21,000	21·0	
	Sutlej . . .	1899	12,000	Do.		21,000	21·0	
	Euryalus . . .	1900	12,000	Do.		21,000	21·0	
	Bacchante . . .	1900	12,000	Do.		21,000	21·0	
Armoured	Kent . . .	1901	9,800	14 6-in. Q.F. ; many smaller.	Two submerged in all these	22,000	23·0	
	Monmouth . . .							
	Bedford . . .							
	Essex . . .							
	Drake . . .	1901	14,100	2 9·2-in. ; 16 6-in. Q.F. ; 14 12-pr. Q.F.		30,000	23·0	
	King Alfred . . .							
	Leviathan . . .							
	Good Hope . . .							
	Devonshire . . .	—	10,600	2 7·5, 10 6-in.		—	23·0	
	Hampshire . . .							
Roxburgh . . .								
Antrim . . .								
Argyll . . .	1902	9,800	2 7·5-in. ; 10 6-in. ; many smaller.			—	—	
Carnarvon . . .								
Berwick . . .								
Cornwall . . .								
Cumberland . . .	1902	5,600	11 6-inch. ; 15 smaller.			9,600	19·5	
Donegal . . .								
Lancaster . . .								
Suffolk . . .								
Arm'd. Prot'd. Armoured	Encounter . . .	1902	5,600	11 6-inch. ; 15 smaller.		9,600	19·5	
	Challenger . . .							
	Black Prince . . .							
	Duke of Edin. . .							
		2	13,500	6 9·2-in. , 10 6-in. , many smaller		—	22·0	

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Of the earlier ships none have much value. Of those nominally "first-class," six, the "Admiral class," have a poor value as war units. They are practically unarmoured and also slow. Following them came the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, in general design not unlike the Admiral class, but heavily armoured all over. They are slow, but still well thought of afloat. The *Sanspareil* of the same period, and her diminutives, the *Hero* and *Conqueror*, represent an idea that did not live. The heavy armament is reduced to two guns, and in the *Sanspareil* a heavy but unprotected Q.F. battery introduced.

The *Royal Sovereign* class (7) and the *Hood* represented a new idea, which, with modifications, has been adhered to ever since. Low freeboard was abandoned. Pairs of heavy guns, heavily armoured, are mounted fore and aft. Amidships are ten 6-inch Q.F., those of the main deck in casemates. Armour along the lower deck was introduced also. The *Centurion* and *Barfleur* are diminutives of this type, and these were expanded into the *Renown*, which carries more casemates and depends for water-line protection upon a relatively thin belt supported by an inclined armour deck. This type expanded again into the *Majestic* class (9 ships), virtually *Renowns* with a heavier armament. The *Canopus* class (6 ships of 12,900 tons) are again slightly improved *Majestics*. The principal change was the introduction of a two-inch belt to the bow. Three *Formidables* followed, practically larger *Canopus* class ships. Following again came the *London*, *Venerable*, and *Bulwark*, again of the same general type, but with considerably increased bow armour. Six ships of the *Duncan* class, a little smaller, swifter, and rather less heavily armoured, came next. Otherwise these are identical with the *London*. So, too, are the *Queen* and *Prince of Wales*, though a different armament is probable.

After these a new evolution took place. The displacement of the *King Edward* class (3 ships) rises to 16,500 tons. Armoured casemates are abolished for a complete armoured battery on the main deck, while above four 9.2-inch guns are mounted in secondary turrets.

Of the larger cruisers the *Blake*, *Edgar*, and *Crescent* classes (11 ships) all follow the *Royal Sovereign* idea—though, of course, unarmoured. All are still excellent ships. The next important cruisers, two *Powerful* class and eight *Diadem* class, all embody the *Majestic* type in the arrangement of the Q.F. guns. The eight *Cressy* class are the same thing with armoured sides. The *County* class, ships like the *Essex*, the four *Drake* class, and all later cruisers also embody the same idea, and differ but little from the *Cressy*. From the *Powerful* onward to the *Drakes* all these have Belleville boilers. The *Duke of Edinburgh* class carry a 9.2 fore and aft, and two others on each broadside as on the *King Edward*. The ten 6-inch are on the main deck below. A complete belt 6 inches thick is a special feature of these ships. The smaller cruisers demand no special description.

The submarines are the American Holland type improved, and are stated not to give full satisfaction.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The total area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of foreshores and tidal waters, extends to 77,109,000 acres, of which 13,504,000 acres, or 17·6 per cent., is uncultivable or uncultivated (mountains, waters, roads, &c.); 3,038,000 acres, or 3·9 per cent., is under woods and plantations; 23,412,000 acres, or 30·3 per cent., consists of grazing lands on hills and heaths; and 37,156,000 acres, or 48·2 per cent., is under crops and grass. The general distribution of the surface of each division of the United Kingdom, according to recent statistics, is as follows:—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Uncultivated .	3,874,000	580,000	4,257,000	4,793,000
Per cent. .	11·9	12·1	21·9	23·6
Woods, &c. .	1,666,000	182,000	878,000	312,000
Per cent. .	5·1	3·8	4·5	1·5
Heath, &c., grazing .	2,243,000	1,184,000	9,427,000	10,558,000
Per cent. .	6·9	24·8	48·4	52·0
Crops and grass .	24,763,000	2,828,000	4,894,000	4,671,000
Per cent. .	76·1	59·3	25·2	22·9
Total . .	32,846,000	4,774,000	19,456,000	20,384,000

The following table shows the distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live stock in Great Britain and Ireland, respectively:—

—	1874	1899	1900	1901	1902
<i>Great Britain:</i>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops .	9,431,490	7,406,887	7,335,408	7,133,708	7,184,290
Green crops .	3,581,276	3,149,103	3,180,122	3,129,230	3,147,888
Flax . .	9,394	476	467	640	835
Hops . .	65,805	51,843	51,308	51,127	48,031
Small fruit .	—	71,526	73,780	74,999	75,378
Bare fallow, &c.	660,206	338,574	308,108	344,105	298,181
Clover and mature grasses .	4,340,742	4,807,951	4,759,158	4,856,387	4,831,898
Permanent pasture .	13,178,412	16,630,747	16,729,035	16,827,249	16,806,508
Total . .	31,267,325	32,457,107	32,438,386	32,417,445	32,387

	1874	1899	1900	1901	1902
Live stock :—	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . .	1,311,739	1,516,630	1,500,143	1,511,431	1,504,789
Cattle . .	6,125,491	6,795,720	6,805,170	6,763,894	6,555,976
Sheep . .	30,313,941	27,238,754	26,592,226	26,377,200	25,765,706
Pigs . .	2,422,832	2,623,813	2,381,932	2,179,925	2,299,567
Ireland :	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops . .	1,901,508	1,371,608	1,347,189	1,317,574	1,306,398
Green crops . .	1,353,362	1,102,041	1,098,377	1,079,443	1,070,449
Flax . .	106,886	34,989	47,451	55,442	49,746
Bare fallow, &c.	12,187	13,086	12,589	10,886	9,558
Clover, & mature grasses . .		1,260,516	1,218,717	1,233,770	1,228,498
Permanent pasture . .	12,378,244	11,433,403	11,510,370	11,522,060	11,575,515
Total . .	15,752,187	15,215,643	15,334,693	15,219,175	15,240,164
Live stock :—	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . .	468,089	501,989	491,156	491,430	509,284
Cattle . .	4,118,113	4,507,457	4,608,550	4,673,323	4,782,204
Sheep . .	4,437,613	4,364,507	4,386,876	4,378,750	4,215,740
Pigs . .	1,096,494	1,363,310	1,268,521	1,219,135	1,372,592

The following table shows the area (in acres) under each of the heavy corn and green crops in the years named :—

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips
Great Britain	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1874	3,630,300	2,287,987	2,596,384	559,044	310,547	520,480	2,133,336
1898	2,102,206	1,905,666	2,917,760	231,964	175,944	524,591	1,772,502
1899	2,000,381	1,982,108	2,959,755	249,056	162,751	547,682	1,740,993
1900	1,845,042	1,990,265	3,026,083	263,240	157,209	561,361	1,683,606
1901	1,700,328	1,972,448	2,996,902	251,613	155,180	577,260	1,664,525
1902	1,726,473	1,909,353	3,057,203	243,101	179,751	573,880	1,608,661
Ireland :							
1874	158,711	212,230	1,480,186	9,646	1,756	892,421	335,487
1898	52,862	158,151	1,165,205	1,712	537	664,912	306,936
1899	51,859	169,660	1,135,675	1,988	426	662,398	301,456
1900	53,821	174,173	1,105,050	2,297	441	654,079	297,859
1901	42,934	161,684	1,099,335	2,254	866	635,321	289,759
1902	44,471	167,879	1,081,751	2,317	346	629,481	283,421

The following table shows the total produce of each of the principal crops in Great Britain and Ireland in thousands of bushels and tons for the years named :—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1899	1900	1901	1902	1898	1899	1900	1901
	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.	1,000 Bushls.
Wheat	65,529	52,640	52,458	56,677	1,856	1,731	1,682	1,470
Barley and Bere	67,716	62,815	61,108	66,495	6,679	6,817	6,231	6,586
Oats	114,747	114,848	110,106	130,384	58,657	51,393	50,290	51,069
Beans	7,481	7,888	6,067	7,601	67	85	81	87
Peas	4,421	4,061	4,007	5,095	9	10	11	16
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
Potatoes	8,077	2,785	8,671	3,194	2,942	2,760	1,842	3,372
Turnips and Swedes	16,061	23,960	20,414	24,169	5,168	4,309	4,426	4,884

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops:—

Description of Crops	Great Britain				Ireland			
	1899	1900	1901	1902	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Wheat	32.75	28.53	30.84	32.83	35.16	33.38	31.26	34.24
Barley and Bere	34.16	31.31	30.98	34.82	42.23	40.17	35.78	40.42
Oats	35.77	37.95	36.74	42.65	46.04	45.26	45.51	46.45
Beans	30.09	28.11	24.16	31.37	38.92	42.63	35.44	38.74
Peas	27.23	25.89	25.96	28.51	21.84	23.95	25.18	27.66
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	5.62	4.87	6.36	5.57	4.43	4.16	2.82	5.81
Turnips and Swedes	9.23	14.19	12.26	15.02	16.82	14.29	14.86	16.86

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.

The following table shows the number of holdings or farms of various sizes above one acre in Great Britain in June 1895:—

Number of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Percentage of Holdings			
Classification of Holdings	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain	Eng-land	Wales	Scot-land	Great Britain
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%.	%.	%.	%.
Above 1 ac. not above 5 ac.	87,055	10,763	20,150	117,968	22.90	17.85	25.30	22.68
" 5 " 20 "	108,145	18,569	23,104	149,818	28.45	30.30	29.01	28.80
" 20 " 50 "	62,446	12,400	10,817	85,663	16.42	20.57	13.58	16.47
" 50 " 100 "	46,574	10,217	9,884	66,635	12.25	16.95	12.35	13.81
" 100 " 300 "	60,881	7,896	12,968	81,245	15.88	18.10	16.28	15.62
" 300 " 500 "	11,112	386	2,070	13,568	2.92	0.64	2.60	2.61
" 500 " 1,000 "	8,942	54	620	4,616	1.04	0.09	0.78	0.89
" 1,000 "	524	8	76	603	0.14	0.00	0.10	0.12
Total	380,179	60,288	79,639	520,106	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each class, and percentage of acreage of Holdings were :—

Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each Class					Percentage of Acreage			
Classification of Holdings	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	%	%
Above 1 ac. not above 5 ac.	265,268	35,633	65,891	366,792	1.07	1.25	1.35	1.13
" 5 " 20 "	1,210,716	211,267	245,664	1,667,647	4.87	7.44	5.02	5.12
" 20 " 50 "	2,077,953	423,757	363,266	2,864,976	8.36	14.93	7.43	8.79
" 50 " 100 "	3,403,761	749,465	781,977	4,885,203	13.70	26.40	14.96	15.00
" 100 " 300 "	10,434,138	1,238,569	2,203,307	13,875,914	42.00	43.64	45.01	42.59
" 300 " 500 "	4,188,651	142,925	782,869	5,113,945	16.86	5.04	15.98	15.70
" 500 " 1,000 "	2,570,684	32,818	397,682	3,001,184	10.85	1.16	8.13	9.21
" 1,000 "	693,517	8,925	104,410	801,852	2.79	0.14	2.13	2.46
Total . . .	24,844,688	2,838,369	4,894,466	32,577,513	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the 520,106 holdings over one acre in size, 439,405 were rented by the occupiers; 61,014 were owned by the occupiers; 19,687 were partly rented and partly owned. The acreage rented and the acreage owned by occupiers were as follows :—

Classification of Holdings	Rented by Occupiers	Owned by Occupiers	Total	Percentage		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	%	%	%
Above 1 ac. not above 5 ac.	813,003	53,789	366,792	1.12	1.16	1.13
" 5 " 20 "	1,438,697	228,950	1,667,647	5.15	4.93	5.12
" 20 " 50 "	2,513,977	350,999	2,864,976	9.00	7.57	8.79
" 50 " 100 "	4,350,476	534,727	4,885,203	15.57	11.52	15.00
" 100 " 300 "	12,290,515	1,585,399	13,875,914	43.99	34.17	42.59
" 300 " 500 "	4,295,163	813,782	5,113,945	15.38	17.65	15.70
" 500 " 1,000 "	2,251,355	749,829	3,001,184	8.06	16.16	9.21
" 1,000 "	484,234	817,568	801,852	1.73	6.84	2.46
Total . . .	27,937,470	4,640,043	32,577,513	100.00	100.00	100.00

The changes in the number and acreage of holdings between 1885 and 1895 are shown in five categories, thus :—

Holdings in Great Britain	1885		1895	
	No.	Acreage	No.	Acreage
5 to 50 Acres	232,955	4,481,354	235,481	4,532,623
50 " 100 "	64,715	4,746,520	66,625	4,885,203
100 " 300 "	79,573	13,658,495	81,245	13,875,914
300 " 500 "	13,875	5,241,168	13,568	5,113,945
Over 500 "	5,489	4,029,843	5,219	3,803,036
Total . . .	396,607	32,157,380	402,138	32,210,721

Of holdings of one to five acres (both included) there were in Great Britain in 1885, 135,736 with an acreage of 389,677 acres; in 1895, 134,677 with a total of 383,501 acres.

The total number of holdings of one acre and under (stated to be only approximate) is put at 579,133 (37,143 acre plots, and 541,990 of smaller size). Of these there are returned as allotments detached from cottages 20,434 acre plots, and 488,550 smaller holdings (455,005 in 1890, and 357,795 in 1886).

The following table shows the number of holdings, by classes, for each province of Ireland, in 1900 and 1901, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Number and Classification of Holdings						
Provinces		Not exceeding 1 acre	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres
Leinster .	{ 1900	24,301	17,426	25,255	21,952	15,222
	{ 1901	25,513	17,761	25,337	21,931	15,191
Munster .	{ 1900	21,949	11,493	19,349	24,288	22,271
	{ 1901	22,582	12,255	19,547	24,240	22,372
Ulster . .	{ 1900	18,962	20,672	63,555	53,622	24,989
	{ 1901	19,599	20,280	63,170	53,794	25,223
Connaught .	{ 1900	6,636	12,563	46,592	33,668	11,567
	{ 1901	6,634	12,559	46,364	34,126	11,469
Total of Ireland	{ 1900	71,848	62,154	154,751	133,530	74,049
	{ 1901	74,328	62,855	154,418	134,091	74,255
Increase or decrease in 1901 . . .		{ Increase 2,480	Increase 701	Decrease 333	Increase 561	Increase 206

Provinces		Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres	Above 500 acres	Total
Leinster	{ 1900	14,039	6,890	2,829	411	128,325
	{ 1901	13,948	6,987	2,810	423	129,901
Munster .	{ 1900	22,602	9,325	2,680	383	134,340
	{ 1901	22,765	9,371	2,673	363	136,168
Ulster . .	{ 1900	14,461	3,725	1,031	263	201,280
	{ 1901	14,368	3,684	1,023	262	201,403
Connaught .	{ 1900	6,474	3,111	1,679	482	122,772
	{ 1901	6,326	3,065	1,680	480	122,703
Total of Ireland	{ 1900	57,576	23,051	8,219	1,539	586,717
	{ 1901	57,407	23,107	8,186	1,523	590,175
Increase or decrease in 1901 . . .		{ Decrease 169	Increase 56	Decrease 33	Decrease 11	Increase 3,453

In 1890 the total number of occupiers was 524,210 ; in 1900, 544,559 ; in 1901, 543,238.

Facilities for instruction in agriculture and allied subjects have recently been extended in England and Wales. In 1899-1900 the Board of Agriculture made grants amounting to 8,050*l.* to 10 educational institutions and associations for experimental work. There were 9 agricultural schools wholly supported by County Councils, which also partly supported or supplied with migratory lecturers about 50 other schools, besides awarding many agricultural scholarships. There are private agricultural colleges at Aspatria, Cirencester, Downton, and Hollesley Bay, and important experimental work is carried on privately at Rothamsted, Woburn, and other places.

Forestry.—Of the area of England 5.1 per cent. is under woods and plantations ; of Wales, 3.8 per cent. ; of Scotland, 4.5 per cent. ; of Ireland, 1.5 per cent. Irish forestry statistics, published annually, show that in 1901 there were 309,741 acres in Ireland under woods and plantations ; during the year 1,740 acres were planted with trees (mostly larch, fir, and spruce), and 941,132 trees were felled, chiefly for props, for local use, or for exportation.

II. FISHERIES.

The quantity and value of the fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in five years have been :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	404,003	430,240	430,003	432,408	531,970
Scotland	327,261	259,198	268,467	319,244	343,288
Ireland	46,654	50,373	80,189	35,287	27,843
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	777,918	739,811	728,649	786,939	903,101
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	5,761,605	6,342,022	6,610,268	6,521,815	6,457,068
Scotland	1,879,866	2,191,312	2,325,742	2,237,952	2,502,606
Ireland	348,036	337,922	278,946	284,735	296,606
U.K. (excluding shell-fish)	7,984,507	8,871,256	9,214,956	9,044,502	9,256,280
U.K. (including shell-fish)	8,480,150	9,350,631	9,678,162	9,492,379	9,667,198

This statement does not include salmon. Of the fish landed in England, about 82 per cent. in weight and 81 per cent. in value are landed on the east coast.

The number of men employed in the British fisheries (1901), including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, was approximately 104,118 ; of these 29,490 were English, 44,994 Scotch, and 27,798 Irish. There were 25,797 (in 1895, 26,923) registered boats.

The following table shows the quantity of fish (in tons) conveyed inland by railway from the ports of the United Kingdom in each of the last five years.

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
England and Wales . . .	353,889	374,457	371,718	385,694	398,424
Scotland . . .	105,001	101,135	103,317	115,104	130,019
Ireland . . .	13,772	16,017	17,445	15,815	15,272
Total . . .	472,662	491,609	492,480	516,613	543,715

The net imports (exclusive of re-exports), and the exports of fish, fresh and cured, from the United Kingdom have been :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901
Net imports . . . Tons	129,369	104,779	91,850	92,653
„ „ . . . £	2,931,708	2,696,368	2,937,486	2,768,599
Exports . . . £	2,688,380	2,938,760	3,000,852	3,070,869
„ herrings only £	1,899,217	2,206,125	2,337,822	2,376,313

III. MINING AND METALS.

The following tables give a general summary of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for 1901. The first table relates to the metallic minerals and their products :—

Metallic Minerals	Minerals raised	Values	Metals contained in the Ores.	Values of Metals
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore . . .	12,275,198	3,222,460	4,091,908	12,826,622
Iron pyrites . . .	10,238	4,764	—	—
Lead ore . . .	27,976	224,109	20,034	254,599
Tin ore . . .	7,288	458,559	4,560	556,571
Copper ore . . .	6,407	25,766	532	37,661
Copper precipitate . . .	385	2,554	—	—
Zinc ore . . .	23,752	70,764	8,418	149,174
Bog iron ore . . .	2,606	651	—	—
Alum shale and bauxite	14,145	3,397	— ¹	— ¹
Sodium . . .	—	—	350	51,000
			Ounces	
Gold ore . . .	16,374	13,920	6,225	22,042
Silver . . .	—	—	174,466	19,764
Value of chief metallic minerals . . . 4,026,944				
Total value of metals from British ores . . .				13,917,433

¹ Information not supplied.

The following table relates to the non-metallic minerals :—

Minerals	Tons	Value	Minerals	Tons	Value
		£			£
Coal . . .	219,046,945	102,486,552	Gypsum . . .	200,766	68,980
Clays . . .	14,161,877	1,597,482	Arsenic and ars. pyrites . . .	5,039	48,829
Sandstone . . .	5,115,675	1,637,021	Barytes . . .	27,613	27,810
Slate . . .	488,772	1,304,647	Ochre, &c. . .	14,542	18,917
Limestone . . .	11,180,579	1,257,881	Others . . .	156,430	86,084
Salt . . .	1,783,056	572,990			
Oil shale . . .	2,854,356	589,162	Total non-metallic . . .		111,804,769
Granite, &c. . .	5,049,812	1,323,325	Total minerals (1901) . . .		115,831,718
Chalk . . .	4,328,344	196,451	" " (1900) . . .		185,967,676
Gravel, sand . . .	1,958,929	149,188			

This shows a decrease of 20,625,963*l.* on 1900 in the value of the total mineral produce, and of 7,118,286*l.* in that of metals produced. Of the total mineral produce in 1901, the value of 78,850,331*l.* was raised in England, 21,248,220*l.* in Wales, 14,949,277*l.* in Scotland, 244,234*l.* in Ireland, and 44,651*l.* in the Isle of Man.

The total number of persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom in 1901 was 839,178; of this number, 806,735 worked at 3,397 mines under the Coal Mines Act, and 32,443 at 731 mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act. Of those under the Coal Mines Act, 647,822, or 80 per cent., worked under ground; of the surface workers, 5,195, or 3·3 per cent., were females. Of those under the Metalliferous Mines Act, 18,804, or 58 per cent., worked under ground; of the surface-workers 393, or 2·9 per cent., were females. Under the Quarries Act, 94,188 persons were employed, 59,968 inside the excavations and 34,220 outside.

The quantity and value of coal raised in the United Kingdom in five years, and the quantity and value of coal, coke, and patent fuel exported have been :—

Year	Coal raised		Coal exported	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
		£		£
1897	202,129,931	59,740,009	37,096,918	16,644,955
1898	202,054,516	64,169,382	39,562,796	18,135,502
1899	220,094,781	83,481,187	43,111,404	23,098,260
1900	225,181,300	121,652,596	46,098,228	38,619,856
1901	219,046,945	102,486,552	43,766,012	30,354,748 ¹

¹ Including 977,256*l.* the net amount of the export duties levied.

The coal production of the various districts of the United Kingdom in 1901 was :—

District	Tons of Coal	District	Tons of Coal
England :—		England (<i>contd.</i>) :—	
Durham . . .	33,954,438	Other districts . . .	11,734,865
Yorkshire . . .	26,972,969	Wales :—	
Lancashire . . .	23,690,503	Glamorgan . . .	27,708,841
Staffordshire . . .	13,122,272	Other districts . . .	4,977,790
Derbyshire . . .	14,907,844	Scotland :—	
Northumberland . . .	11,272,005	Lanarkshire . . .	16,603,230
Monmouthshire . . .	9,598,407	Other districts . . .	16,193,280
Nottinghamshire . . .	8,198,267	Ireland . . .	103,029
Total, United Kingdom . . .		219,037,240	

The exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1901 were chiefly to the following Countries:—

Countries	Weight	Value	Countries	Weight	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
France . .	7,849,288	5,199,338	Holland . .	1,094,645	706,586
Italy . .	5,723,125	3,964,622	Norway . .	1,353,826	822,449
Germany . .	5,854,446	3,302,602	Belgium . .	744,864	421,209
Sweden . .	2,855,789	1,775,211	Brazil . .	813,574	721,899
Russia . .	2,476,426	1,597,448	Argentina . .	912,991	770,046
Egypt . .	2,093,424	1,711,807	Portugal . .	815,022	618,463
Spain . .	2,666,244	1,994,085	S. Africa . .	666,139	588,058
Denmark . .	2,143,232	1,332,442			

From the principal ports the export of coal, coke, and fuel in 1901 was as follows:—

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value.
		£			£
Cardiff . .	14,316,929	11,654,001	Kirkcaldy . .	2,244,540	1,224,869
Tyne Ports .	8,204,604	4,833,436	Glasgow . .	1,211,523	722,721
Blyth . .	2,935,946	1,682,120	Grangemouth	1,366,355	825,601
Newport . .	2,728,783	2,124,266	Grimsby . .	963,443	631,408
Hull . .	1,466,341	977,047	Liverpool . .	425,773	337,471
Swansea . .	2,169,415	1,658,491	Leith . .	483,768	300,527
Sunderland .	2,095,630	1,809,096	Hartlepool . .	475,427	287,271

The quantity and value of iron ore produced in the United Kingdom, and the quantity and value, exclusive of "purple ore" (556,100 tons in 1900), imported in five years have been:—

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1897	13,787,878	3,217,795	5,968,680	4,436,004
1898	14,176,938	3,406,628	5,468,396	4,080,648
1899	14,461,330	3,895,485	7,054,578	5,374,918
1900	14,028,208	4,224,400	6,297,963	5,639,003
1901	12,275,198	3,222,460	5,548,888	4,550,563

The exports of iron ore are insignificant, 3,955 tons, valued at 11,621*l.* in 1901. Of the ore imported in 1901, 4,749,933 tons, valued at 3,791,035*l.*, came from Spain. The net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1901 was 18,302,192 tons.

The number of blast furnaces in operation, and the quantities of iron ore smelted and of pig-iron produced in five years, with the quantities of pig and puddled iron imported and of pig-iron exported, have been:—

Year	Blast Furnaces	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Pig and Puddled-iron Imported	Pig and Puddled-iron Exported
		Tons		Tons	Tons
1897	380	21,327,013	8,796,465	153,003	1,201,104
1898	378	20,958,167	8,609,719	159,523	1,042,853
1899	411	22,820,302	9,421,435	171,373	1,380,342
1900	403	22,100,774	8,959,691	181,151	1,427,525
1901	336	19,264,976	7,928,647	198,500	839,182

The quantities of iron and steel of various descriptions exported in four years were as follows:—

Description	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Iron, pig and puddled.	1,042,853	1,380,842	1,427,525	839,182
Iron, bar, angle, &c. .	150,119	159,659	157,164	118,073
Railroad	609,403	590,667	463,731	572,724
Wire (not telegraph) .	44,123	48,498	38,441	47,349
Plates for tinning . .	58,327	85,729	66,278	51,395
Tin plates	250,953	256,373	272,877	271,320
Cast and wrought iron	355,662	358,773	338,637	321,371
Hoops and plates . .	327,788	347,937	331,957	325,443
Old iron	84,802	115,726	93,937	85,196
Steel, bloom, bar, sheet	285,249	329,309	308,448	213,815
Steel and iron . . .	35,071	44,167	41,694	51,851
Total	3,244,350	3,717,180	3,540,689	2,897,719

The following table shows the quantities of unmanufactured metals and minerals imported, in tons:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper ore and regulus .	171,186	164,707	207,381	188,492	192,757
Copper un-manufactured	64,360	72,957	65,784	78,643	71,679
Lead	167,441	194,479	198,377	195,880	218,060
Tin	26,786	20,339	27,173	33,118	35,397
Zinc	69,884	77,470	69,949	69,536	67,552

IV. TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom has been as follows:—

In 1820	152,000,000 lbs.	In 1880	1,628,664,576 lbs.
„ 1840	592,000,000 „	„ 1890	1,793,495,200 „
„ 1850	663,577,000 „	„ 1899	1,626,246,944 „
„ 1860	1,390,939,000 „	„ 1900	1,760,206,672 „
„ 1870	1,338,306,000 „	„ 1901	1,829,710,064 „

The subjoined table gives the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the last five years:—

Year	Total Imports of Cotton	Total Exports of Cotton	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1897	1,724,160,368	225,070,272	1,499,090,096
1898	2,128,548,352	203,072,464	1,925,475,888
1899	1,626,246,944	283,932,768	1,342,314,176
1900	1,760,206,672	215,747,168	1,544,459,504
1901	1,829,710,064	206,566,976	1,623,143,088

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption in 1874 and during the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports of Wool	Total Exports of Wool	Retained for Home Consumption
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,176,234
1897	740,748,963	371,502,812	369,246,151
1898	699,555,048	283,317,748	416,237,300
1899	668,817,315	292,937,192	375,880,123
1900	558,950,528	196,207,261	362,743,267
1901	692,374,231	294,213,768	398,160,463

Of the total quantity imported in 1901, 334,355,000 lbs. came from Australasia.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the statistics of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in 1890 :—

	Number of Factories	Total Number of Spindles	Number of Power Looms	Children working Half Time		Males under 18 Years working Full Time	Females above 13 Years working Full Time.	Males above 18 Years	Total Number Employed		
				Males	Females				Males	Females	Total
England and Wales	6,180	50,211,216	722,406	35,166	38,653	72,517	461,751	250,165	357,848	500,404	858,252
Scotland	747	2,413,735	71,471	2,915	3,862	10,532	104,343	32,939	46,386	108,205	154,591
Ireland	263	1,016,111	28,612	2,477	3,426	5,647	44,514	15,724	23,848	47,940	71,783
Total of the United Kingdom	7,190	53,641,062	822,489	40,558	45,941	88,696	610,608	298,828	428,082	656,549	1,084,631

With regard to the material manufactured, the factories were distributed as follows :—cotton 2,538, wool 1,793, shoddy 125, worsted 753, flax 375, hemp 105, jute 116, hair 42, cocoanut fibre 24, silk 623, lace 403, hosiery 257, elastic 54.

Of the spindles, 48,409,733 were spinning or throwing spindles and 5,321,329 doubling spindles.

Of the total number of persons employed there were 40,558 male, 45,941 female children, working half time. There were 88,696 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age, and 610,608 females over thirteen.

In 1898–99 the males employed numbered 387,583, of whom 96,786 were under 18 years of age; the females employed

numbered 648,987; total number of persons employed, 1,036,570.

The following information is furnished by Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool:—

A century ago the value of cotton, woollen, and linen yarns and piece-goods produced in Great Britain and Ireland was about 22,000,000*l.*—say, woollen 17,000,000*l.*, linen 4,000,000*l.*, and cotton 1,000,000*l.* Of recent years the value has been about 170,000,000*l.*—say, cotton 100,000,000*l.*, woollen 50,000,000*l.*, and linen 20,000,000*l.* The total amount of capital employed is about 200,000,000*l.*, and at least 5,000,000 people—men, women, and children—are dependent upon these industries for their livelihood. Moreover, one-half of the value of British and Irish products exported consists of textiles. The progress made by each branch is shown in the sub-joined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported:—

Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs.				Value of Products exported in Thousands of £'s			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1798-1800	41·8	109·6	108·6	260·0	5·088	6·846	1·010	12·944
1829-1831	243·2	149·4	193·8	586·4	18·077	4·967	2·138	25·182
1859-1861	1,022·5	260·4	212·0	1,494·9	49·000	15·041	6·119	70·060
1889-1891	1,618·0	564·0	220·0	2,402·0	72·114	24·176	6·377	102·667
1893-1895	1,576·0	602·0	213·0	2,391·0	64·697	21·597	5·848	92·142
1896-1898	1,668·0	624·0	236·0	2,628·0	66·094	22·885	5·697	94·676
1899-1901	1,679·0	623·0	190·0	2,492·0	70·340	20·898	5·857	97·095
1902 (1 year)	1,636·0	631·0	171·0	2,438·0	70·452	20·468	6·270	97·190

The following table gives the principal variations in the movements since 1860. Figures in millions of lbs., yards, and pounds sterling.

—	1860	1877	1883	1888	1898	1902
<i>Cotton.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	1,391	1,355	1,734	1,732	2,128	1,821
Exported	250	169	249	271	203	275
Retained for consumption .	1,141	1,186	1,485	1,461	1,925	1,546
Actual consumption . . .	1,083	1,237	1,498	1,529	1,735	1,636
<i>Wool.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Sheep, lamb, &c., imported .	148	410	495	639	694	678
From sheepskins imported .	3	15	14	18	33	33
Produced at home	145	152	129	134	139	136
Goats' hair imported . . .	3	8	13	22	24	30
Woollen rags imported . .	13	75	81	71	68	74
Total	312	660	732	884	958	951

	1860	1877	1883	1888	1898	1902
Foreign wool exported	31	187	277	339	283	284
Domestic wool exported	11	10	19	24	12	36
Total	42	197	296	363	295	320
Retained for consumption	270	463	436	521	656	631
<i>Flax and Tow.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Imported	164	259	185	205	218	165
Produced at home	53	49	47	46	15	18
Total	217	308	232	251	233	183
Exported	6	3	7	9	9	12
Retained for consumption	211	305	225	242	224	171
<i>Piece-Goods Exported.</i>	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.	mil. yds.
Cotton	2,776	3,838	4,539	5,038	5,216	5,331
Woollen	191	261	256	271	160	166
Linen	144	178	162	177	148	163
Total	3,111	4,277	4,957	5,486	5,524	5,660
<i>Yarn Exported.</i>	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.	mil. lbs.
Cotton	197	228	265	256	247	167
Woollen	26	27	33	43	59	53
Linen	31	19	18	15	17	14
Total	254	274	316	314	323	234
<i>Value all Kinds Exported.</i>	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £	mil. £
Cotton	52·0	69·2	76·4	72·0	64·9	72·4
Woollen	15·7	21·0	21·6	24·0	20·1	20·5
Linen	6·6	7·1	6·5	6·4	5·3	6·3
Total	74·3	97·3	104·5	102·4	90·3	99·2

Commerce.

The United Kingdom is a free trading country, the only imports on which customs duties are levied being chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, spirits, tea, sugar, grain, tobacco, and wine—spirits, tobacco, tea and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies. In 1901 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 479,321,515*l.*, and those subject to duty to 42,668,683*l.*, duty-free articles forming about 92 per cent. and articles sub-

ject to duty about 8 per cent. of the total imports. The only export duty is that on coal, imposed April 19, 1901.

The declared value¹ of the imports and exports of merchandise of the United Kingdom was as follows during ten years :—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1893	404,688,178	218,259,718	58,878,552	681,826,448
1894	408,344,810	216,005,637	57,780,230	682,130,677
1895	416,689,658	226,128,246	59,704,161	702,522,065
1896	441,808,904	240,145,551	56,233,663	738,118,118
1897	451,028,960	234,219,708	59,954,410	745,203,078
1898	470,544,702	233,359,240	60,654,748	764,558,690
1899	485,035,583	264,492,211	65,042,477	814,570,241
1900	523,075,163	291,191,996	63,181,758	877,448,917
1901	521,990,198	280,022,376	67,841,892	869,854,466
1902	528,860,284	283,539,980	65,810,684	878,210,948

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total, during ten years :—

Year	Imports			Exports of British Produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1892	11	2	5	5	19	3	18	15	3
1893	10	10	7	5	13	7	17	14	10
1894	10	10	7	5	11	5	17	11	10
1895	10	13	1	5	15	8	17	19	3
1896	11	3	11	6	1	8	18	14	1
1897	11	6	6	5	17	7	18	14	3
1898	11	14	2	5	16	2	19	0	6
1899	11	19	2	6	10	5	20	1	8
1900	12	15	9	7	2	4	21	9	0
1901	12	11	3	6	14	10	20	18	9

¹ In the United Kingdom the valuation of both imports and exports is made according to the bills of entry and the shipping bills, false declarations being punishable by fine. In case of imports, the control of the Customs administration, at least in so far as regards those articles which are subject to duty, is a guarantee of accuracy in the returns, but, as regards the exports, merchants are only required to furnish their declarations within a period of six days after the sailing of the vessel, and the only proof of their accuracy, if proof be needed, lies in an inspection of the bills of lading, the production of which the authorities have the right to demand. The valuation of imports and exports is checked in the Statistical Office of the Customs (to which a copy of the entry is sent), where the officials possess a knowledge of current values and where market reports and lists of prices current are readily available to detect any departures from substantial accuracy. It should be noted that the important difference between the system of the United Kingdom and other systems is that the former shows the values at the time of import and export, whilst in most other countries the values are computed at the prices of a year or more before. For goods imported the practice adopted is generally to take the value at the port of entry, including all incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned to the English market for sale, the market value in England is required and recorded in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Statistical Office, and by the price-lists and market reports of the day. For exports the value at the port of shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) is taken. Imports are generally entered as from the country whence the goods were last shipped. Thus, countries with no seaboard (Switzerland and Bolivia) do not appear

The share of each division of the United Kingdom in the trade of the country is shown in the following table in thousands of pounds (sterling):—

—		1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
		£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
England and Wales	Imports	406,157	423,635	436,864	472,370	470,925
	Exports	211,316 ¹ 58,903 ²	209,489 ¹ 59,329 ²	236,960 ¹ 64,022 ²	258,681 ¹ 61,475 ²	251,503 ¹ 65,930 ²
Total		676,376	692,453	737,846	792,526	788,858
Scotland	Imports .	34,420	36,225	36,924	38,691	38,552
	Exports . {	22,618 ¹ 773 ²	23,643 ¹ 903 ²	27,212 ¹ 723 ²	32,167 ¹ 738 ²	28,149 ¹ 739 ²
Total		57,811	60,771	64,859	71,596	67,440
Ireland	Imports .	10,452	10,684	11,247	12,015	12,513
	Exports . {	286 ¹ 278 ²	227 ¹ 422 ²	320 ¹ 297 ²	344 ¹ 968 ²	370 ¹ 1,174 ²
Total		11,016	11,383	11,864	13,327	14,057

¹ British.

² Foreign and Colonial.

Thus of the total imports 90·3 per cent. are to England and Wales, 7·4 to Scotland, and 2·3 to Ireland; of the total exports, 91·3 per cent. are from England and Wales, 8·3 from Scotland, and 0·4 from Ireland; of the total trade, 90·6 per cent. falls to England and Wales; 7·8 per cent. to Scotland; 1·6 per cent. to Ireland.

The following table gives the total value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures from and to foreign countries and British possessions in the two years:—

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
British Possessions :	£	£	£	£
India	27,388,106	27,391,734	30,115,752	34,978,126
Australasia	35,434,421	34,852,936	27,093,153	27,013,778
British North America	22,240,325	20,387,310	8,126,710	8,143,695
South and East Africa	4,122,423	5,234,914	12,955,449	17,313,930

in the returns, and much of the imported produce of Central Europe is entered as from Holland and Belgium. But imports from the East which have been transhipped at Colombo or at Marseilles, and those from Chile and Peru, which have been transhipped at Colon, are, as far as possible, credited to the true country of origin. Imports from Canada *via* U.S. ports, and from the United States *via* Canadian ports are, as far as possible, assigned to their proper origin; but the distinction cannot always be made, and, especially in winter, an uncertain amount of imported Canadian produce is credited to the United States.

Exports are, as a rule, credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters, but those to countries without a seaboard are credited to the country of the port of discharge.

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£
Straits Settlements . . .	7,025,999	6,112,304	3,150,139	3,203,511
Hong Kong . . .	1,066,048	602,841	2,762,882	2,612,725
British West Indies . . .	1,670,206	1,838,479	1,771,860	1,910,916
Ceylon . . .	5,473,111	4,476,552	1,832,876	1,534,914
British Guiana . . .	600,114	442,051	582,939	560,613
Channel Islands . . .	1,476,978	1,361,654	981,621	929,653
West Africa . . .	2,137,023	1,954,580	2,148,149	2,347,319
Malta . . .	74,717	83,934	1,113,834	1,143,344
Mauritius . . .	232,566	318,311	377,174	989,500
All other Possessions.	588,598	516,106	1,367,058	2,106,377
Total British Possessions . . .	109,530,635	105,573,706	94,379,596	104,788,401
Foreign Countries :				
United States . . .	138,789,201	141,015,465	19,780,831	18,393,883
France . . .	53,618,656	51,213,424	19,977,912	16,472,068
Germany . . .	31,181,667	32,207,214	27,999,712	23,573,785
Holland . . .	31,381,023	32,871,843	10,937,401	9,089,149
Belgium . . .	23,502,603	24,666,081	10,775,705	8,156,203
Russia . . .	21,983,952	21,903,574	11,001,300	8,673,334
Spain . . .	15,882,346	14,040,184	5,625,524	4,827,110
Egypt . . .	12,585,578	11,905,646	6,000,409	6,314,867
China . . .	2,359,821	2,116,119	5,574,147	6,773,599
Brazil . . .	5,946,547	4,957,794	5,820,353	4,152,091
Italy . . .	3,417,790	3,383,858	8,772,114	7,612,562
Sweden . . .	10,635,060	9,787,968	5,421,746	4,456,959
Turkey . . .	5,648,727	5,707,777	5,013,453	6,767,240
Argentine Republic . . .	13,080,466	12,414,865	7,142,738	6,751,632
Denmark . . .	13,187,757	14,234,102	4,256,536	3,615,223
Portugal . . .	3,241,367	3,305,150	2,065,570	1,710,829
Rumania . . .	1,396,639	3,993,970	586,179	1,023,103
Chile . . .	4,828,371	4,313,095	8,254,749	3,230,837
Japan . . .	1,540,526	1,830,290	9,775,166	8,132,223
Norway . . .	5,756,018	5,564,095	3,297,685	3,243,026
Java . . .	223,344	212,222	2,547,405	2,028,473
Greece . . .	2,227,212	1,465,985	1,054,851	1,679,138
Foreign West Africa . . .	788,458	599,366	1,993,596	1,126,290
Austria . . .	1,375,245	1,191,294	2,516,899	2,141,185
Peru . . .	1,307,004	1,813,505	948,627	991,350
Central America . . .	672,406	911,256	962,993	831,350
Uruguay . . .	489,581	474,501	1,690,851	1,322,968
Canary Islands . . .	843,398	1,110,383	919,426	819,618

Countries	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£
Mexico	472,184	263,506	1,998,263	1,550,568
Philippine Islands . .	1,680,291	2,701,810	1,142,896	862,711
Colombia	282,906	504,539	344,893	915,267
Venezuela	123,634	103,008	564,361	508,942
Algeria	632,602	698,103	571,197	437,989
Morocco	618,421	537,297	575,553	758,861
Ecuador	152,677	203,221	336,579	284,780
Hayti, St Domingo . .	56,058	54,801	327,192	210,184
Tunis	202,661	229,678	255,053	312,632
Foreign East Africa . .	78,138	50,966	795,512	744,605
Persia	180,279	200,124	377,370	548,384
Siam	26,708	50,760	201,541	252,179
Bulgaria	40,670	113,940	126,318	284,009
Madagascar	36,779	23,295	57,816	56,376
Indo-China	166,357	136,112	68,708	106,453
All other Countries . .	903,340	1,329,306	3,355,270	3,489,940
Total Foreign Countries	413,544,528	416,416,492	196,812,400	175,233,975
Grand Total	523,075,163	521,990,198	291,191,996	280,022,376

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in five years :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1898	43,722,960	36,590,050	14,677,799	15,623,651
1899	32,533,497	21,536,052	12,727,989	13,955,132
1900	26,190,873	18,397,459	13,322,300	18,574,580
1901	20,715,628	13,965,265	11,501,678	12,049,837
1902	21,629,049	15,409,088	9,764,296	10,716,118

The following is a summary of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the years ended December 31, 1901 and 1902. The figures for 1902 are those of the preliminary report :—

Imports	1901	1902	Exports	1901	1902
	£	£	British Produce	£	£
1. Animals, living (for food)	9,426,808	8,269,175	1. Animals, living	742,151	824,361
2. (a) Articles of food and drink duty free	97,675,609	101,452,142	2. Articles of food and drink	14,899,392	16,439,603
(b) Articles of food and drink dutiable	112,736,817	108,998,634	3. Raw materials	33,866,531	31,171,616
Tobacco, dutiable	4,745,888	5,799,810	4. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.:		
3. Metals	30,788,008	30,361,902	(a) Yarns and textile fabrics	103,458,637	103,386,862
4. Chemicals, dye-stuffs and tanning substances	6,129,498	6,133,062	(b) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom		
5. Oils	11,019,677	11,442,373	(except machinery & ships)	39,333,667	42,612,141
6. Raw materials for textile manufactures	79,286,268	78,570,555	(c) Machinery and mill work	17,812,814	18,751,812
7. Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	57,981,349	58,631,448	(d) Ships, new (not registered as British)	9,140,444	5,891,775
8. Manufactured articles	93,626,774	99,050,648	(e) Apparel and articles of personal use	10,907,872	12,150,371
9. (a) Miscellaneous articles	17,311,145	18,822,945	(f) Chemicals, and chemical and medicinal preparations	8,955,514	9,556,728
(b) Parcel post	1,262,402	1,827,590	(g) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	37,764,455	39,296,233
Total imports	521,990,198	528,860,284	(h) Parcel post	3,642,869	3,478,478
			Total British produce	280,022,376	283,539,980
			Foreign and Colonial produce	67,841,892	65,810,684
			Total exports	347,864,268	349,350,664

The imports of wheat (excluding flour), in quarters (1 quarter = 4.28 cwt.) have been as follows in the years indicated :—

Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters	Year	Quarters
1870	7,131,100	1890	14,063,760	1901	16,296,220
1880	12,752,800	1900	16,044,270	1902	18,882,440

The following exhibits the quantities of the leading food imports enumerated in the years noted :—

Articles	1900	1901	1902
Cereals and flour . . Cwts.	189,636,088	194,392,392	199,168,844
Potatoes "	8,910,962	7,076,726	5,699,090
Rice "	6,291,331	6,755,263	6,375,570
Bacon and hams . . . "	7,448,908	7,633,018	6,571,991
Fish "	2,217,311	2,302,023	2,672,741
Refined sugar "	19,248,187	21,256,846	18,389,821
Raw sugar "	13,234,932	13,387,143	13,178,194
Tea (for consumption) . Lbs.	249,792,087	255,873,082	254,440,192
Butter Cwts.	3,378,516	3,702,890	3,974,177
Margarine "	920,412	962,127	966,170
Cheese "	2,705,878	2,586,837	2,546,384
Beef "	4,321,064	4,713,142	3,860,961
Preserved meat . . . "	805,943	769,348	910,886
Fresh mutton "	3,392,850	3,608,229	3,659,599
Sheep and lambs . (number)	382,833	383,594	293,199
Cattle "	495,645	495,635	419,488
Eggs . . (great hundreds)	16,882,078	17,071,767	18,930,513
Spirits (for consumpt.) Prf. Gal.	8,764,528	8,837,760	8,787,465
Wine (for consumption) Gal.	15,880,384	15,280,578	15,348,242

In 1902 the United Kingdom imported 22,687,178 cwt. of wheat from her own possessions, and 58,238,708 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were:—

United States	43,251,277 cwt.	Australasia	4,318,879 cwt.
Russia	6,540,457 "	Canada	9,526,713 "
Argentina	4,315,165 "	Rumania	2,362,453 "
India	8,841,586 "	Turkey	345,525 "
Germany	239,911 "	Other countries	1,183,920 "

The quantity of flour imported in 1902 was 19,478,199 cwt., of which 15,605,547 cwt. came from the United States.

The following table shows the quantities of tea imported into the United Kingdom from different countries in thousands of pounds:—

Country	1878	1898	1900	1901	Proportion from each Country			
					1878	1898	1900	1901
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Holland	3,145	8,788	6,594	6,876	1·54	1·37	2·19	2·33
China, Hong Kong	105,656	26,912	21,221	20,141	80·85	9·91	7·07	6·82
India	35,423	139,545	154,913	160,103	17·29	51·38	51·60	54·22
Ceylon	1	97,614	114,480	104,002	—	35·94	38·13	35·43
Other countries	647	3,784	3,020	3,542	·32	1·40	1·01	1·20
Total	204,872	271,593	300,228	295,264	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported for consumption and home produce exported in each of the last three years :—

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal Articles Imported	1900	1901	1902
	£	£	£
Grain and flour	58,942,390	60,701,323	62,307,868
Cotton, raw	40,982,594	41,970,539	41,149,152
Wool, sheep and lambs	21,836,291	21,504,577	19,936,449
Dead meat	36,149,891	39,982,218	38,820,753
Sugar, raw and refined	19,256,439	19,326,858	14,736,373
Butter and margarine	19,915,260	21,854,075	23,097,387
Wood and timber	27,875,913	24,562,445	25,189,021
Silk manufactures	14,277,774	13,030,321	13,416,340
Flax, hemp, and jute	9,991,960	11,518,387	12,315,495
Tea	10,686,910	9,440,374	8,837,880
Woollen manuf. & yarn	11,476,103	11,894,402	13,010,506
Animals (for food)	9,622,319	9,426,803	8,269,175
Oils	11,033,320	11,019,677	11,442,373
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c.	5,560,793	6,129,498	6,133,062
Seeds	7,542,129	7,879,572	8,898,275
Fruits and hops	8,455,096	8,085,573	10,106,258
Currants and raisins	3,137,893	1,882,240	2,427,980
Leather, dressed hides, &c.	8,792,952	8,321,677	8,096,637
Wine	5,192,909	4,931,335	4,947,767
Cheese	6,837,883	6,227,135	6,412,420
Metals—Copper, ore, &c.	4,690,130	4,920,603	3,472,690
Copper, part wrought, &c.	5,276,776	4,733,695	4,920,188
Iron ore	5,639,003	4,550,563	4,979,154
„ pig, puddled, bar, &c.	1,460,893	1,527,273	1,875,069
Steel, unwrought	1,218,175	1,106,365	1,415,835
Iron manufactures	4,830,386	4,928,096	4,645,041
Machinery	—	3,963,039	4,760,651
Motor cars and parts	—	—	1,103,564
Lead	3,821,574	2,843,996	2,584,832
Tin	4,359,133	4,215,638	4,154,849
Zinc and its manufactures	2,001,800	1,667,277	2,018,516
Eggs	5,406,020	5,495,767	6,299,934
Coffee	2,544,726	3,324,254	2,644,380
Tobacco	4,799,417	4,745,888	5,799,810

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT (HOME PRODUCE).

Principal Articles Exported	1900	1901	1902
	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures	62,009,150	65,708,582	65,040,279
Cotton yarn	7,741,129	7,977,032	7,412,938
Total of cotton	69,740,279	73,685,614	72,453,217

Principal Articles Exported	1900	1901	1902
	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures . . .	15,682,154	14,237,368	15,271,740
Woollen and worsted yarn . . .	6,123,349	5,229,647	5,196,760
Total of woollen and worsted .	21,805,503	19,467,015	20,468,500
Linen manufactures . . .	5,224,594	5,020,499	5,427,969
„ yarn . . .	934,201	824,681	842,200
Jute manufactures . . .	1,947,769	2,213,533	1,984,023
„ yarn . . .	486,492	514,603	529,949
Apparel and haberdashery . . .	6,821,197	7,031,575	8,070,211
New ships . . .	8,587,710	9,149,444	5,891,775
Metals :			
Iron, pig . . .	5,994,306	2,630,526	3,569,895
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod . . .	1,543,143	1,041,534	1,027,985
„ railroad, of all sorts . . .	3,192,067	3,634,553	4,158,928
„ wire . . .	904,142	967,843	1,041,715
„ tin plates . . .	3,976,796	3,704,088	4,333,423
„ hoops, sheets, and plates . . .	4,726,602	3,948,742	4,928,281
„ cast and wrought, of all sorts . . .	5,868,174	5,036,191	5,189,051
„ old, for re-manufacture . . .	369,322	273,323	325,538
Steel and manuf. partly iron . . .	5,418,123	4,045,280	4,646,983
Total of iron and steel . . .	31,992,675	25,282,080	29,221,799
Hardwares and cutlery . . .	2,139,738	2,076,604	2,177,549
Copper . . .	2,924,844	3,489,753	2,910,069
Machinery . . .	19,619,784	17,812,344	18,751,812
Coals, cinders, fuel, &c. . .	38,619,856	30,334,748	27,581,176
Chemicals . . .	9,262,519	8,955,514	9,586,728

The following table shows the quantity of the principal food imports and tobacco retained for home consumption per head of population in each of the last five years :—

Article	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Bacon and hams . lbs.	17·86	19·79	20·04	19·49	19·87
Beef, salt and fresh „	8·79	9·00	10·79	11·67	12·59
Fresh mutton „	8·92	9·17	9·45	9·22	9·72
Butter . . „	8·81	8·72	9·17	9·05	9·85
Cheese . . „	7·14	6·33	6·39	7·21	6·82
Eggs . . no.	42·02	42·80	47·50	49·17	49·25
Wheat and flour . lbs.	226·69	236·65	242·65	243·70	247·08
Potatoes . . „	10·87	18·59	13·96	23·98	18·53
Sugar . . „	80·48	84·70	83·80	87·16	88·99
Tea . . „	5·78	5·82	5·94	6·07	6·16
Rice . . „	8·58	7·51	8·76	10·14	11·43
Tobacco . . „	1·74	1·82	1·88	1·95	1·89

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was in 1897, 10,752,108*l.*; 1898, 9,792,635*l.*; 1899, 10,786,612*l.*; 1900, 11,016,516*l.*; 1901, 12,834,044*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows the total number and net tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (with the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year:—

—	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1897	11,911	2,589,570	8,590	6,363,601	20,601	8,953,171
1898	11,556	2,387,943	8,838	6,613,917	20,404	9,001,860
1899	11,167	2,246,850	9,029	6,917,492	20,196	9,164,342
1900	10,773	2,096,498	9,209	7,207,610	19,982	9,304,108
1901	10,572	1,990,627	9,484	7,617,793	20,056	9,608,420

The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1901 was 35,353, of 11,120,388 tons net (sailing tonnage, 2,930,765; steam tonnage, 8,189,623).

The number and net tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners) in five years was as follows:—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1897	518	66,720	536	415,538	1,054	482,267
1898	665	41,839	705	654,158	1,370	695,997
1899	570	45,510	675	703,904	1,245	749,414
1900	504	38,576	667	698,330	1,171	736,906
1901	567	54,967	637	720,714	1,204	775,681

In 1901 194 vessels of 207,452 tons net were built for foreigners (71 sailing of 6,696 tons, and 194 steam of 207,452 tons). Of the steam vessels 10, aggregating 11,000 tons, were war vessels.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, engaged in the home and foreign trade, during five years is given in the following table:—

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total Tonnage
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men	
1897	8,585	2,473,017	63,915	6,838	6,452,796	177,016	8,925,813
1898	8,108	2,312,696	59,167	7,099	6,708,032	183,336	9,080,728
1899	7,899	2,117,975	54,333	7,298	7,123,659	189,802	9,246,634
1900	7,480	1,939,781	50,309	7,455	7,405,476	197,139	9,395,207
1901	7,026	1,839,190	46,492	7,548	7,685,306	201,481	9,524,496

Of the 247,973 men employed (1901) 37,630 were foreigners and 37,431 were Lascars.

In the year 1901 the distribution of British shipping between the home trade (*i.e.* ports of the United Kingdom or ports between the Elbe and Brest), trade partly home and partly foreign, and trade wholly foreign, was as follows:—

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men	Number	Tons	Men
Home	5,853	356,052	22,137	3,605	492,108	40,625
Partly foreign.	130	14,353	691	285	239,569	6,101
Foreign	1,043	1,468,785	23,664	3,658	6,953,629	154,755
Total	7,026	1,839,190	46,492	7,548	7,685,306	201,481

The following is the total tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade) and the tonnage with cargoes only that entered and cleared at the ports of the United Kingdom in five years:—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1897	32,191	12,732	44,923	32,235	13,040	45,276	64,426	25,772	90,199
1898	31,857	13,268	45,125	32,360	13,479	45,839	64,217	26,747	90,964
1899	32,865	16,011	48,876	32,784	16,123	48,907	65,649	32,194	97,843
1900	31,445	17,777	49,223	31,266	18,035	49,301	62,711	35,813	98,524
1901	31,337	17,264	48,601	31,453	17,297	48,749	62,790	34,561	97,351
<i>With cargoes only.</i>									
1897	25,340	9,296	34,636	28,101	11,207	39,308	53,441	20,503	73,944
1898	25,172	9,344	34,516	27,959	11,503	39,462	53,131	20,847	73,978
1899	26,453	10,773	37,226	28,963	14,020	42,983	54,422	24,793	79,215
1900	24,426	11,760	36,186	27,906	15,766	43,672	52,332	27,526	79,858
1901	25,655	11,683	37,338	28,301	15,017	43,318	53,966	26,700	80,666

Of the foreign tonnage for 1901 entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at British ports (total 34,561,172)

Norway had	6,895,680	Holland had	3,355,333	Russia had	1,104,075
Germany „	5,432,013	France „	3,124,681	Italy „	1,076,285
Sweden „	3,632,757	Spain „	2,800,355	Austria „	524,325
Denmark „	3,392,959	Belgium „	1,616,082	U.S. (Am.) „	501,514

The total tonnage entered and cleared, excluding those coastwise, was as follows at the ports named in 1901 :—

London .	17,275,645	Blyth .	2,309,995	Grangemouth	1,537,485
Cardiff .	12,737,057	Swansea .	2,263,939	Harwich .	1,395,137
Liverpool .	12,636,225	Sunderland .	2,147,155	Manchester .	1,331,332
Tyne Ports	8,671,810	Leith .	1,945,754	Bristol .	1,274,092
Hull .	4,425,356	Dover .	1,905,919	Goole .	996,427
Glasgow .	3,825,890	Kirkcaldy .	1,900,876	Hartlepool .	881,978
Southampton	3,062,721	Grimsby .	1,775,647	Belfast .	674,023
Newport	2,343,721	Middlesbro' .	1,566,177	Folkestone .	621,077

The total number of vessels that entered coastwise in 1901 was 285,184, of 55,809,105 tons ; and cleared, 280,840 vessels, of 54,454,183 tons. The total number of vessels that entered the ports of the Kingdom in 1901 was 351,117, of 104,410,121 tons ; and cleared, 345,838 of 103,204,180 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the total length of the railways of the United Kingdom open at the end of the years given, and the average yearly increase in miles :—

Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase	Year	Line Open	Av. Yearly Increase
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
1860	10,433	381	1890	20,073	214
1870	15,537	510	1900	21,855	178
1880	17,933	240	1901	22,078	223

Of the total length of lines open January 1, 1902, there belonged to England and Wales 15,308 miles, to Scotland 3,562 miles, and to Ireland 3,208 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in 1878, and each of the last five years:—

Year	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total Capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of Passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)	Receipts		
				From Passengers	From Goods Traffic	Total, including Miscellaneous
	Miles	£	No.	£.	£	£
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,455	26,889,614	33,564,761	62,862,674
1897	21,433	1,089,765,095	1,030,420,201	40,518,064	47,857,172	93,737,054
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,062,911,116	41,847,074	49,218,964	96,252,501
1899	21,700	1,152,317,501	1,106,691,991	43,734,399	52,116,994	101,667,065
1900	21,855	1,176,001,890	1,142,276,686	45,883,988	53,470,564	104,801,858
1901	22,078	1,195,564,478	1,172,395,900	46,629,865	52,965,569	106,558,815

Of the total capital at the end of 1901 the English railways had 986,646,782*l.*, Scottish 168,663,427*l.*, and Irish 40,254,269*l.* In the division of the receipts of 1901, England and Wales took 90,703,770*l.*, Scotland 12,020,696*l.*, and Ireland 3,834,349*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 67,489,739*l.* on all the railways, being 63 per cent. of the total receipts.

On June 30, 1901, there were in the United Kingdom 1,305 miles of tramway open, from which, during the year 1900-1, 5,961,062*l.* had been received, and in the working of which 4,525,179*l.* had been expended, the net receipts being to the amount of 1,435,883*l.* The total paid up capital amounted to 24,890,273*l.*, and the total expenditure on capital account to 26,799,023*l.* The tramways belonged to 213 undertakings, of which 99, with 689 miles, were the property of local authorities, and 114, with 616 miles, were the property of other than local authorities. The total number of passengers who travelled during the year on the tramways was 1,198,226,758.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The following table shows, for 1898, the length, traffic, revenue, and expenditure of the canals and navigations in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, which do not, and of those which do, belong to railway companies:—

—	Length	Traffic	Revenue	Expenditure
	Miles	Tons	£	£
Canals not belonging to railways :—				
England and Wales .	2,208	32,513,800	1,895,506	1,322,201
Scotland	70	153,739	14,640	13,316
Ireland	490	676,034	108,148	84,517
United Kingdom .	2,768	33,348,573	2,018,294	1,420,034
Canals belonging to railways :—				
England and Wales .	959	4,913,805	331,305	309,025
Scotland	84	1,064,595	52,369	28,830
Ireland	96	32,140	6,566	6,148
United Kingdom .	1,139	6,009,820	390,240	344,003
Total	3,907	39,358,394 ¹	2,408,534	1,764,037

¹ Exclusive of 1,142,477 tons toll free on the Manchester Ship Canal.

The paid-up capital (from all sources) of the canals, &c., not belonging to railway companies was, in 1898 :—in England and Wales 35,091,403*l.*; in Scotland 1,254,047*l.*; in Ireland 1,583,829*l.*; total 37,929,279*l.*

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length, 26 ft. in depth, and (except for about 1 mile near Latchford) not less than 120 ft. in bottom width. The minimum width of the locks is 65 ft. The large docks at Manchester are 26 ft. deep, and the smaller 20 ft. A new dock (the ninth) is being constructed, 2,700 ft. long and 250 ft. wide. The canal is in direct communication with all the large canals of the district. The capital of the Company is 15,512,000*l.* The revenue of the canal from all sources in 1901 amounted to 621,128*l.*, and the working expenses to 483,267*l.*

III. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The number of post-offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March, 1902, was 22,395; there were besides 34,592 road and pillar letter-boxes. There were then 179,202 persons (142,653 males, and 36,549 females) employed by the department. Of these 97,785 (including 16,282 women), were established officers. The higher officials numbered 107; postmasters and subpostmasters, 22,115; clerks and superintendents, 8,550; counter-clerks and telegraphists, &c., 30,330; postmen, mechanics, porters, &c., 36,679; officials abroad, 11. The persons employed in unestablished positions (auxiliaries, boy messengers, servants, &c.), numbered 81,410.

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United

Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in 1879 and the last five years :—

Year ending March 31	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)				Number of Letters per head of the Population			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U.K.
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions				
1879	922	99	76	1,097	37	27	14	32
1898	1,711·2	177·4	123·7	2,012·3	55	42	27	50
1899	1,859·7	190·6	136·5	2,186·8	59	45	30	54
1900	1,908·9	196·8	141·1	2,246·8	60	46	31	55
1901	1,977·0	202·4	144·2	2,323·6	61	47	32	57
1902	2,084·8	218·1	148·6	2,451·5	64	49	33	59

The following are the statistics of post-cards, book-packets, newspapers, and parcels delivered in 1901–1902, showing increase or decrease (–) per cent. on the previous year :—

—	England & Wales	Increase per cent.	Scotland	Increase per cent.	Ireland	Increase per cent.	United Kingdom	Increase per cent.
	Millions		Millions		Millions		Millions	
Post-cards	380·3	5·8	45·7	9·9	18·9	5·0	444·9	6·2
Book-packets	653·1	5·5	76·0	2·3	37·1	5·1	766·2	4·6
Newspapers	130·7	2·3	20·1	4·1	19·0	8·2	169·8	1·2
Parcels	71·8	6·9	9·2	7·2	5·5	6·5	86·6	6·9

The number and value of money orders issued by the Post Office in 1890 (ending March 31) and during the last five years were as follows :—

—	Inland Orders		Total (incl. Colonial and Foreign)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£
1890	9,027,750	23,833,417	10,374,144	27,165,905
1898	9,429,609	27,494,145	11,128,258	32,114,579
1899	9,721,647	28,604,078	11,475,201	33,278,517
1900	10,292,890	30,505,351	12,087,459	35,201,262
1901	11,375,518	34,454,859	13,263,567	39,374,665
1902	11,892,333	36,660,120	13,963,410	42,169,201

The table includes telegraph orders, the number of which, issued inland, in 1901–2 was 411,952 to the amount of 1,240,619*l.*, while those issued to or from foreign countries numbered 11,678 to the amount of 65,733*l.*

The inland orders in 1901-02 were as follows :—

—	Number	Value	Number per cent. of Population
		£	
England . . .	10,067,038	31,006,654	30·7
Scotland . . .	1,141,433	3,556,429	25·4
Ireland . . .	683,862	2,097,037	15·3
Total, U.K.	11,892,333	36,660,120	28·5

The number and value of ' postal orders ' were as follows :—

Year ending March 31	Number	Amount
		£
1890	44,712,548	17,737,802
1898	71,380,975	26,014,583
1899	76,755,217	27,217,486
1900	82,115,674	28,633,884
1901	85,390,029	29,881,726
1902	90,687,404	32,724,681

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870 ; on March 31, 1902, the British Postal Telegraphs had 47,786 miles of telegraph line, and 419,947 miles of wire.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in 1879 and in each of the last five years :—

Year ending March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1879	20,422,918	2,477,003	1,559,854	24,459,775
1898	69,961,350	8,463,393	4,605,256	83,029,999
1899	73,249,702	9,064,629	4,729,321	87,043,652
1900	76,116,209	9,387,975	4,910,939	90,415,123
1901	75,884,867	9,289,019	4,903,075	89,576,961
1902	75,781,998	9,729,594	4,920,449	90,432,041

The total number of telegraph offices at post offices was (March 31, 1902), 9,430, at railway stations, 2,354 ; total, 11,784. There are now 58 miles of pneumatic tubes in London, connecting the Central Office with others.

On March 31, 1902, there were 328 post offices open for trunk telephone business ; the length of telephone trunk wire was 98,000 miles, and

the trunk circuits in use numbered 1,165; the number of spoken messages during the year was 20,161,432. The Post Office had 6,151 contracts for private wires, and telephone exchange wires, embracing 41,207 miles of wire and 15,432 instruments. The trunk system is being rapidly extended, and local exchanges are placed in connection with it. The National Telephone Company, at the end of 1901, had 219,849 telephone stations (or instruments), 1,019 exchanges, and 2,610 public call offices. The number of messages which passed over the wires in the year was 723,246,368. The business of the Company is carried on in definitely assigned areas, in which it works by license granted by the Post Office, paying royalties amounting for 1901-02 to 149,907*l*. There is inter-communication between the Post Office lines and those of the Company.

The revenue and expenditure of the Post Office in respect of the postal and telegraph departments respectively, have been as follows in five years, ending March 31 :—

	1896	1899	1900	1901	1902
	£	£	£	£	£
Total postal receipts . . .	12,420,376	13,049,817	13,894,335	13,995,470	14,465,870
Expenditure . . .	8,683,317	9,190,006	9,683,999	10,041,584	10,466,519
Net postal rev. . . .	3,737,059	3,859,811	3,710,336	3,953,886	3,999,351
Tot. telegraph receipts.	3,071,723	3,260,145	3,460,492	3,459,353	3,570,046
Expenditure	3,378,841	3,482,014	3,749,084	3,796,994	4,221,852
Net telegr. rev. . . .	- 307,118	- 221,869	- 288,592	- 337,641	- 651,806
Net post & telegr. rev.	3,429,941	3,637,442	3,421,774	3,616,245	3,347,545

In the total receipts is included the estimated value of services to other departments (postal, 236,964*l*, and telegraph 79,448*l*. in 1901-02), and in the expenditure the cost of sites and buildings (postal, 265,666*l*, and telegraph, with extension, 477,126*l*.). Not included in the telegraph expenditure is the sum of 298,860*l*. interest paid on stock created for the purchase of the telegraphs.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value of the money issued from the Royal Mint in the years named, and of the imports and exports of British gold and silver coin :—

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	2,265,100	567,328	39,205	6,566,001	3,544,882	200,944	184,494
1897	1,778,437	982,001	107,230	13,708,376	7,356,901	136,722	283,651
1898	5,780,446	1,312,306	84,555	10,115,531	6,960,662	140,836	670,203
1899	9,011,011	1,616,246	139,065	4,124,189	10,526,310	127,466	946,196
1900	13,103,793	2,013,381	168,295	8,152,489	7,942,609	160,853	1,188,771
1901	2,599,000	914,201	120,280	5,047,000	5,574,915	261,413	630,615

There is no State bank in the United Kingdom, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government. The following are some statistics of the Bank of England for December of the years stated :—

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Bullion	Capital and 'Rest'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Reserve'	Coin in the 'Reserve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1844	28,152	14,000	14,152	17,664	16,391	24,304	8,960	791
1864	28,036	14,650	13,886	17,910	22,078	30,611	8,663	714
1874	35,784	15,000	20,784	17,646	26,761	34,056	9,642	709
1884	35,562	15,750	19,812	17,669	34,206	40,467	10,525	883
1894	47,065	16,800	30,265	17,720	37,223	31,272	21,389	2,282
1900	44,891	17,765	27,116	17,768	43,951	45,217	15,077	1,425
1901	47,824	19,775	30,049	17,711	48,485	46,531	17,670	2,016
1902	46,015	18,175	27,840	17,810	65,284	64,845	16,322	1,936

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks (including the national banks) of England, Scotland, and Ireland for June 30 of the years stated :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
England and Wales :—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Deposits	596,794	624,715	620,169	634,346	641,294
Cash in hand and at call	170,082	171,786	169,761	187,004	189,404
Reserve Notes in Bank of England	24,695	18,170	19,502	24,126	22,825
Scotland :—					
Deposits	96,617	99,189	103,674	107,347	107,136
Notes in circulation . .	7,486	7,767	7,903	8,087	8,038
Cash and at call . . .	22,448	23,257	25,637	26,757	25,905
Ireland :—					
Deposits	46,088	46,943	47,726	48,428	48,845
Notes in circulation . .	5,657	5,969	6,386	6,213	6,392
Cash and at call . . .	8,571	9,519	9,912	9,981	9,712

There were in June, 1902, 72 joint-stock banks, making returns in England and Wales, with 4,040 branches; 2 in the Isle of Man with 7 branches; 1 in the Channel Islands; 11 in Scotland, 1,100 branches; and 9 in Ireland, 652 branches. There were 30 offices in London of colonial joint-stock banks, with 1,818 branches; and 27 of foreign banks, with 566 branches. Of 17 private banks, which made returns in England and Wales,

the deposits amounted to 38,555,642*l.*, cash in hand and at call, 9,624,207*l.* partners' capital and reserve, 5,911,935*l.*

The following are some statistics of the joint-stock banks for June, 1902:—

—	English	Scotch	Irish	Colonial	Foreign
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Subscribed capital . .	219,760	29,163	26,249	49,488	67,665
Paid-up do. . .	61,013	9,316	7,236	35,523	57,106
Market value of do. .	198,201	31,355	21,930	39,057	89,783
Reserve fund, dividend, &c.	38,796	8,251	4,413	12,910	24,123
Notes in circulation .	31,048	8,038	6,392	11,144	3,647
Deposit and current accounts	641,294	107,136	48,845	203,016	204,980
Total liabilities ¹ . .	793,693	138,460	67,536	290,655	361,316
Cash in hand and at call .	189,404	25,905	9,712	71,281	47,958
Investments . . .	160,757	33,475	18,514	24,498	22,996
Discounts, advances, &c. .	418,112	71,016	38,180	182,933	278,892
Total assets ¹ . . .	793,603	138,460	67,536	290,655	361,316

¹ Including other items besides those preceding.

The following are statistics of the Post-office savings-banks for five years:—

—	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom ¹
	£	£	£	£
1897 { Received . .	34,772,070	1,477,123	2,173,947	38,423,140
Paid . . .	28,047,895	954,982	1,622,118	30,624,995
Capital . .	105,255,253	3,935,926	6,705,607	115,896,786
1898 { Received . .	36,382,192	1,566,930	2,251,020	40,200,142
Paid . . .	30,132,440	1,088,523	1,731,866	32,952,829
Capital . .	111,505,005	4,414,333	7,224,761	123,144,099
1899 { Received . .	38,154,169	1,663,247	2,328,565	42,145,981
Paid . . .	32,039,450	1,289,770	1,842,255	35,171,475
Capital . .	117,619,724	4,787,810	7,711,071	130,118,605
1900 { Received . .	39,596,852	1,671,225	2,394,335	43,662,412
Paid . . .	34,851,383	1,332,736	2,047,253	38,231,372
Capital . .	122,365,193	5,126,299	8,058,153	135,549,645
1901 { Received . .	40,600,981	1,672,592	2,459,741	44,733,314
Paid . . .	36,391,001	1,417,423	2,081,619	39,890,043
Capital . .	126,575,173	5,381,468	8,436,275	140,392,916

¹ Including Islands in the British Seas.

The following are statistics of trustees' savings-banks :—

—	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom 1	
	£	£	£	£	£	
1897	Received .	6,862,737	81,984	4,608,836	461,999	12,015,556
	Int. cred.	748,778	15,840	347,452	52,640	1,164,710
	Paid .	6,840,228	93,957	4,037,215	443,756	11,415,156
	Capital .	30,694,799	652,629	14,865,272	2,252,097	48,464,797
1898	Received .	6,909,044	81,232	4,796,769	457,131	12,244,176
	Int. cred.	765,207	15,815	368,716	53,870	1,203,608
	Paid .	7,018,776	98,515	4,334,298	465,620	11,917,209
	Capital .	31,350,274	651,161	15,696,459	2,297,478	49,995,372
1899	Received .	7,235,389	89,207	4,940,554	472,495	12,737,645
	Int. cred.	782,870	15,944	387,854	55,195	1,241,863
	Paid .	7,345,193	95,745	4,659,248	469,765	12,569,951
	Capital .	32,023,340	660,567	16,365,619	2,355,403	51,404,929
1900	Received .	7,075,611	101,980	4,606,333	463,748	12,247,672
	Int. cred.	792,000	16,210	388,603	55,460	1,252,273
	Paid .	7,887,027	101,963	4,918,439	541,428	13,448,957
	Capital .	32,003,924	676,794	16,442,116	2,333,083	51,455,917
1901	Received .	7,187,370	105,308	4,709,582	487,253	12,489,513
	Int. cred.	798,375	16,734	401,029	56,448	1,272,586
	Paid .	8,026,048	103,872	4,628,703	493,007	13,251,630
	Capital .	31,963,621	694,964	16,924,024	2,383,777	51,966,386

¹ Including Channel Islands.

The payments include purchases of Government Stock for depositors, and the capital is exclusive of Government Stock held for depositors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, or 7·9881 grammes, ·916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold.

The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, ·925 (or thirty-seven-fortieths) fine, and thus contains 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver.

Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, or 9·45 grammes.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings ; bronze up to 12*d.*, but farthings only up to 6*d.* Bank of England notes are legal tender.

Standard units are : of length the standard *yard*, of weight the standard *pound* of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard *gallon* containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

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II. INDIA, THE COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong:— 1. Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; 4. America; 5. Australasia and Oceania.

The Colonies proper form three classes:—(1) The *Crown Colonies*, which are entirely controlled by the home government; (2) those possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the home government retains the control of public officers; and (3) those possessing *Responsible Government*, in which the home government has no control over any public officer, though the Crown appoints the Governor and still retains a veto on legislation.

The total expenditure of the Mother Country in connection with the Colonies and Protectorates (exclusive of India) amounts to over three millions sterling annually, mostly for grants in aid and administrative expenditure.

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1902–03, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India, and in Egypt, was 62,835 of all ranks. The distribution of regimental establishments, including colonial corps, was as follows:—Gibraltar, 5,470 men; Malta, 10,692 (including Royal Malta Artillery, 735); Cyprus, 134; Cape Colony and Natal, 15,010; Mauritius, 3,601 (including colonial corps, 2,048); St. Helena, 727 (colonial, 517); Sierra Leone, 2,576 (colonial, 2,344); Egypt, 5,503 (Royal Malta Artillery, 124); Halifax, N.S., 1,784; Esquimault, B.C., 348; Bermuda, 2,062; Jamaica, 1,741 (colonial, 1,015); Barbados and St. Lucia, 1,542 (colonial, 600); Ceylon, 1,801 (colonial, 265); Straits Settlements, 2,751; (colonial, 1,215); Hong Kong, Wei-hai-Wei, &c., 4,437 (colonial, 2,364); not detailed, 2,656 (colonial, 1,610); total, 62,835 (colonial, 12,837). The British forces in India in 1902–03 were put at 74,328 of all ranks.

The contributions from colonial revenues in aid of military expenditure were estimated as follows for the year 1902–03:—Ceylon, 130,000*l.*; Mauritius, 23,900*l.*; Hong Kong, 78,000*l.*; Straits Settlements, 129,000*l.*; Malta, 5,000*l.*; Natal, 4,000*l.*; West African Colonies, in respect of military expeditions, 5,000*l.*; Canada, in respect of Esquimault, 22,100*l.*; total, 397,000*l.* India contributes (1902–03) 287,000*l.* for home effective charges for forces serving in India, and 335,000*l.* for deferred pay for service on Indian establishment. The contribution from the Government of Egypt amounts annually to 87,000*l.*

EUROPE.

GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., V.C., salary, 4,500*l.* sterling. *Colonial Secretary.*—Fred. Evans, C.M.G.

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation. Area, 1½ square mile; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population (1901), 27,460, including garrison of 5,349 men. Settled population mostly descendants of Genoese settlers. Average births per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 31·31. Deaths per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 21·35. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.* Several private English schools; Government aided elementary schools, 14 (10 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 2,034 in 1901–1902. Government grant, 1,638*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court. In 1901 there were 5 convictions of serious crime, and 532 summary convictions.

Chief sources of revenue:—Port dues, rent of Crown estate, excise, post-office, &c. Branches of expenditure:—Government civil establishments, administration of justice, public works, &c. Contribution by Home Government, *nil.* Industries unimportant.

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Pesetas	Pesetas.	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,581,785	1,652,781	56,019	59,954	61,418	71,107
Expenditure .	1,508,705	1,531,784	48,878	59,520	61,812	63,112

Military expenditure by Imperial Government (1901), 330,539*l.*

Government savings-bank, with 3,578 depositors and 2,333,077 pesetas and 45,500*l.* deposits (1901).

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which is now being largely increased in strength and stability by extending and completing the existing mole, and building a detached mole. A deep harbour of 260 acres is being formed, and for the new dockyard some 50 acres of foreshore and water area have been reclaimed. A torpedo-boat camber is included in the scheme, and the harbour will be made secure against torpedo attack. The length of the three new docks is as follows: 850 feet (double), 550 feet, and 450 feet. There will be additional coal stores at the Admiralty mole. The whole plan, however, will probably be largely modified in accordance with official recommendation. In 1901 the total tonnage of vessels entered was 4,171,350, of which 2,879,881 was British. Three miles of internal telegraph under military, and about one mile under colonial, management. Postal communication daily with England. Branch post, offices at Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca. Mazagan, Mogador, Safi-Fez, and Tetuan. There is cable communication with the Continent, the Mediterranean, Eastern ports, and England, *via* Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

The legal currency is that of Great Britain; but Spanish money continues to be freely current.

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MALTA.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (salary 5,000*l.*)
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.—Edward Marsh Merewether.

Assistant Secretary.—F. C. Fuller.

An island in the Mediterranean, 58 miles from Sicily. Malta is 17 miles long; area, 95 miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 20 miles; total area (with Comino), 117 square miles. Population in 1901, 188,141. Local military, viz.: Royal Malta Artillery, 694, Royal Malta Militia, 1,752, and Malta Militia Submarine Mining Company, 61. Chief town and port, Valletta. Education—146 public schools, with an aggregate number of 15,789 pupils on the rolls in 1901; Government grant, 17,940*l.* in 1901. There are a university with 4 faculties and 116 students; a lyceum with 443 students; 2 secondary schools, one for boys with 25 pupils, and one for girls with 140 pupils; and a technical manual school with 12 pupils. The cost of these 5 institutions in 1901 was 7,590*l.* In addition to the above there are 127 private schools attended by 3,906 pupils in Malta and Gozo not receiving any aid from Colonial Funds. In 1901, 5,036 persons were committed to prison; of these, 2,533 were committed for penal imprisonment. In 1901 132 persons were convicted of serious crime and 10,556 summarily.

Malta is one of the most important ports of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of our fleet in the Mediterranean. Its harbour, as a naval station, is open to objection on account of its small size. Our fleet has outgrown the place; and it is in part for this reason that Gibraltar is being improved. One million sterling has been voted by the Imperial Government for the construction of a breakwater. The sanitary condition of the harbour has been improved. The drainage of Valletta and of the Three Cities was completed in 1885; no sewage now flows into the harbour except from the ships.

The government is to some extent representative. The Governor is assisted by an executive council and a council of government, according to the Constitution of 1887, of 6 official and 13 elected members. But the right to legislate by Order in Council in case of necessity is provided for, and (for Imperial purposes) has recently been acted on owing to local agitation and legislative inaction on account of the language question. Italian continues to be the official language of the law courts, but parents have the right to decide whether their children shall learn English or Italian at school and 75·7 per cent. decided in favour of the former in 1901.

The revenue and the expenditure in 5 years have been :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Revenue . . .	323,787	332,488	354,265	356,758	385,698
Expenditure . .	324,673	339,082	351,354	365,943	394,508

Chief sources of revenue, 1901 : Customs, 217,685*l.*; land, 12,669*l.*; rents, 27,423*l.*; postage, 17,156*l.*; interest, 28,660*l.*; licences, 3,844*l.* Branches of expenditure : Establishments, 141,713*l.*; other services, 252,795*l.* Contribution from Home Government, *nil*. Public debt, 79,168*l.* Savings-bank with, for 1901, 7,177 depositors, deposits, 546,492*l.*

Chief products : potatoes, oranges, figs, grapes, mandarines, honey, and corn. Area cultivated, 38,545 acres in about 10,000 holdings, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Manufactures : cotton, filigree, lucifer-matches. Chief industry, farming ; (in 1901) horses, mules and asses, 10,206 ; horned cattle, 6,456 ; sheep, 15,084 ; goats, 14,432.

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Imports . . .	10,895,639	10,025,131	6,668,961	7,434,289	9,915,254
Exports . . .	10,088,760	9,379,140	5,449,501	6,471,567	8,683,126

The trade is mainly transit. Of the total imports in 1901 the value actually landed was 1,299,309*l.*, and of the exports the value shipped from articles actually landed was 81,153*l.*, so that the value of imports for local consumption was 1,218,156*l.* Of the total imports in 1901 the value of 425,363*l.* was from the United Kingdom ; 94,333*l.* from British possessions : 2,771*l.* from H.M.'s ships, and 9,392,787*l.* from foreign countries. Of the total exports the value of 1,549,412*l.* was to the United Kingdom ; 1,106,302*l.* to British possessions ; 12,555*l.* to H.M.'s ships, and 6,014,857*l.* to foreign countries. In the general trade the most important article is wheat, of which 548,711*l.* were imported and 5,850,445*l.* exported in 1900.

Vessels entered (1901), 3,910, of 3,583,703 tons ; cleared, 3,930, of 3,542,652 tons. Of the total entered 1,542 vessels of 2,455,617 tons, and cleared 1,546 of 2,458,127 tons were British.

Railway, 8 miles ; telegraph, 65 miles ; telephones, 469 miles of wire. The Post-office traffic in 1901 was : Inland letters and postcards received, 814,871 ; newspapers received, 59,930 ; despatched, letters and postcards, 353,272 ; newspapers, 103,253 ; in foreign correspondence, received, letters, 1,423,645 ; postcards, 114,101 ; newspapers, 1,473,290 ; despatched, letters, 1,483,225 ; postcards, 104,351 ; newspapers, 418,216.

British coins are the only legal tender ; silver coins up to the value of 5*l.*, and bronze coins up to 1 shilling.

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ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS.

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab-el-Mandeb. It forms an important coaling-station on the highway to the East, and is strongly fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othman on the mainland with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir.

In consequence of local disputes as to the boundary of the British area, an Anglo-Turkish commission was appointed in November, 1901, to demarcate the frontier. The settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government. The Government is administered by a Political Resident, who is also commander of the troops. The only Government revenue is from duty on liquor, opium, and salt; local taxes go to the Municipality. There is a Port Trust; the harbour is being dredged.

Area 75 square miles, of Perim 5 square miles. Population, in 1901, 41,222 (28,180 males and 13,042 females), against 44,079 in 1891. Imports (1901-1902), by sea, 41,740,540 rupees; by land, 3,005,061 rupees; treasure, 5,310,791 rupees. Exports, by sea, 35,391,431 rupees; by land, 2,270,913 rupees; treasure, 4,166,311 rupees. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1901-1902, 1,278 merchant steamers of 2,720,988 tons (net) entered the port of Aden; of these, 757 were British; local craft, 1,433, of 46,865 tons. At Perim 381 merchant vessels entered, of which 357 called for coal.

Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, piece goods, tobacco. Chief imports: Cotton twist, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco. Aden itself is non-productive, and the trade is a purely transshipment one, except that from the interior of Arabia. According to the Board of Trade returns the total imports from Aden and Dependencies into the United Kingdom amounted in 1901 to 154,632*l.*, and the exports thereto from the United Kingdom to 466,625*l.*

The island of **Sokotra** off the coast of Africa is under British protection, and the **Kuria Muria** islands, off the coast of Arabia, are attached to Aden. Area of former, 1,382 square miles. Population about 12,000, mostly pastoral and migratory inland, fishing on the coast. Religion, at one time Christian, Mohammedan since the end of the 17th century. The island came under British protection in 1876, by treaty with the Sultan. Chief products, dates and various gums; sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful; butter is exported. The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muscat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable. The group is leased for the purpose of guano collection.

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BAHREIN ISLANDS.

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide. Moharek, on the north of Bahrein, 4 miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. There are about half-a-dozen others, mere rocks. Manameh, the commercial capital, extends 3 miles along the shore; 25,000 inhabitants. The population is Mohammedan of the Sunni and Shiah sects. The seat of government is Moharek on the island of that name; population about 22,000. There are about 50 villages in the islands.

The chief belongs to the ruling family of Al Kalifah; the present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Esa, who owes the possession of his throne entirely to British protection, which was instituted in 1867. Sheikh Esa was again formally placed under British protection in 1870, when his rivals were deported to India.

The great industry is pearl fishery, in which 900 boats, of from 8 to 40 men each, are engaged. In 1901, the pearl-fishing was unusually successful, and the export of pearls was the largest on record.

The Bahrein Islands also produce dates and the remarkably fine breed of donkeys which are well known all over the Persian Gulf and Arabia. Sail cloth is also manufactured very extensively, and the reed mats of Bahrein are famous. In 1900 the value of the imports amounted to 450,775*l.*, and of the exports to 486,142*l.*; in 1901 the values were: imports, 635,607*l.*, exports, 650,429*l.*

The chief imports in 1901 were: cattle, 5,601*l.*; coffee, 28,538*l.*; cottons, 78,327*l.*; dates, 17,153*l.*; grain and pulse, 152,661*l.*; pearls, 69,699*l.*; and specie, 171,647*l.* The chief exports were: coffee, 9,061*l.*; cottons, 22,677*l.*; dates, 12,791*l.*; grain and pulse, 22,914*l.*; pearls, 475,341*l.*; shells, 10,767*l.*; and specie, 59,585*l.* The prohibition against the increasing trade in rifles and ammunition which was carried on with Persia has now been enforced by the Persian Government. Of the imports in 1901, 69 per cent. in value were from India; 18 per cent. from Turkey; and 9 per cent. from Persian ports. Of the exports, 77 per cent. in value were sent to India; 18 per cent. to Turkey; and 2 per cent. to Persian ports.

In 1901, 832 vessels of 66,897 tons (64 of 40,163 tons British) entered the port of Bahrein.

Coins in use are Austrian dollars worth from 22*d.* to 24*d.*, and Turkish lire worth from 18*s.* 4*d.* to 19*s.* 4*d.* according to the rate of exchange. The measure employed in the bazaars is a yard of 18½ inches. The weights are: the *misal shirazi* of 72 grains; the *misal bar* of 720 grains; the *rubaa* of 4·114 lbs. avoird. ; the *man* of 57·6 lbs avoird. ; and the *refaa* of 576 lbs. avoird.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf (Bushire).—Lieut.-Col. C. A. Kamball.

Assistant Political Agent.—J. Calcott Gaskin.

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor*.—Edward Woodford Birch, C.M.G. ; salary, 12,000 dollars. *Consular Agent at Sandakan*.—A. Cook.

The territory of British North Borneo is a territory occupying the northern part of the island of Borneo. The interior is mountainous, one point being 13,700 feet high, but most of the surface is jungle.

Area, 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population, 200,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. Chief town, Sandakan (population 6,000), on the east coast.

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu. The rights of the Company were confirmed by Royal Charter in 1882, and the territory is administered by a Governor in Borneo and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter. On May 12, 1888, the British Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. In 1898 certain border lands were acquired from the Sultan of Brunei, and more recently certain inland territories have been

occupied. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into nine provinces.

In 1890 the colony of Labuan was placed under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

About 1,000,000 acres have been alienated by the Government on leases of 999 years for tobacco planting, pepper, coffee, and jungle products. There are 12 estates planting tobacco, 43 coffee and coco-nuts, 3 Manila hemp, 3 pepper and gambier.

Protestant and Catholic missions are established at Sandakan, and have chapels and schools throughout the country. The laws are based on the Indian penal, criminal, and civil procedure codes, and local proclamations and ordinances. There is an Imaum's Court for Mohammedan law. The native military force contains 500 men under European officers.

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue proper .	437,028	505,369	546,129	587,226	655,569
Expenditure .	576,490	633,051	568,347	1,316,055	1,337,159
Exports .	2,942,293	2,881,851	3,439,560	3,886,621	3,382,387
Imports .	1,887,498	2,419,087	2,456,998	3,178,929	3,262,763

The revenue includes sums realised by land sales, and the expenditure in 1900 and 1901 included sums spent on capital account for railways and telegraphs.

Sources of revenue: Opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duty, licences, import duties, royalties, land sales, &c. No public debt.

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gums, coffee, many fruits, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta-percha, rubber, camphor, rattans, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. Coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found. The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds' nests, seed pearls, béche-de-mer, &c. Exports of leaf tobacco in 1900, 8,625 bales, valued at 92,000*l*. Shipping entered, 1901, 108,882 tons; cleared, 109,358 tons; nearly all British.

Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world by a branch of the cable between Labuan and Singapore. A telegraph line has been constructed from Menumbok, where the cable reaches land, to Sandakan, where there is also a telephone exchange. A railway runs from Brunei Bay into the interior, and from there to Jesselton in Gaza Bay, the whole length being 110 miles.

At Sandakan there are agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and of the National Bank of China, and the North Borneo Company transacts banking business.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars, and of 25 and 50 cents to the extent of 230,000 dollars. Accounts are kept in dollar currency.

Brunei and Sarawak.—In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north-west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection. Brunei is under a Sultan, Hassim Jalud Alam Akamadin, who is assisted in the Government by certain chiefs. The area is about 15,000 square

miles, and population about 45,000 of various origin. The chief town, where the Sultan lives, is built over the water on one of the upper reaches of the Brunei river. The revenue is small and there is little trade. A cutch factory was erected in 1900 by a London syndicate. The chief export is sago. Brocketown, a settlement opposite Labuan, is a portion of Brunei, leased, with a coal-mining monopoly, to the Rajah of Sarawak.

Sarawak has an area of about 50,000 square miles, with a coast line of about 400 miles, and has many rivers navigable for considerable distances inland. The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1885, and the Limbang River district was annexed in 1890. The Rajah, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, nephew of the late Rajah, born June 3, 1829, succeeded in 1868. The population is about 600,000, consisting of native races, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 28 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 90 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. There are import duties on tobacco, salt, kerosine oil, wines, and spirits; export duties on sago, gambier, pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, &c. The revenue in 1900 was 915,966 dollars, and the expenditure 901,172 dollars; in 1901, revenue, 1,064,818 dollars; expenditure, 953,818 dollars. The produce in general resembles that of North Borneo. Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver. In 1901 the imports amounted to 4,404,644 dollars, and the exports, 5,900,925 dollars. There are military and police forces, the former consisting of 500 Dyaks under an English army officer. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads besides bridle paths. The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, but no telegraph.

British Consul for Brunei, Sarawak, and British North Borneo.—G. Hewett.

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CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96 the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but in 1798 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The present form of government (representative) of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this Constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members—viz. the Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight unofficial members, representative of different races and classes in the community.

Governor—Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.; born 1844; entered Indian Army, 1861; Under Foreign Secretary to Government of India, 1880-84; Assistant Commissioner for N.W. Afghan boundary demarcation, 1884, and Commissioner for Afghan frontier delimitation, 1885; Colonel, Indian Army, 1888; Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle, 1887; Minister and Envoy to Sultan of Morocco, 1892; Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, 1893. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, September 9, 1895.

The Governor has a salary of 80,000 rupees, and the Colonial Secretary, 24,000 rupees.

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who, with their assistants and subordinate headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the people. There are three municipalities and fourteen local boards mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

At the decennial census held on March 1, 1901, the total population was 3,578,333, an increase of 18·8 per cent. on the population enumerated at the census of 1891. The following table gives the area and population (including the immigrant population on the tea estates, the military, the shipping, and the Boer prisoners of war) of the provinces of Ceylon, according to the census of 1901:—

Provinces	Area : English sq. miles	Population, 1901		Provinces	Area : English sq. miles	Population, 1901	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,432	925,842	646	North-Western	2,997	353,845	118
Central	2,300	623,011	271	North Central	4,002	79,110	20
Northern	3,363	341,985	102	Uva	3,155	192,072	61
Southern	2,146	566,925	264	Sabaragamuwa	1,901	321,755	169
Eastern	4,037	174,288	43				
Total . .					25,333	3,578,333	141

The race distribution of the population was as follows :—

	Population 1901	Proportion per 1,000
Europeans	9,509	2.7
Burghers or Eurasians	23,539	6.6
Sinhalese	2,331,045	651.4
Tamils	953,535	266.5
“ Moors ” (non-Malay Mohammedans)	228,706	63.9
Malays	11,963	3.3
Veddahs (aborigines)	3,971	1.1
Others	16,065	4.5
All races	3,578,333	1,000

Among the “others” are included Boer prisoners of war and the small remnant of Egyptian exiles, headed by Arabi Pasha, who has since been permitted to return to Egypt.

Of the 3,565,954 persons (exclusive of the Military, the Shipping and the Prisoners of War) enumerated at the census of 1901, the occupation or means of subsistence of 2,348,191 persons (of whom 1,057,370 were earners and 1,290,821 dependents) was returned as agriculture ; 613,358 persons (275,583 earners and 337,770 dependents) manufacture ; and of 126,747 persons (57,712 earners and 69,035 dependents) commerce. In other words 65.8 per cent. were connected with agriculture, 17.2 per cent. manufacture, and 3.5 per cent. commerce.

The population on estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1901, 441,601, and formed 12.3 per cent. of the total population. Since 1891 this population has increased 68.4 per cent.

The mean annual birth- and death-rates for the period 1891–1900 were 34.3 and 27.6 respectively per 1,000 of the population. The highest birth-rate (42.5) was in the Eastern Province, the lowest (31.3) in the Western Province ; the highest death-rate (39.3) was in the North-Central Province, the lowest (20.8) in the Western Province.

The urban population was 11.5 per cent. of the total population. The principal towns and their population, according to the census of 1901, are :—Colombo, 158,228 ; Galle, 37,316 ; Jaffna, 33,879 ; Kandy, 26,519.

Religion and Instruction.

The principal religious creeds were returned as follows at the census of

1901 :—Buddhists, 2,141,596 ; Hindoos, 828,480 ; Mohammedans, 248,067 ; Christians, 357,772.

The religion of the great majority of the inhabitants is Buddhism, which was introduced in the third century before Christ by Mahinda, a Buddhist missionary of royal parentage, and soon became the established religion of the Island, replacing the Brahminical religion introduced by earlier streams of Indian colonists. The Buddhism prevalent in Ceylon (unlike the Northern Buddhism of Tibet, China and Japan) is, in its philosophy, materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism (due no doubt to the influence of the reigning dynasty which for many centuries was South Indian), and of the aboriginal wild tribes.

Education has made considerable strides in Ceylon since it was organised under a separate Government department with a director of public instruction and a staff of inspectors, as will be seen from the following table :—

—	Expenditure by Government	Government Schools		Grant in Aid Schools		Unaided Schools	
	Rupees	No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars	No. of Schools	Scholars
1895	632,819	477	44,252	1,096	90,229	2,242	35,353
1900	820,133	500	48,642	1,328	120,751	2,089	38,881
1901	907,595	503	53,834	1,407	129,427	2,062	35,218

There were thus in 1901, 218,479 scholars receiving regular instruction, or a proportion of a little more than 1 in 16 of the population according to the census of 1901. The Government expenditure is now chiefly devoted towards vernacular education, which is unable to support itself, while English education has obtained such a hold upon the people that it is becoming gradually self-supporting. The only Government high English school is now the Royal College ; but other high English schools receive grants in aid. The Government also gives a scholarship of 200*l.* a year for four years, and an outfit allowance of 50*l.* and free passages, to enable promising students to proceed to an English university. The Cambridge local examinations, and the examinations of the London University are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement. The technical college, established in 1893, was re-organised in 1897, and is prosperous. The branches taught include civil engineering, telegraphy and electrical engineering, surveying and levelling, mechanical engineering and drawing ; there are 187 students. There are two training and practising schools at Colombo and Kandy. There are also thirty-five industrial schools and orphanages.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, modified by colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code. Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the police courts and courts of requests, and the district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court. There are also village councils which deal with petty offences.

The number of paupers is not known, as there is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12.50 each per mensem.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the last six years, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rupees	Rupees
1896	21,974,578	21,287,860
1897	24,006,522	21,634,378
1898	25,188,669	22,848,852
1899	25,918,141	24,952,460
1900	27,325,930	25,321,988 ¹
1901	26,437,102	25,896,595 ¹

¹ Exclusive of an expenditure of 3,626,939 Rs., in 1900, wholly on account of railway construction from surplus funds; and of an expenditure of 3,320,162 Rs. in 1901, on account of Railway Construction and Irrigation Works from Surplus Funds.

The principal sources of revenue are (1901): customs, 7,010,188 Rs.; land sales, 557,277 Rs.; licences, 3,185,895 Rs.; stamps, 2,163,696 Rs.; sale of Government timber and Government salt, 1,478,612 Rs.; port and harbour dues, 1,331,218 Rs.; Government railways, 7,967,692 Rs.

The principal items of expenditure are (1901): establishments, 6,309,815 Rs.; military expenditure (including cost of volunteer force, fortifications at Colombo and buildings for the Military), 2,447,664 Rs. (of this 2,078,410 Rs. was paid to the Imperial Government); pensions and retired allowances, 1,191,404 Rs.; interest on loans, &c., 2,805,030 Rs.; on public works, 3,312,832 Rs.

On December 31, 1901, the public debt of the colony amounted to 3,391,844l. and 3,225,867 Rs.; it has been incurred entirely for public works, including 297 miles of railway, the Colombo breakwater works, the Colombo waterworks, and certain irrigation works.

Defence.

The harbour of Trincomalee on the east of Ceylon is a naval and victualling yard, and is the headquarters of the British fleet in the East Indian waters. It is fortified, and the fortifications have been recently strengthened, at the cost of the Imperial Government, by the replacement of obsolete armament by quick-firing guns. The harbour of Colombo, on the west, is also protected, the colony having paid the cost of the erection of batteries of the newest forms, the Imperial Government supplying the armament. At the present moment considerable additions are being made to the defences of Colombo, the cost, as before, being jointly shared by the Imperial and Colonial Governments. Ceylon has no naval forces of its own.

The British troops in Ceylon are under the command of a Major-General, and (1902) comprise 2 battalions of British infantry, 1 battalion of Native infantry, 2 companies of British artillery, 2 companies of Native artillery (not recruited locally), $\frac{1}{2}$ Fortress Company Royal Engineers, and a Native Submarine Mining Company Royal Engineers, total strength all ranks 3,177. There is a volunteer force numbering 2,425 of all ranks. The colony pays 1,975,061 Rs. per annum to the Imperial Government as the cost of the garrison. The cost of the Local Volunteers was 274,230 Rs. in 1901.

Production and Industry.

The estimated area of the colony is 16,233,000 acres, 2,231,948 acres

being under cultivation, and 826,427 acres pasture land. Of this, 753,872 acres were (1898) under rice and other grains, 19,023 under coffee, 424,856 under tea, 749 under cinchona, 864,296 under coco nuts, 46,117 under cinnamon, 11,127 under tobacco, and 33,260 under cocoa. The live stock of the island in 1898 consisted of 4,127 horses, 1,310,447 horned cattle, 83,620 sheep, and 163,987 goats. There is a Government Dairy and Model Farm, possessing over 200 head of cattle, imported from Scinde. The Dairy supplies milk to the Government hospitals and prisons and to the military hospital. Efforts are made to improve the native breeds of cattle, sheep and goats by crossing with imported animals. Plumbago is a valuable mining product, and in 1898 there were 1,692 plumbago mines. There were besides 412 gem quarries. The produce of the pearl fishery in 1890 was valued at 310,000 Rs.; in 1891 at 960,000 Rs. None since.

Commerce.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the last five years:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.
1897	98,027,474	85,099,603
1898	97,803,059	95,097,692
1899	111,992,349	111,955,937
1900	122,339,758	108,926,257
1901	112,626,928	102,840,348

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export. Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty. The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the trade of the island, assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied. Quantities of imports are ascertained from invoices or by actual examination; of exports, from declarations and by examination of the shipping documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement. The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents. In some cases, however, goods intended for transshipment abroad are so entered, e.g. to New York, *via* London. The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transshipment warehouses. The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years, but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transshipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared.

Value of dutiable imports (1900), 83,419,568 Rs.; duty free, 38,920,189·58 Rs.

The principal articles of export from Ceylon in 1901 were—coffee, valued at 537,482 Rs.; cacao, 2,321,331 Rs.; cinchona, 49,998 Rs.; tea, 47,610,950 Rs.; plumbago, 9,609,642 Rs.; cocoa-nut products, 17,970,835 Rs.; areca nuts, 1,611,546 Rs.

The principal articles of import in 1901 were—cotton goods valued at 6,192,349 Rs.; salt-fish, 3,263,707 Rs.; rice and other grain, 36,972,135 Rs.; coal and coke, 12,721,368 Rs.; spirits, &c., 1,044,634 Rs.; wines, 316,600 Rs. Value of dutiable imports (1900) 72,106,795 Rs.; duty free, 40,520,181.

Disease has in recent years greatly reduced the produce of coffee. The quantity exported fell from 824,509 cwt. in 1879 to 12,692 cwt. in 1898, 19,145 cwt. in 1899, 10,243 cwt. in 1900, 19,090 cwt. in 1901. The exports of tea, which in 1884 amounted only to 2,392,975 lb., reached 129,661,908 lb. in 1899, 149,264,602 lb. in 1900, 144,275,608 lb. in 1901.

The export of cacao was, in 1885, 7,466 cwt.; in 1899, 42,527 cwt.; in 1900 33,696 cwt.; and in 1901, 47,471 cwt.

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1901 amounted to 30,874,590 Rs. and exports to 50,158,739 Rs.; imports

from India 60,529,328 Rs.; exports to India 9,024,016 Rs. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade returns in each of the last five years.

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ceylon into U.K. . .	4,688,278	4,847,721	5,077,758	5,473,111	4,476,552
Exports of British produce to Ceylon . .	1,031,481	1,177,138	1,385,454	1,832,876	1,534,914

The chief import from Ceylon into the United Kingdom is tea. In 1878 the value of tea imported was only 120*l.*; in 1898 it was 3,694,123*l.*; in 1899, 3,730,936*l.*; in 1900, 4,096,214*l.*; in 1901, 3,249,616*l.* Other imports in 1901 were coco-nut oil, 321,741*l.*; nuts and kernels, 200,323*l.*; plumbago, 169,728*l.*; cocoa, 146,460*l.*; cordage, 57,911*l.*; drugs, 52,936*l.*; spices, 40,159*l.*; coffee, 30,494*l.* The exports to Ceylon from the United Kingdom in 1901 comprised cottons, 259,144*l.*; coal, 251,851*l.* iron, wrought and unwrought, 196,577*l.*; machinery, 127,903*l.*; lead and manufactures, 71,506*l.*; railway carriages, 53,851*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The total tonnage entering and clearing at Ceylon ports in 1901 was 9,028,570. On January 1, 1902, 186 sailing vessels of 14,556 tons, and 7 steamers of 1,020 tons, total 193 vessels of 15,576 tons, were registered as belonging to Ceylon.

Ceylon had 297 miles of railway open for traffic in 1900, and 215 miles have been surveyed and projected.

In 1900 there were 312 offices opened for post and telegraph business. There were 1,438 miles of telegraph line, besides 205 miles of telephone line.

Money and Credit.

The estimated amount of paper money in circulation on August 6, 1902, was 11,266,450 Rs. Five banks have establishments in Ceylon: the Mercantile Bank, the Bank of Madras, the National Bank, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank of India, London and China. The Ceylon Savings Bank in 1900 had deposits amounting to 3,976,660 Rs.; and the Post Office Savings Bank deposits (1901) to 1,322,613 Rs.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India with cents in place of annas and pice; thus Ceylon has a decimal coinage.

Dependency.

The **Maldivé Islands**, 500 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an hereditary Sultan, who resides in the island of Mali, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides him 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Maldives are a group of 17 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa-nut palms, and yielding millet fruit, and edible nuts.

Population estimated at about 30,000 Mohammedans. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

High Commissioner.—Sir William F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G., appointed 1898; salary, 3,000*l*.

The island is the third largest in the Mediterranean, 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 41 from the coast of Syria. It is administered by Great Britain, under a convention concluded between the representatives of Her Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878. The British High Commissioner is vested with the usual powers of a colonial governor. He is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Receiver-General. The Legislature consists of a Council of eighteen members, six being office holders—the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Receiver-General, the Chief Medical Officer, the Registrar-General and the Director of Agriculture—and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters. The voters are all male Ottomans, or British subjects, or foreigners twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis.' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers. Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l*. to 20*l*., according to population.

Area 3,584 square miles. Population, 1901:—121,066 males, 115,956 females; total, 237,022, exclusive of the military; per square mile, 66·13. Mohammedans numbered 51,309; Greek Church, 182,739; others, 2,974. The birth-rate was computed in 1890 at 33·4 per 1,000, and the death-rate at 24 per 1,000.

The principal towns (1901) are Nicosia (the capital and seat of government), 14,752; Larnaca, 7,964; Limasol, 8,298 (two chief ports); Famagusta

(with Varoshia), 3,825 ; Papho (including Ktima), 3,184 ; Kyrenia, 1,886 in 1901. The island is divided into six administrative districts called respectively by the names of these six towns.

Excepting a gymnasium and 4 'high schools' for Greek-Christians, and an Idadi or 'high school' for Moslems, the schools of the island are of an elementary character. There is a Government inspector, and the Government contributes 4,483*l.* per annum to education. In 1901 there were 248 elementary Greek-Christian schools aided by the Government, with 15,870 scholars ; and 111 Moslem schools, with 5,061 scholars, 3 Armenian schools, and 2 Maronite. Also 27 Christian and 33 Moslem schools maintained by endowments or by local contributions, without Government aid. Total number of schools of all classes 424 (144 Moslem and 280 Christian). Total enrolment 21,048 : 5,061 Moslems and 15,987 Christians. There are 8 weekly newspapers in Greek.

The law courts (reformed in 1883) consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal ; (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction ; (3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction ; (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction ; (5) ten village judges' courts. In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part. In the year 1898-99 the number of offences was 4,584 ; in 1899-1900, 5,831 ; serious crime, however, is decreasing ; in 1895-96 there were 55 murders or attempts to murder ; in 1899-1900, 14. The number of persons committed to prison in 1898-99 was 3,984 ; in 1899-1900, 3,982. The police force when at full strength consists of about 700 men.

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended March 31, were :—

—	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Revenue .	190,525	210,284	200,638	215,268	198,070
Expenditure .	182,130	182,973	184,682	135,388	135,825

Revenue is derived chiefly from tithes (in kind) on the principal products of the island, taxes on immovable property and trade profits, military exemption tax, sheep, goat, and pig tax, customs duties, excise, stamps, and court fees, and a salt monopoly. Customs revenue 1898-99, 28,943*l.* ; 1899-1900, 30,571*l.* ; 1900-01, 31,609*l.* ; 1901-02, 32,922*l.*

In 1898 there was no public debt, but in 1899 an advance of 314,000*l.* by the British Government for harbour, railways, and irrigation was authorised. A sum of 92,800*l.* is payable annually to the Sublime Porte under the convention of 1878. Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue, 1897-98, 40,000*l.* ; 1898-99, 33,000*l.* ; 1899-1900, 13,000*l.* ; 1900-1901, 32,000*l.* ; 1901-02, 16,000*l.*

Cyprus is essentially agricultural. Chief products : wheat, 53,973 tons in 1899 ; barley, 61,010 tons ; olives, 3,423 tons ; cotton (1898), 838 tons. Grapes are produced in large quantities, but the amount cannot be stated. Other products are carobs, fruit, linseed, silk, cheese, wool, hides. In 1898 there were 62,174 horses, mules, and asses, 47,242 cattle, 289,155 sheep, and 265,766 goats. One-third of cultivable land under cultivation. Irrigation works have been constructed from the loan of 60,000*l.* granted by the Imperial Parliament. Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance ; mining for copper has commenced. Sponge fishery yields sponges valued at between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* per annum, but the coasts are not fished by natives of the island.

The commerce, exclusive of specie, and the shipping for five calendar years were:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	263,346	288,258	289,962	289,874	364,092
Exports . . .	264,802	243,687	264,851	338,371	311,130
Shipping entered and cleared (tons)	702,510	559,617	518,500	509,826	566,668

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other charges; the export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation. Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified in the case of dutiable imports by actual weighing and measuring. The countries of origin and of destination of goods are also obtained from declarations checked by invoices or bills of lading when necessary.

Imports from United Kingdom, inclusive of specie, in 1897, 77,394*l.*; in 1898, 86,705*l.*; in 1899, 82,411*l.*; in 1900, 83,040*l.*; in 1901, 154,655*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 1897, 50,340*l.*; in 1898, 97,054*l.*; in 1899, 55,632*l.*; in 1900, 78,909*l.*; in 1901, 122,629*l.*

Chief exports—Wheat, barley, carobs, wine, cotton, raisins, silk cocoons, hides and skins, wool, cheese, vetches, animals, fruit and vegetables. The principal imports are—Cotton and woollen manufactures, tobacco, groceries, rice, iron, leather, petroleum, timber, sugar, soap, and copper manufactures.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from Cyprus, and the exports of home produce from the United Kingdom to Cyprus in five years were to the following amount:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Cyprus . . .	103,046	137,934	72,446	110,286	111,174
Export of home produce to Cyprus . . .	82,009	72,642	67,961	55,279	85,420

The chief imports from Cyprus in 1901 were locust beans, 92,064*l.*; barley, 10,875*l.* The chief British exports to Cyprus in 1901 were cottons, 27,373*l.*; cotton yarn, 20,826*l.*; iron and copper wrought and unwrought, 4,792*l.*

In 1901, 1,298 vessels of 282,441 tons entered, and 1,306 of 284,227 tons cleared at the six ports. The vessels were mostly French, British, Turkish, Austrian (mail), or Greek.

Coins current—English, gold; Cyprus silver; Cyprus copper piastres, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces (9 piastres=one shilling). The Imperial Ottoman Bank has establishments in the island. Turkish weights and measures current.

About 628 miles of good carriage road, 240 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria and Syria. Total number of letters (including postcards, newspapers, and book-packets) delivered in Cyprus, 1901-02: local, 454,953; received from abroad, 321,785; posted for foreign countries, 170,287.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE Crown colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first-class importance.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Harbour Master, and the Director of Public Works, (special appointment), and two unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Harbour Master, the Captain-Superintendent of Police (the last two being special appointments), and six unofficial members—viz. four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; formerly Governor of Jamaica. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, 1897.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* sterling per annum.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao, and 90 miles south of Canton. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles, that is a third larger than Guernsey. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Lyeemoon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, forming part of the mainland of China, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong. The city of Victoria extends for upwards of four miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour. In view of requirements for the defence of Hong Kong a convention was signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, leasing to Great Britain for 99 years from July 1, a portion of Chinese territory including the port of Kowloon, and land further inland, mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao. The British occupation of the new territory began in April, 1899. Its area is 376 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese. A survey of the territory is being executed and rolls of crown rents compiled; roads (about 18 miles) and bridges are being constructed; a police force of 172 men (27 European and 105 Indian) has been established; and the administration of justice has been organised (708 criminal accusations in 1901). The local revenue chiefly from land tax, drink and other licenses in 1901 amounted to 53,890 dollars, and the expenditure to 354,260 dollars (including 174,141 on public works and 101,884 on police).

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the census, taken in 1901 :—

—	Male	Female	Total
Chinese	200,327	74,216	274,543
European and American	3,841	2,590	6,431
Other foreigners	1,994	937	2,931
Total	206,162	77,743	283,905

The population of the naval and military establishments was 5,597 and 7,640, respectively, in 1901. Of the coloured population in 1901, 1,453 were Indians, and 233,263 Chinese, largely Cantonese; about one-third of the Chinese are British subjects by birth. Of the resident white population, exclusive of the military, police, naval establishment, &c., almost one-half are Portuguese by origin, and only one-third English. Next follow natives of Germany, the United States, Spain, France, Italy, and Norway, the remainder being divided among about sixteen nationalities. A considerable proportion of the Indian population are included in the military and police.

The births and deaths for the last five years were as follows :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000	Deaths per 1,000
1897	1,368	4,688	5.50	18.85
1898	1,206	5,674	4.70	22.30
1899	1,132	6,181	4.36	23.84
1900	939	6,773	3.57	25.78
1901	1,088	7,082	3.6	24.03

There is a constant flow of emigration and immigration from and to China passing through Hong Kong. In 1898 the number of Chinese emigrants was 60,432, and of immigrants 105,441 respectively; in 1899, 61,075 and 110,448; in 1900, 83,643 and 121,322; in 1901, 69,774 and 129,030.

Instruction.

In addition to Queen's College and Belilios Girls' School there are 11 other Government schools with 1,557 scholars between the thirteen, 78 schools receiving a Government grant, with 3,197 scholars, and over 100 private schools with 2,983 scholars. The total number of scholars in April, 1902, was thus over 7,700. The net expenditure on education for 1901 was 60,663 dollars; for 1900, 50,035 dollars; and the ratio of this expenditure to revenue, excluding land sales, was about 1.73 per cent. for 1901 and 1.90 for 1900. There are also a police school (with nearly 400 scholars) and a reformatory industrial school (with about 100 scholars). The whole subject of education has just been carefully enquired into by a committee, and the matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court. There were 1,343 civil cases before the supreme court in 1901, of which 517 were settled or withdrawn before trial. The number of criminal convictions before the supreme court in 1898 was 39; 1899, 77; 1900, 73; 1901, 82; before the police magistrate's court, 1898, 13,341;

1889, 10,158; 1900, 14,081; 1901, 14,225. The daily average number of prisoners, including naval and military prisoners, confined in the gaol was 499 in 1901 as compared with 486 in 1900 and 434 in 1899. There were 384 prisoners convicted from the new territory. On December 31, 1901, there were 191 convicts in gaol; 1900, 141; 1899, 96. 2,345 persons were admitted to gaol for offences not of a criminal nature, chiefly for offences under the opium and gambling ordinances. There is a police force in the colony numbering 927 men, of whom 158 are British, 366 Sikhs, and 410 Chinese.

Finance.

The colony has paid its local establishments since 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Premiums from Land and Water Account	Ordinary	Extraordinary, including Defensive Works and Water Account
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1897	2,352,366	334,548	2,513,698	127,716
1898	2,672,107	246,050	2,607,424	234,381
1899	2,865,759	744,383	3,031,131	131,660
1900	3,235,329	967,257	3,155,242	473,205
1901	3,804,458	409,434	3,723,249	388,473

The public revenue of the colony is derived chiefly from land, taxes, licences, quarry farm, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force. Expenditure on establishments in 1901, 1,724,001 dollars.

Hong Kong has a public debt, amounting to 341,800*l.* which was raised in 1887 and 1893 for waterworks, fortifications, and sanitation, and other public works. On December 31, 1901, the assets of the colony exceeded its liabilities by 1,036,523 dollars. Considerable expenditure is about to be incurred for the extension of existing and construction of new waterworks necessary to meet increasing needs of the population and to provide against drought. The sanitary measures to keep down plague lead to large expenditure.

Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 3,200 men. The contribution payable to the Imperial Government towards the cost of the garrison (20 per cent. of revenue, exclusive of land sales) was fixed at 821,193 dollars for 1902. There is also a Volunteer Corps of about 375 effective members; the corps is being reorganised. The cost of the volunteers was about 50,000 dollars for 1901. Hong Kong is an important naval station, and the headquarters of the China Squadron. There are usually several war-vessels present. The dockyard is being extended and improved. The China Squadron consists of about 60 vessels in all.

Commerce and Shipping.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Australia, the United

States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. Hong Kong is a free port, and, having no custom house, there are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the imports average four, and the exports two millions sterling. Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Among the principal are opium, sugar and flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandal wood, rice, coal, timber, hemp, bulk and case oil (kerosene), ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c. The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) is shown in the following table for five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong . .	606,314	726,637	883,126	1,066,048	602,841
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong .	1,975,374	2,225,115	2,688,600	2,762,882	2,612,725

The principal imports into Great Britain from Hong Kong and exports from Great Britain to Hong Kong have been as follows in five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain :					
Tea	92,243	80,821	112,837	70,427	61,071
Silk, all sorts .	157,694	134,647	199,814	218,849	168,497
Hemp	47,201	270,990	333,138	436,597	136,588
Drugs	45,529	20,479	22,294	31,841	47,098
Exports from Gt. Britain :					
Cottons, yarns.	1,142,903	1,224,158	1,468,984	1,330,745	1,378,185
Woollens	189,634	210,618	229,987	263,990	196,920
Iron	181,038	208,534	231,581	305,949	227,890
Machinery . . .	24,838	77,058	117,130	103,304	85,230
Copper	35,801	25,684	59,454	55,668	54,502
Coal	28,355	50,624	26,710	106,455	57,903

The registered shipping (Dec., 1901) consists of 20 sailing vessels of 6,813 tons and 49 steamers of 29,543 tons; total tonnage, 36,356. In 1900, 5,478 vessels of 7,021,982 tons entered at ports in Hong Kong. In 1901, 5,409 vessels of 7,301,119 tons entered, being an increase on 1900 of 279,137 tons. Besides these, in 1901, 17,736 junks of 1,631,272 tons arrived. The number of fishing and other boats frequenting the harbour and bays of Hong Kong in 1901 may be estimated at 8,000. The number of rowing boats, &c., licensed in 1901 to ply for hire within the waters of the Colony was 2,865. The number of cargo boats, lighters, and other boats licensed for 1901 as 2,253. The number of steam-launches licensed for 1901 was 122.

24,687 vessels, including 17,736 junks, representing altogether over 9 million tons, entered the ports of the colony in 1901, and 24,598 vessels, including 17,658 junks, and representing nearly 9 million tons, cleared in 1901.

Hong Kong is provided with excellent dock accommodation which is being extended, and there is every facility for repairing and refitting vessels.

Money and Credit.

The principal banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the National Bank of China.

The value of Bank notes in circulation in 1900 was 10,380,538 dollars; in December, 1901, 11,933,195 dollars, as compared with 4,114,787 dollars in 1884; specie in reserve in 1900, 6,750,000 dollars; 1901, 6,750,000 dollars, as compared with 1,810,033 dollars in 1884. The approximate amount of coin in circulation up to December 31, 1900, was:—Hong Kong dollars and half-dollars struck at Hong Kong Mint, 1,421,487 dollars; Hong Kong silver and copper subsidiary coins, 33,271,125 dollars.

The average price of silver for 1901 was 27·226*d.* per ounce and the average rate of exchange on demand was 1*s.* 11·4005*d.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

The Mexican *Dollar* = 100 *Cent.*

„ British „ = „ „

„ Chinese *Tael* = 10 *Mace.*

100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = about 3*s.* 4*d.*

Hong Kong 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent. pieces, imported from England. One cent. pieces (copper), and the *Mil* or *Cash* (copper).

The *Tael* = 1½ oz. avoirdupois.

„ *Picul* = 133½ lbs.

„ *Catty* = 1½ „ „

„ *Chek* = 14½ inches.

„ *Cheung* = 12½ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

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Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions. Imp. 4. London.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Chalmers (R.), A History of Currency in the British Colonies. London, 1893.

Dennys (N. B.) and Mayers (W. T.), China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hong Kong, and Macao. 8. London, 1867.

Éitel (E. J.), Europe in China. [A History of Hong Kong.] London, 1895.

Kyshe (J. W. Norton), History of the Laws and Courts of Hong Kong. London, 1899.

Legge (W.), Guide to Hong Kong. Hong Kong, 1893.

Skertchly (S. B. J.), Our Island. Hong Kong, 1893.

Topography of China and Neighbouring States, with Degrees of Longitude and Latitude.

8. Hong Kong, 1864.

INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

INDIA, as defined by Parliament (52 and 53 Vict. c. 63, s. 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule. In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but which are under the control or protection of the Governor-General. These countries will be found included in the second part of the YEAR-BOOK among Foreign Countries. The term British India includes only the districts under direct British administration, and does not include native States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow. The symbol Rx. stands for ten rupees. Rx. 1 = Rs. 10.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Government of India Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106), which received the Royal assent on August 2, 1858. By this Act, all the territories theretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in His Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in his name; all territorial and other revenues, and all tributes and other payments, are likewise received in his name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone.

The Secretary of State for India is invested with all the powers formerly exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. Under the Royal Titles Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. cap. 10), the King of Great Britain and Ireland has the additional title of Emperor of India.

The administration of the Indian Empire in England is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than ten members, vacancies in which are filled by the Secretary of State for India. At least nine members of the Council must be persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are, under the direction of the Secretary of State for India, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India. Moreover, by the Act of 1858,

the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council. In dealing, however, with questions affecting the relations of the Government with foreign powers, in making peace and war, in prescribing the policy of the Government towards native States, and generally in matters where secrecy is necessary, the Secretary of State acts on his own authority. The Secretary has to divide the Council into committees, and to regulate the transaction of business. At least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor-General, who since 1858 has also been Viceroy, is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years.

Governor-General of India. — The Right Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, *Baron Curzon of Kedleston*, eldest son of Lord Scarsdale; born January 11, 1859; educated at Eton and Oxford; M.P. for the Southport Division of Lancashire, 1886–98; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1891–92; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1895–98; Privy Councillor, 1895; raised to Peerage, October, 1898. Appointed Governor-General in succession to the Earl of Elgin, September, 1898.

The salary of the Governor-General is Rs. 25,080 a year.

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office:—

Warren Hastings	1774	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Lord Canning	1856
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Earl of Elgin	1862
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Earl of Mayo	1869
Earl of Minto	1807	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Earl of Amherst	1823	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Lord Auckland	1836	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
		Earl of Elgin	1894
		Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1899

Until 1834 these were Governors-General of Fort William in Bengal, not of India.

The Council of the Governor-General consists at present of five ordinary

members, besides the Commander-in-Chief who may be, and in practice always is, appointed an extraordinary member. The ordinary members are appointed by the Crown, and usually hold office for five years. The work of the Governor-General in Council is distributed among seven departments—Home, Foreign, Finance, Military, Public Works, Revenue and Agriculture, Legislative. At the head of each is one of the secretaries to the Government of India, and each, except the Foreign Department, which is under the immediate superintendence of the Governor-General, is assigned to the special care of one of the members of the Council.

For legislative purposes the Governor-General's Council is expanded into a legislative council by the addition of sixteen additional members who are nominated by the Viceroy in accordance with the recent regulations under the Indian Councils Act, 1892. The Lieutenant-Governor is also an additional member when the Council sits within his province. This Council has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the Queen in any part of the world. The proceedings in the Legislative Council are public.

For purposes of administration India is divided into eight great provinces, with the addition of a few minor charges.

The Provinces (with the head of the administration in each) are :—

Madras : *Governor*, Lord Amphil, G.C.I.E. (1900) ; salary, Rs. 120,000 a year.

Bombay : *Governor*, Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E. (1900) ; Rs. 120,000.

Bengal : *Lieut.-Governor*, ; Rs. 100,000.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh : *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I. (1901) ; salary, Rs. 100,000.

The Punjab : *Lieut.-Governor*, Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I. (1902) ; Rs. 100,000.

Burma : *Lieut.-Governor*, H. S. Barnes, C.S.I. ; Rs. 100,000.

Assam : *Chief Commissioner*, J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Rs. 50,000.

Central Provinces : *Chief Commissioner*, A. H. L. Fraser, C.S.I. ; on deputation to the Police Commission ; officiating do., J. P. Hewitt, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Rs. 50,000.

The minor charges are Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands, each under a Chief Commissioner.

On November 9, 1901, the administration of the new North-Western Frontier Province was inaugurated at Peshawar. The Province consists of nearly the whole of the Hazara district and the four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, viz. :—Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail with the tribal country beyond their limits and the existing agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khyber, the Kurram, Tochi, and Wana. It is under an *Agent to the Governor-General* : Lt.-Colonel H. A. Deane, C.S.I. (1901).

The Governors of Madras and Bombay are appointed by the Crown, and each of them has an executive council, consisting of two members of the Indian Civil Service, appointed by the Crown.

The Lieutenant-Governors are appointed by the Governor-General, with the approval of the Crown.

The Chief Commissioners are appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

The Governors of Madras and Bombay and the four Lieutenant-Governors each have legislative councils of their own, councils having been constituted for the Punjab and Burma in 1898.

Although all the provinces are under the control of the Government of India, they enjoy much administrative independence varying with their importance. Each province is usually broken into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which form the units of

administration. At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector-magistrate, or deputy-commissioner), who has entire control of the district, and is responsible to the governor of the province. Subordinate to the magistrate (in most districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy-collectors and other officials. In some cases the magistrate-collector is also judge, while in others the two functions are separate. There are about 245 of such districts in British India. In the accompanying census tables, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Aden, have each been reckoned as a District ; bringing the total to 250.

India, in its widest sense, includes British India and the Native States ; the former is under the direct control in all respects of British officials. The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree ; but they are all governed by the native princes, ministers or councils with the help and under the advice of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single State or a group of States. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States ; they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit ; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction ; and the Supreme Government can exercise the right of deposing a chief in case of misgovernment. Within these limits the more important chiefs possess sovereign authority in their own territories. Some of them are required to pay an annual tribute ; with others this is nominal, or not demanded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There were, in March 1900, 764 municipal towns, with a population of 16,510,021. The municipal bodies have the care of the roads, water supply, drains, markets, and sanitation ; they impose taxes, enact bye-laws, make improvements, and spend money, but the sanction of the Provincial Government is necessary in each case before new taxes can be levied or new bye-laws can be brought into force. By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1882-84, the elective principle has been extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of town committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma and Coorg, there are district and local boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools, and hospitals.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE POPULATION.

The following synoptical table gives the estimated population and area in square miles for six successive decennial periods. The population is in millions and two decimals.

British Territory.

Year	Area	Population	Year	Area	Population
1851	776,000	178·50	1881	875,186	198·86
1861	856,000	196·00	1891	964,993	221·17
1871	860,000	195·84	1901	1,087,249	231·90

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The subjoined tables embody the leading details of the returns of the census taken February 26, 1891, and of the returns of the census taken March 15, 1901 :—

British Provinces	Area in square miles	Population in 1891	Population in 1901	Increase or Decrease 1891-1901	Pop. per sq. mile 1901
Burma :—					
Lower	81,160	4,408,466	5,389,897	981,431	66
Upper	87,390	3,813,587	{ 3,849,833 } { 1,250,894 }	1,787,140	{ 44 18 }
Eastern	68,188				
Total Burma	236,738	7,722,053	10,490,624	2,768,571	44
Assam	56,243	5,477,302	6,126,343	649,041	109
Bengal :—					
Bengal	70,184	38,277,313	41,259,982	2,982,669	588
Behar	44,197	24,398,504	24,241,305	157,199	548
Orissa	9,841	4,047,352	4,343,150	295,798	441
Chotā Nāgpur . .	26,963	4,628,792	4,900,429	271,637	182
Total Bengal . .	151,185	71,346,961	74,744,866	3,397,905	494
United Provinces :—					
Agra	83,198	34,253,960	34,858,705	604,745	419
Oudh	23,966	12,650,831	12,683,077	182,246	531
Total United Provinces . .	107,164	46,904,791	47,691,782	786,991	445
Ajmere-Merwara . .	2,711	542,358	476,912	65,446	176
Punjab	97,209	19,009,343	20,330,339	1,320,996	209
North-West Frontier Province	16,466	1,857,504	2,125,480	267,976	129
Baluchistan (British) .	45,804	—	308,246	—	6
Bombay (Presidency) :—					
Bombay	75,913	15,959,135	15,304,677	654,458	202
Sind	47,066	2,875,100	3,210,910	335,810	68
Aden	80	44,079	43,974	105	550
Total Bombay . .	123,064	18,878,314	18,559,561	318,753	151
Central Provinces . .	86,459	10,784,294	9,876,646	907,648	114
Berār	17,710	2,897,491	2,754,016	143,475	155
Coorg	1,582	178,055	180,607	2,552	114
Madras	141,726	35,630,440	38,209,436	2,578,996	269
Andamans and Nicobars	3,188	15,609	24,649	9,040	8
Total Provinces . .	1,087,349	221,239,515	231,899,597	10,659,992	213

In 1891 the population consisted of 112,573,612 males and 108,665,903 females; in 1901, of 117,804,942 males and 114,094,565 females.

The Berárs are only provisionally under British administration. Mysore was restored to the Native Government in March 1881.

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are, more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory or Native States, covering an extent of 679,393 English square miles, with 62,462,000 inhabitants. They are, according to the census of 1891 and 1901 :—

States or Agency	Area in square miles	Population 1891	Population 1901	Increase or Decrease 1891-1901	Pop. per sq. mile 1901
Haidarábád .	82,698	11,537,040	11,141,142	395,898	134
Baroda .	8,099	2,415,396	1,952,692	462,704	241
Mysore .	29,444	4,943,604	5,539,399	595,795	192
Kashmír .	80,900	2,543,952	2,905,578	361,026	35
Rájputána .	127,541	11,990,504	9,723,301	2,267,203	76
Central India .	78,772	10,318,812	8,628,781	1,690,031	109
Bombay States .	65,761	8,082,107	6,908,648	1,173,459	105
Madras States .	9,969	3,700,622	4,188,086	487,464	420
Central Provinces States .	29,435	2,160,511	1,996,383	164,128	68
Bengal States .	38,652	3,326,837	3,748,544	421,707	97
U.P. States .	5,079	792,491	802,097	9,606	158
Punjab States .	36,532	4,263,280	4,424,398	161,118	121
Baluchistan .	86,511	—	—	—	—
Total States .	679,393	66,075,156	62,461,549	3,613,607	92
Total India .	1,766,642	287,314,671	294,361,056	7,046,385	167

The following are further details concerning the larger Native States :—

States	Area in square miles	Population ¹ 1901	Estimated Gross Revenue Rs.	Reigning Family
Haidarábád .	82,698	11,141,142	38,194,400	Sunni, M.
Baroda .	8,099	1,952,692	12,600,000	Mahráthá (Hindu)
Mysore .	29,444	5,539,399	21,731,032	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Jammu & Kashmír	80,900	2,905,578	6,937,000	Dogra Rajput (Hindu)
Sikkim .	2,818	59,014	103,906	Tibetan by descent (Buddhist)
Burma States .	68,188	1,250,894	1,217,798	Do.

States	Area in square miles	Population ¹ 1901	Estimated Gross Revenue Rx.	Reigning Family
Rājputāna States :				
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,753	1,030,212	2,500,000	Sisodiza Rājput (Hindu)
Jodhpur (Marwar)	34,963	1,935,565	4,134,000	Rathor Rājput (Hindu)
Bikaner . . .	23,311	584,627	2,000,000	Rathor Rājput (Hindu)
Jaipur (including feudatories) . .	15,579	2,658,666	6,884,098	Kachhwaha Rājput (Hindu)
Bhartpur . . .	1,982	626,665	3,654,327	Jāt (Hindu)
Dholpur . . .	1,155	270,973	993,663	Jāt (Hindu)
Alwar . . .	3,141	828,487	2,708,000	Naruka Rājput (Hindu)
Jhalawar . . .	810	90,175	500,000	Jhala Rājput (Hindu)
Tonk . . .	1,114	143,330	1,500,000	Pathan, <i>M.</i>
Kota . . .	5,684	544,879	2,813,000	Hara Rājput (Hindu)
Central India States :				
Indore . . .	8,075	1,141,184 ²	7,000,000	Mahrāttā (Hindu)
Rewā . . .	12,676	1,509,454 ²	1,800,000	Baghel Rājput (Hindu)
Bhopal . . .	6,997	963,610 ²	4,000,000	Afghān, <i>M.</i>
Gwalior . . .	25,041	2,933,001	13,779,232	Mahrāttā (Hindu)
Bombay States				
Cutch . . .	6,500	487,374	3,200,000	Jadeja Rājput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including dependent chiefs) . . .	2,855	910,175	4,172,610	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Khairpur (Sind) .	6,109	199,565	1,194,843	Talpur, <i>M.</i>
Madras States :				
Travancore . . .	7,091	2,952,157	9,427,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Cochin . . .	1,362	812,025	2,150,000	Do. (Do.)
Central Prov. States :				
Bastar . . .	13,002	306,544	278,674	Rajput (Hindu)
Bengal States :				
Kuch Behar . . .	1,307	566,974	1,741,576	Kshatriya (Brahms)
Hill Tipperah . .	4,086	173,325	634,750	Kshatriya (Hindu)
N.W.P. States :				
Rampur . . .	899	533,212	19,61,546	Pathan <i>M.</i>
Garhwāl (Tehri)	4,180	268,885	300,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)

M=Muhammadan. ¹ For some States the figures are not final. ² Population in 1891.

States	Area in square miles	Population 1901	Estimated Gross Revenue Rx.	Reigning Family
Punjab States:				
Patiala . . .	5,412	1,596,692	60,97,342	Sidhu Ját <i>alias</i> Phulkian
Baháwulpur . . .	15,000	720,877	23,63,854	Daudputra
Jind . . .	1,259	282,003	11,60,000	Sidhu Ját <i>alias</i> Phulkian
Nábha . . .	928	297,949	12,21,313	Sidhu Ját (do.)
Kapúrthala . . .	630	314,351	20,00,000	Ahluwalia
Mandi . . .	1,200	174,045	4,00,000	Rájput
Sirmur (Náhan) . . .	1,198	135,687	512,000	Rájput
Máler Kotla . . .	167	77,506	451,000	Pathan
Faridkot . . .	642	124,912	300,000	Sidhu Ját <i>alias</i> Barar Brans
Chamba . . .	3,216	127,834	350,000	Rájput
Suket . . .	420	54,676	74,145	Rájput
Kalsia . . .	168	67,181	195,888	Ját

The following table shows, in millions, the civil condition of the population.

India, British territory and native States, so far as was ascertained by the census of 1891 :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Not thus enumerated.	Total.
Males . .	65·1	62·1	6·4	13·1	146·7
Females .	48·6	62·4	22·7	11·8	140·5
Total Population India					287·2

Of the population of the Native States in 1901, 32,146,882 were males, and 30,314,667 were females.

II. POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

In the census results of 1891 the total population of India is divided into 118 of groups on the basis of language. But even the different native languages do not denote separate ethnical groups, many of them being only dialects, and nearly all of them capable of classification into a few groups. There were

however, 334 males and 29 females who spoke an unrecognisable language. The following table shows the chief linguistic groups, with the population (in millions and two decimals) assigned thereto:—

Aryo-Indic . . .	195·46	Mon-Annam . . .	·23
Dravidian . . .	52·96	Shán . . .	·18
Kolarian . . .	2·96	Sinitic . . .	·71
Gypsy . . .	·4	Aryo-Iranic . . .	1·33
Khasi . . .	·18	Semitic . . .	·05
Tibeto-Burman . . .	7·29	Aryo-European . . .	·25

The following table gives all the languages or dialects which are more prevalent than English, with the population (in millions and two decimals) of those who speak them as parent tongues:—

Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.	Languages	Pop.
Hindi . . .	85·68	Malayálam . . .	5·43	Pushtú . . .	1·08
Bengali . . .	41·34	Urdu ¹ . . .	3·67	Karen . . .	·67
Telugu . . .	19·89	Sindhí . . .	2·59	Kól . . .	·65
Mahráthí . . .	18·89	Santálí . . .	1·71	Tulu . . .	·49
Punjabi . . .	17·72	W. Pahári . . .	1·52	Kachhi . . .	·44
Tamil . . .	15·23	Assamese . . .	1·44	Gypsy . . .	·4
Gujarátí . . .	10·62	Gondí . . .	1·38	Oraon . . .	·37
Kánarese . . .	9·75	Central Pahári . . .	1·15	Arrakanese . . .	·37
Uriyá . . .	9·01	Márwádi . . .	1·15	Kond . . .	·32
Burmese . . .	5·56				

¹ Returned as a separate dialect only in Southern, Western, and Central India.

The English language is next in order with a population of 238,499.

The British-born population in India amounted, in 1881 to 89,798, in 1891 to 100,551, in 1901 to 96,653. In 1901, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 641,854. Of these, 386,928 returned as their birth-place countries contiguous to India; 139,221, countries in Asia remote from India, including China; 104,583, in Europe; 11,122, in Africa, America, Australia, or at sea.

III. OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows, in thousands, for 1891, the distribution of the total population, male and female, according to the occupations by which they live, whether as workers or dependents:—

State and Local Administrations	5,600	Glass, pottery and stone ware	2,361
Defence	664	Wood, cane, and matting	4,293
Service of Foreign States	500	Drugs, dyes, gums, &c.	392
Provision and care of cattle	3,646	Leather, horns, boxes, &c.	3,285
Agriculture	171,735	Commerce	4,686
Personal, household, and sanitary services	11,220	Transport and storage	3,953
Food, drink, and stimulants	14,576	Learned and artistic professions	5,672
Light, firing, and forage	3,522	Sport and amusements	141
Buildings	1,438	Earth work and general labour	25,468
Vehicles and vessels	147	Undefined and disreputable	1,563
Articles of supplementary requirement	1,155	Independent means	4,774
Textile fabrics and dress	12,611		
Metals and precious stones	3,821	Total	287,223

IV. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The registration of vital statistics among the general population is still very imperfect. The following table shows for 1899 and 1900 the mean ratio of births and deaths per thousand of the population for the provinces of British India as officially recorded. It is admitted by the local authorities that the returns for more than one are defective :—

	Births		Deaths	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
Bengal	42·96	38·68	31·21	36·63
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh	48·09	40·34	33·19	31·13
Punjab	48·4	41·1	29·6	47·7
Central Provinces	47·35	31·90	28·09	56·75
Lower Burma	37·4	38·37	27·3	27·51
Assam	35·45	34·96	31·01	30·64
Madras	31·3	31·8	20·1	23·4
Bombay	36·42	26·87	35·72	70·07
Berar	50·5	31·3	39·9	82·7
Coorg	25·59	28·25	28·00	36·42
Ajmer-Merwara	—	14·67	33·21	119·97

The number of coolie emigrants from India was in 1897, 10,712; in 1898, 10,306; in 1899, 9,574; in 1900, 17,166; and in 1901, 21,613. The bulk of these emigrants go to the British Colonies of Natal, Mauritius, Demerara, Trinidad, and Fiji, and to the Dutch Colony of Surinam. Emigration of coolies to Uganda for employment on the railway has been permitted since the year 1896. The total number of emigrants from that year to March 31st, 1901, was 34,147. The railway is approaching completion, and the emigrants are returning to India.

V. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The urban population of India in 1901, the towns being grouped according to the number of their inhabitants, was as follows:—

Towns with	No.	Population
Over 100,000	31	6,605,837
50,000—100,000	52	3,414,188
20,000— 50,000	167	4,940,251
10,000— 20,000	471	6,457,339
5,000— 10,000	857	5,945,905
Under 5,000	570	1,880,701
Total	2,148	29,244,221

The population of the principal towns of India (including cantonments), according to the census returns of 1901, was as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	1,125,400	Karachi	116,163	Jalandhar	67,735
Bombay	776,006	Madura	105,984	Farrukhabad	67,338
Madras	509,346	Trichinopoly	104,721	Imphal	67,093
Haidarabad	448,466	Baroda	103,790	Saharanpur	66,254
Lucknow	264,049	Pashawar	95,147	Darbhanga	66,244
Rangoon	234,881	Dacca	90,542	Gorakhpur	64,148
Benares	209,331	Jabalpur	90,316	Jodpur	60,437
Delhi	208,575	Lashkar	89,154	Hubli	60,214
Lahore	202,964	Rawalpindi	87,688	Muttra	60,042
Cawnpur	197,170	Multan	87,394	Combaconum	59,673
Agra	188,022	Mirzapur	79,862	Moulmein	58,446
Ahmadabad	185,889	Ambala	78,638	Bellary	58,247
Mandalay	183,816	Rampur	78,758	Sialkot	57,956
Allahabad	172,032	Bhopal	77,023	Trivandrum	57,882
Amritsar	162,429	Calicut	76,981	Tanjore	57,870
Jaipur	160,167	Shahjahanpur	76,458	Negapatam	57,190
Bangalore	159,046	Bhagalpur	75,760	Alwar	56,771
Howrah	157,594	Sholapur	75,288	Jhansi	55,724
Poona	153,320	Moradabad	75,128	Navanagar	53,844
Patna	134,785	Faizabad	75,085	Patiala	53,545
Bareilly	131,208	Ajmer	73,839	Coimbatore	53,080
Nagpur	127,734	Gayá	71,288	Bikanir	53,075
Srinagar	122,618	Salem	70,621	Cuddalore	52,216
Surat	119,306	Aligarh (Koil).	70,434	Kolhapur	51,373
Meerut	118,129	Mysore	68,111	Cuttack	51,364

Religion.

The most prevalent religion in India is that of the Hindus, their number being nearly three-fourths of the total population; together with the Muhammadans, who number 62,458,000, they comprise nearly 92 per cent. of the whole population. The Buddhists are mostly in Burma, as will be seen from the following table, which also shows that the number of Christians is a little over 2,923,000:—

The following Table shows the Distribution of the Population of India according to Religion, at the Census of 1901.

RELIGION

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Provinces, Princes, and States	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsees	Muhammadians	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others	Total Population
Ajmere-Merwara	380,819	264	19,122	—	164	72,031	3,712	—	—	—	476,912
Andamans and Nicobars	9,284	370	61	1,860	2	4,207	486	—	8,899	—	24,649
Assam	3,429,459	505	1,797	8,911	3	1,581,317	35,969	1	1,068,334	47	6,126,343
Baluchistan	38,158	2,972	8	—	166	766,868	4,026	48	—	—	810,746
Bengal	49,690,338	340	7,831	237,893	389	25,495,416	278,366	1,946	2,780,468	228	78,498,410
Berar	2,338,016	1,449	19,639	—	530	212,040	2,375	3	129,964	—	2,754,016
Bombay	19,919,163	1,573	536,116	547	78,880	4,600,876	220,087	13,919	94,845	2,203	25,468,209
Burma	284,880	6,525	93	9,184,112	245	339,430	147,525	685	399,390	28	10,362,913
Central Provinces	9,745,579	572	48,183	169	980	307,202	25,591	127	1,744,546	—	11,873,029
Coorg	159,817	—	107	—	41	13,654	3,683	—	5,305	—	180,607
Madras	37,026,471	107	27,487	470	363	2,732,931	1,934,480	1,333	673,905	25	42,397,522
N. W. Frontier Province	134,252	28,091	37	—	46	1,957,777	5,273	4	—	—	3,125,480
Punjab	10,344,469	2,102,896	49,983	6,940	477	12,183,345	66,591	24	—	8	24,754,737
United Prov.											
Agra & Oudh	41,315,864	15,333	84,582	788	579	6,973,722	102,955	54	—	—	48,493,879
Baroda	1,546,992	38	48,290	—	8,409	165,014	7,691	8	176,250	—	1,962,692
Central India	6,933,348	2,004	112,998	—	1,002	528,893	8,114	24	992,458	—	8,628,781
Haidarabad	9,870,339	4,335	20,345	3	1,463	1,155,750	22,996	13	65,315	83	11,141,142
Kashmir	689,073	25,828	442	35,047	11	2,154,695	422	—	—	60	2,905,578
Mysore	5,099,177	12	13,682	10	101	289,697	50,059	34	36,637	—	5,539,399
Rajputana	8,090,269	2,054	342,595	—	339	924,656	2,840	5	360,543	—	9,728,301
Total	207,146,422	2,195,268	1,334,148	9,476,750	94,190	62,458,061	2,923,241	18,228	8,584,349	2,686	294,233,345

1 Including Native States.

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Of the Christians enumerated above (2,923,241) the following are the chief sub-divisions as given in the official returns :—

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics . . .	1,202,039	Other Protestants . . .	157,847
Anglican	453,612	Syrian (Roman) . . .	322,586
Presbyterians	53,829	Syrian (others) . . .	248,741
Baptists	220,863	Americans, Greeks, &c. .	1,723
Lutheran, &c.	155,455	Indefinite	106,654

Instruction.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1891 :—

—	Under Instruction	Not under Instruction, and able to read and write	Not under Instruction and unable to read and write	Not returned.
Males	2,997,558	11,554,035	118,819,408	13,356,295
Females	197,662	543,495	127,726,768	12,028,210
	3,195,220	12,097,530	246,546,176	25,384,505

In 1900-01 the total expenditure on public instruction in India was R. 3,84,22,937, against R. 67,10,00 in 1865, and R. 39,40,00 in 1858. Of the sum spent in 1900-01, R. 57,17,138 came from local rates and cesses ; R. 15,70,031 from municipal funds ; R. 93,03,772 from subscriptions, endowments, &c. ; R. 1,20,10,021 from fees ; and R. 98,21,975 from provincial revenues.

The following was the educational expenditure (in rupees) for six years :—

1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
3,51,44,106	3,53,22,523	3,56,32,725	3,62,15,535	3,77,29,012	3,84,22,937

At the head of the national system of education in India there are the five Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Panjab, which, though merely examining bodies, have numerous affiliated colleges in which a prescribed higher education is given than at the schools. Normal schools have been established in every province for training teachers ; and a staff of inspecting officers visit all schools on the departmental lists. Medical colleges furnish a limited number of graduates and a larger number of certificated practitioners who do duty at hospitals and dispensaries, or serve in the military medical department. Engineering and other technical schools have also increased, and there are a few art schools.

The following table shows the number of students who matriculated at the five Universities for the years quoted :—

Universities	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01
Calcutta	2,308	2,899	2,721	2,979	3,199	2,812
Madras	1,690	1,642	1,515	1,911	1,362	1,423
Bombay	944	1,232	1,042	1,159	1,012	1,171
Punjab	1,139	837	1,082	916	1,237	1,312
Allahabad	693	859	637	847	709	810

The following table embraces the principal statistics compiled up to 31st March, 1901, as to the number of the various classes of schools and the pupils :

	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	175	11	21,615	205
General education :				
Secondary	5,003	474	545,054	44,373
Primary	92,668	5,588	2,826,396	337,873
Special education :				
Training and other special schools	889	76	31,114	2,833
Private institutions :	41,154	1,306	563,753	44,206
Total	139,889	7,455	3,987,932	429,490
Grand total	147,344		4,417,422	

Of the total number of educational institutions in India (viz., 147,344), 22,838 are public, 62,967 are aided, and 62,039 are private and unaided.

Since the appointment of a commission, in 1883, to investigate the whole system of education in India, the results have been to place public instruction on a broader and more popular basis, to encourage private enterprise in teaching, to give a more adequate recognition to indigenous schools, and to provide that the education of the people shall advance at a more equal pace along with the instruction of the higher classes. Female education and the instruction of certain backward classes of the community, such as Muhammadans, received special attention. Notwithstanding the progress of education, the proportion of the total population able to read and write is still very small. It is estimated that in British India only 22·7 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age attend school; the percentage in the case of girls being 2·5.

During 1901 the following vernacular newspapers were published : in Assam, 4 ; Bengal, 55 ; Bombay, 238 ; Burma, 17 ; Central India, 5 ; Central Provinces, 9 ; Berar, 6 ; Madras, 170 ; United Provinces, 108 ; Punjab, 150 ; Rajputana, 12 ; total, 774. They were published in the following nineteen languages or dialects :—Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Kanarese, Sindhi, Sanskrit, Burmese, Urdu, Persian, Gujrathi, Mahrathi, Karen, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Arabic, Gurmukhi, and Devnagri. The vernacular daily paper with the largest circulation was the *Gurakhi* of Bombay with about 5,000 copies per issue. The weekly with the largest circulation is the *Basumati* of Calcutta with 17,000 copies. Other weekly papers with a circulation of over 13,000 copies are the *Hitavadi* of Calcutta, the *Kesari* of Poona, and the *Paisa Akhbar* of Lahore. In 1900–01 there were in India 2,198 printing presses at work, 655 newspapers were published, 491 periodicals, and 8,036 books, of which 6,807 were in Indian languages.

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, but with an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Of the minor provinces, the Punjab has a chief court, with five judges ; the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind, have each one judicial commissioner. Burma has

a judicial commissioner and a chief court. For Assam, the high court at Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in the three hill districts, where the chief commissioner of Assam is judge without appeal in civil and criminal cases. In each district the 'collector-magistrate' is judge both of first instance and appeal.

The number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction on the last day of the year 1900 was:—76 Judges of High or Chief Courts, with jurisdiction over the whole province; 160 Judges of Courts, with jurisdiction extending beyond one district; 443 Judges of Chief Courts of a district; 1,224 Judges of District Courts, not being the chief courts of a district; 7,611 Judges of other subordinate courts. Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India; while in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the proportion of natives sitting in the appellate courts is considerable.

The following table gives (in thousands) the number of persons under trial and of those convicted in criminal cases for the years quoted:—

Persons	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Tried.	1,665	1,676	1,632	1,679	1,693
Convicted	848	891	842	884	942
Of whom, fined	629	612	647	679	678

In 1900, 592 persons were sentenced to death, 2,200 to transportation, and 194,899 to imprisonment. The following table gives the number of convictions for crime for the years quoted.

Crimes	1898	1899	1900
Murder and attempts at murder	1,812	1,966	1,917
Cattle theft ¹	1,461	1,361	2,159
Lurking house trespass and house-breaking	16,536	16,636	22,806
Simple trespass and house trespass	2,100	2,123	2,413

¹ Professional crime—Theft of cattle by other than 'professional' lifters being merged in 'theft.'

The total police of 1900 were 150,148 in number. Out of this number 47,919 were armed with firearms and 39,530 with swords.

In 1900 there were 41 central gaols, 190 district gaols, and 501 subordinate gaols and lock-ups. The following table gives the number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted:—

Prisoners	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Male	106,811	107,082	99,609	107,275	112,107
Female	3,893	3,057	2,771	2,768	3,094
Total	110,204	110,139	102,380	110,043	115,201

Of the total number of convicts (207,513), admitted into gaol during 1900, 18,550 had been previously convicted once, 6,004 twice, and 4,814 more than twice.

Finance.

The subjoined table gives, in rupees, the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, excluding capital expenditure on public works, and distinguishing Indian and home expenditure, in each of the financial years ending March 31, 1891, and 1896-1901.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891	85,74,16,490	61,89,74,590	20,65,60,190	82,05,34,780
1896	98,37,01,670	69,37,78,310	27,45,83,380	96,83,61,690
1897	94,12,97,410	69,60,05,080	26,23,42,550	95,83,47,630
1898	96,44,20,040	76,48,13,910	25,31,98,240	1,01,80,12,150
1899	1,01,42,66,930	72,97,76,180	24,48,77,650	97,46,53,830
1900	1,02,95,57,468	74,20,45,431	24,58,92,690	98,79,38,121
1901	1,12,90,84,367	84,60,16,955	25,80,14,355	1,10,40,31,310

For many years the equivalent in sterling money of the rupee was approximately 2s., but since 1873 it has fallen considerably lower, and has been subject to continual variations. Since January, 1898, however, the sterling value of the rupee has been pretty nearly steady at 1s. 4d. Since 1900-01 the budget estimates have been prepared on the basis of Rs. 15 = 1l.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1901-1902 (revised estimate) and 1902-1903 (budget estimate):—

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1901-1902	1902-1903	Heads of Expenditure	1901-1902	1902-1903
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	27,70,49,000	26,68,52,000	Refunds, compensations, &c. }	1,88,96,000	1,85,71,000
Opium	7,28,11,000	6,34,35,000	Charges of collection }	9,28,54,000	10,13,69,000
Salt	8,99,50,000	8,96,00,000	Interest	2,93,29,000	2,87,27,000
Stamps	5,24,21,000	5,21,71,000	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint }	4,04,14,500	3,61,57,000
Excise	6,12,97,000	6,18,04,000	Civil salaries, &c. }	16,74,60,000	18,19,32,000
Provincial rates.	4,12,31,000	4,10,18,000	Miscel. Civil charges }	6,28,20,500	6,34,24,000
Customs	5,74,79,000	5,40,00,000	Famine relief and insurance }	1,39,14,000	1,48,70,000
Assessed taxes	2,05,77,000	2,04,67,000	Railway revenue account }	29,04,06,500	29,48,18,000
Forests	1,78,79,000	1,93,56,000	Irrigation	3,55,42,500	3,98,35,500
Registration	47,59,000	46,98,000	Other public works }	6,66,11,500	7,93,58,500
Tribute	88,74,000	91,05,000	Army services	24,19,40,000	26,49,70,500
Interest	1,16,68,000	1,14,63,000	Defence works	— 1,36,500	—
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint }	4,21,38,500	3,41,20,000	Total	1,05,98,52,000	1,12,35,12,500
Civil departments	1,86,71,000	1,89,70,000	Add—Portion of Allotments to Provin. Govts. not spent by them in the year.	1,86,05,000	53,000
Miscellaneous	85,58,500	85,98,500	Deduct—Portion of Provin. Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	4,40,000	2,05,74,000
Railways	30,26,72,000	29,93,40,000			
Irrigation	3,86,34,000	4,04,51,000			
Other public works	69,54,000	68,68,500			
Receipts by military department	1,35,78,000	1,33,39,000			
Total revenue	1,14,82,01,000	1,11,56,56,000	Total expenditure charged against revenue	1,07,81,07,000	1,10,29,91,500

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above table, a capital expenditure not charged against revenue on State railways and irrigation works, is set down for 1901-1902 at Rs. 6,38,15,000, and for 1902-1903 at Rs. 8,33,99,500.

The following table exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely land, opium, and salt, in the financial years 1892 and 1897-1902 :—

Year ended March 31	Land ¹	Opium	Salt
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892	23,96,57,740	8,01,23,800	8,63,61,820
1897	23,97,44,890	6,40,92,380	8,42,17,050
1898	25,68,86,420	5,17,97,720	8,59,42,250
1899	27,45,93,130	5,72,53,300	9,09,98,710
1900	25,80,75,841	6,60,29,731	8,77,56,944
1901	26,25,45,459	7,65,33,633	8,95,05,516
1902 (Approximate.)	27,42,46,000	7,27,81,000	8,90,79,000

¹ Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

The most important source of public income is the land. The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings. In the greater part of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras and some districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the assessment was fixed permanently over one hundred years ago; while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India. In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of about two-thirds of a rupee per acre of cultivated land, and represents on an average about one-fifth of the rental, or about one twenty-fourth of the gross value of the produce. In the temporarily settled tracts the land revenue averages about $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per acre of cultivated land, represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one-tenth or one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce. For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India see the YEAR-BOOK for 1886, p. 799. See also under AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue was contributed in 1900-1901 as follows :—

Administrations	Rs.	Administrations	Rs.
India, General . . .	12,84,784	Punjab . . .	2,33,96,311
Central Provinces . .	47,00,227	Madras . . .	5,08,18,613
Burma . . .	3,19,95,535	Bombay . . .	3,92,33,961
Assam . . .	62,14,697		
Bengal . . .	4,08,24,103		
United Provinces of			
Agra and Oudh . . .	6,40,77,228	Total . . .	26,25,45,459

In British territory the cultivation of the poppy is only permitted in parts of the provinces of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. A few thousand acres of opium are grown in the Punjab for local consumption. In

the monopoly districts, the cultivator receives advances from Government to enable him to prepare the land for the crop, and he is bound to sell the whole of the produce at a fixed price to Government agents, by whom it is despatched to the Government factories at Patná and Gházipur to be prepared for the market. The chests of manufactured opium are sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales for export to China. A reserve is kept in hand to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons, and a small quantity is used by the Indian excise departments. Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rájputána and Central India. These Native States have agreed to conform to the British system. They levy heavy duties on opium exported from their territories for the China market, and such opium pays the Indian Treasury a duty which is at present fixed at Rs. 525 per chest when the pass is granted at Ajmere and at Rs. 500, when it is granted elsewhere. The gross annual revenue derived from opium averaged during each of the ten years 1891-1892 to 1900-1901 the sum of Rs. 6,86,51,486, and the average net receipts during the same period, Rs. 4,71,06,881.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, which cost Rs. 13,00,00,000 in the year before the great mutiny; and 28,08,64,950 (including Rs. 11,86,84,890 for Afghánistán) in 1880-81. For recent years the army expenditure is shown in the following table:—

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	Rs.		Rs.
1897	24,25,53,380	1900	22,32,78,387
1898	26,99,67,740	1901	22,62,41,978
1899	24,01,07,700	1902	23,64,63,000
		(Approximate.)	

The Budget estimate for 1902-1903 is Rs. 26,49,70,500.

The following table shows the amount in rupees of the debt of British India, both bearing and not bearing interest, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the financial years 1892 and 1896-1901:—

Year ended March 31	Permanent Debt in India	Permanent Debt in England	Unfunded Debt in India	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892	1,02,69,23,170	1,07,40,41,430	12,17,06,660	2,22,26,71,260
1896	1,04,37,37,400	1,14,00,58,260	13,90,73,200	2,32,28,68,860
1897	1,03,78,89,280	1,13,90,37,320	14,64,63,680	2,32,33,90,280
1898	1,09,11,50,530	1,13,88,32,330	14,32,68,740	2,37,32,51,600
1899	1,11,69,56,340	1,17,27,46,800	14,01,86,890	2,42,98,90,030
1900	1,12,47,47,010	1,79,46,66,015	14,72,39,829	3,06,66,52,854
1901	1,15,33,19,058	1,92,65,30,685	15,31,62,865	3,23,30,12,608

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The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of each of the Governments for the year ending March 31, 1901 :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
India (General)	20,64,21,801	24,41,15,060
Central Provinces	2,46,71,231	4,73,29,420
Burma	7,57,60,128	4,87,40,421
Assam	1,47,83,602	1,02,20,295
Bengal	23,74,22,614	10,68,32,342
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	13,06,33,671	6,30,78,508
Punjab	8,93,54,162	5,67,54,822
Madras	14,86,12,769	9,43,22,038
Bombay	19,81,53,249	17,46,24,049
In England	32,71,140	25,80,14,355
Total	1,12,90,84,367	1,10,40,31,310

The municipal revenues in India are derived mainly from octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles, and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes. The amount of income for 1900-1901 for all Indian municipalities, which bank with Government treasuries, was Rs. 4,38,50,004 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,56,87,009. The following table shows the amount for the chief administrations (in thousands of rupees) :—

Municipalities	Income	Expenditure	Municipalities	Income	Expenditure
Burma	47,39	44,96	Punjab	46,87	46,69
Bengal	94,34	96,41	Madras	43,24	54,39
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	49,36	46,31	Bombay	1,36,05	1,47,69

Defence.

The following table gives the established strength of the European and Native army in British India—exclusive of volunteers, Imperial Service Troops, and native artificers and followers :—

Corps (1901-2.)	Numbers			
	European Officers	Non-Comm issioned Officers and Privates	Total	
EUROPEAN ARMY.				
Royal Artillery	503	13,290	13,793	
Cavalry	261	5,382	5,643	
Royal Engineers	252	82	334	
Infantry	1,508	52,220	53,728	
Total European Army	2,524	70,974	73,498	
NATIVE ARMY.				
	European Officers	Native Officers	Non-Com. Officers & Privates	Total
Artillery	51	6,003		6,054
Cavalry	435	22,818		23,253
Sappers and Miners	62	4,142		4,204
Infantry	1,564	111,570		113,134
Staff Corps (not regimentally em- ployed)	885	—		885
General List, Cavalry	1	—		1
General List, Infantry	1	—		1
General Officers unemployed . . .	20	—		20
Total Native Army	3,019	144,533		147,552
Total European and Native Army	5,543	215,507		221,050

The whole of the native infantry, with the exception of six regiments, have been provided with '303 magazine rifles (Lee-Enfield and Lee-Enfield), and the native cavalry, with the exception of fifteen regiments, have been provided with '303 magazine carbines. The British army is now entirely equipped with magazine Lee-Enfield rifles and carbines. The equipment of the remainder of the native army is progressing.

The Act of Parliament (56 and 57 Vict., cap. 62), passed in 1893 for the abolition of the Indian Presidency commands, came into force on April 1, 1895. On that date the military control hitherto exercised by the governors in council of Madras and Bombay ceased, and the following arrangements came into operation. The army in India now consists of the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay commands, each under a lieutenant-general, who is under the direct command of the commander-in-chief in India, and under the control of the government of India.

Since 1856, when the Indian army consisted of 40,000 European soldiers and 215,000 natives, the numbers have changed to approximately 74,000 European and 150,000 native soldiers; and the concentration or mobilisation of troops has been greatly facilitated within the empire or on its frontier. A regular transport service now exists, and a method has been organised for the supply of animal carriage, hospital servants, and other field establishments sufficient to place a large army promptly in the field.

The health of the Indian troops has been so improved by better barracks, by quartering a larger proportion of the European soldiers at hill stations, and by attention to sanitary conditions that the death-rate, which before the Mutiny was 6·9 per cent. for Europeans, and 2 for natives, has been reduced to 1·46 and 1·40 per cent. respectively. The number of volunteers in India on May 1, 1902, was as follows:—

—	Enrolled.	Efficient.
Punjab . . .	2,083	1,832
Bengal . . .	13,398	10,983
Madras . . .	9,711	9,337
Bombay . . .	5,606	5,023
Total . . .	30,798	27,235

According to the estimates for 1902-03 the distribution by commands of the whole British and native armies in India (excluding volunteers and Imperial Service Troops and the veteran and invalid establishment) is as follows:—

—	Artillery	Cavalry	Engineers	Infantry	Miscell. Officers	Total
Bengal . . .	4,646	8,374	1,661	39,979	211	54,875
Punjab . . .	7,374	11,914	86	55,311	192	74,877
Bombay . . .	4,833	5,396	1,157	36,130	186	47,702
Madras . . .	2,992	3,212	1,781	35,445	318	43,707
Total ¹ . . .	19,845	28,896	4,635	166,865	907	224,161

¹ The totals include a few officers and men of the invalid and veteran establishment, not included in the other columns.

Returns published in 1900 showed that the various feudatory and dependent States of India had armies numbering 132,426 men, and 3,111 guns. A large proportion of these forces were little better than a badly-equipped, undisciplined rabble; but in 1888, after the native chiefs had loyally offered large sums of money towards the cost of imperial defence, the Indian Government elaborated a scheme for the training and equipment of picked contingents

of troops in certain States, with a view to enabling the Chiefs to bear a direct share in the defence of the Empire. Measures have been taken which will enable the Chiefs to furnish contingents of troops fit to take their place in line with the regiments of the Indian army. The special contingents, known as Imperial Service Troops, now number about 14,300 men, excluding sappers and miners, camel, and transport corps. Nineteen British Officers, including an Inspector General have been appointed. The following table shows the States and contingents with which they have to deal:—

State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total	State	Cavalry	Infantry	Artillery	Total
Kashmir . .	151	2,779	—	3,263	Bharatpur . .	—	611	—	611
Patiala . .	591	1,198	—	1,789	Jaipur . .	—	796	—	796
Jind . .	120	589	—	709	Gwalior . .	1,198	358	—	1,556
Nabha . .	150	598	—	743	Bhopal . .	400	—	—	400
Kapūthala . .	—	597	—	597	Indore . .	489	—	—	489
Faridkot . .	—	174	—	174	Mysore . .	510	—	—	510
Sirmur . .	—	170	—	170	Haidarábád . .	807	—	—	807
Maler Kotla . .	—	175	—	175	Rámpur . .	313	—	—	313
Alwar . .	586	974	—	1,560	KáthiáwarStates	357	—	—	357
Jodhpur . .	926	—	—	926					
Bikanir . .	—	483	—	483	Total . .	6,598	8,495	833	15,426

At Sirmur, Maler Kotla, and Faridkot the contingent consists of sappers; at Bikanir, of camel corps; a similar corps of 117 is in Baháwalpur; at Bharatpur there is a transport corps of 447 in addition to 611 infantry; at Jaipur, of transport corps; at Gwalior there is a transport corps of 358 in addition to the cavalry; the Bahawalpur camel transport corps numbers 391, and the Mysore transport corps, now being organised, 170.

The following war-vessels belong to the Indian marine:—coast-defence turret ironclads: *Magdala*, station ship (2,137 tons), four 8-in. 14-ton guns; and *Abyssinia* (1,874 tons), with the same chief armament; and the sister first-class torpedo gun-boats *Assaye* and *Plassey* (735 tons), besides seven 90-ton torpedo boats built in 1889, a submarine mining flotilla consisting of eight vessels, and a number of troop-vessels, surveying-ships, inland steamers, &c.

Production and Industry.

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture, but it was not until about the year 1870 that the Indian Government directed systematic attention to fostering and improving Indian agriculture. Since that time there has been established in every province of India a public department, which collects and distributes early information concerning the crops, controls or advises upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and is organizing schools for teaching

the chemistry and science of agriculture. By these departments Indian students of good education have been sent to Europe to study at agricultural colleges. It is chiefly in respect of the use of manures, of rotation of crops, of fodder raising and storing, of new staples, and of such appliances as improved sugar-mills, that the example or teaching of the agricultural departments and their agents is likely to have useful effect. Something has also been done towards introducing better breeds of cattle into some provinces, and great attention has been paid to the improvement of the local breeds of horses, ponies, and mules.

In provinces where the *zamindari* tenure prevails (i.e. where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole; the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement. In provinces where the *rāyatwārī* tenure prevails (i.e. where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation. The *rāyatwārī* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamindār* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement.

The following table shows, so far as returns are available, the class of tenure in each province during 1900-01 :—

—	Zamindari and Village Communities			Rāyatwārī, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.	Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rx.
Upper Burma . . .	5,823	(a)	(a)	50,451,617	8,849,833	974,263
Lower Burma . . .	160,502	(a)	(a)	58,315,978	5,629,774	1,550,700
Assam . . .	5,177,873	(a)	86,688	21,305,597	5,755,900	556,172
Bengal . . .	98,015,273	70,414,425	3,919,790	—	—	—
N.-W. Provinces . .	52,597,361	33,801,894	4,532,188	—	—	—
Oudh . . .	15,337,846	12,650,831	1,539,254	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara . .	1,693,728	542,358	44,375	—	—	—
Manpur . . .	—	—	—	38,871	4,892	1,263
Panjab . . .	70,974,720	22,356,971	2,862,410	—	—	—
Sind . . .	—	—	—	30,069,179	3,210,910	338,863
Bombay . . .	3,955,280	(a)	124,717	44,616,723	14,528,671	2,812,565
Central Provinces . .	42,864,589	10,784,294	872,430	12,492,331 ¹	(b)	(b)
Berār . . .	—	—	—	11,332,580	2,897,040	758,162
Madras . . .	29,664,794	10,348,849	719,103	60,773,414	25,281,591	4,947,181
Coorg . . .	—	—	—	1,012,260	180,461	35,301

(a) included under Rāyatwārī, &c.

(b) included under Zamindari.

¹ includes 11,085,468 acres of Government Forest.

The following Table shows, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1900-01 cultivated and uncultivated, as far as returns can be obtained.

Administrations	Area shown by the Survey Department including feudatory States and area for which no return is available	Net Area dealt with in this Return according to the Survey of India 1	Forests	Not Available for Cultivation	Culturable Waste other than Fallow	Current Fallows	Net Area Cropped during year
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Upper Burma	54,395,495	47,869,867	5,604,480	28,416,377	8,224,403	1,337,997	4,286,610
Lower Burma	53,476,480	53,476,480	5,322,237	25,325,558	15,286,019	376,862	7,165,804
Assam	29,041,550	17,538,163	2,310,145	1,366,653	8,220,610	1,327,325	4,308,430
Bengal	122,548,980	97,337,460	5,214,357	21,861,065	11,771,603	6,882,735	51,607,700
N. W. Provinces	57,018,529	50,912,754	8,552,583	6,502,940	7,973,055	2,269,284	25,614,892
Oudh	15,337,846	15,491,635	597,907	2,295,400	3,032,325	600,980	8,965,523
Ajmer-Merwara	1,698,728	994,498	89,060	352,644	91,798	121,842	339,154
Parganá Mánpur 2	38,871	38,871	19,773	1,315	10,096	1,523	6,164
Panjab	95,502,080	65,809,210	4,108,643	12,140,235	20,503,432	4,540,829	24,521,071
Sind	33,992,324	30,069,179	769,431	14,929,975	6,668,831	4,271,509	3,729,433
Bombay	86,081,123	43,603,333	7,181,224	5,013,801	1,428,438	8,979,281	21,000,594
Central Provinces	74,174,533	49,163,962	11,086,468	4,073,181	14,709,981	4,744,750	16,250,582
Bérar	11,332,580	11,355,914	2,494,790	779,904	233,388	1,031,361	6,816,471
Madras	96,681,303	61,556,378	12,386,285	12,638,197	6,259,615	5,762,668	24,509,613
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	574,423	150,642	46,591	46,580	194,024
Total	732,327,682	546,224,964	66,305,506	135,547,837	104,460,180	41,595,526	198,315,865

N.B.—The net areas dealt with in the case of the Panjab, N. W. Provinces, Oudh, Central Provinces, Madras, Ajmer-Merwara, and Bérar, are those shown by the 'Village Papers.'

1 Exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.

2 A British District in Central India.

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The area actually sown in 1900-01 was 198,315,865 acres, representing in the various administrations the following proportions of the net area surveyed, for which returns are available (546,224,964 acres):—

Bengal	9.45	per cent.	Assam	0.79	per cent.
N.-W. Provinces	4.69	"	Berar	1.25	"
Oudh	1.64	"	Coorg	0.04	"
Panjab	4.49	"	Madras	4.49	"
Central Provinces	2.79	"	Bombay	3.84	"
Upper Burma	0.78	"	Sind	0.68	"
Lower Burma	1.31	"	Ajmere	0.06	"

The following table shows, according to provinces, the total acreage over which were grown the chief crops of British India in 1900-01:—

Provinces	Rice	Wheat	Other Food Grains	Sugar Cane	Tea	Cotton	Oil Seeds	Indigo	Tobacco
Upper Burma	1,972,444	11,722	1,417,822	2,462	1,416	145,959	812,365	806	30,74
Lower Burma	6,577,701	—	46,406	10,076	—	8,589	33,307	81	39,18
Assam	3,390,593	322	76,974	32,165	337,337	2,965	244,832	34	2,33
Bengal	37,093,200	1,560,500	10,960,700	857,100	134,400	120,300	3,826,300	368,200	583,10
N.-W. Provs.	4,373,766	4,814,026	16,465,473	971,127	8,138	1,018,245	601,814	245,895	42,23
Oudh	2,799,473	1,547,257	6,332,954	241,467	—	28,037	194,134	16,280	11,93
Ajmer-									
Merwara	420	19,162	275,198	58	—	34,533	40,636	—	2
Pargana									
Manpur	42	981	4,772	6	—	11	423	—	—
Panjab	788,987	8,485,982	13,556,682	350,818	10,022	1,064,748	1,852,096	90,788	71,34
Sind	927,002	451,739	2,020,579	2,837	—	83,561	423,567	9,583	8,46
Bombay	1,464,949	950,301	15,201,233	38,244	—	2,285,176	998,730	666	66,33
Central Provs	3,967,759	2,057,330	6,916,135	14,748	—	1,004,812	1,744,392	31	16,33
Berar	51,218	248,762	3,571,887	1,035	—	2,444,439	370,405	41	16,12
Madras	6,591,611	16,690	15,701,934	56,099	10,868	1,873,343	1,819,026	252,054	117,42
Coorg	94,208	—	18,200	—	—	—	45	—	—
Total	70,093,373	20,164,824	92,566,949	2,577,742	502,173	9,614,720	12,962,072	984,449	1,005,54

Besides cotton, other fibres occupied 2,627,289 acres, 2,116,036 of which grew jute. Coffee plantations occupy 133,529 acres, of which 64,181 acres were in Madras, and 68,596 acres in Coorg. Food crops, other than cereals and pulses, cover 6,541,871 acres. In 1900-01 31,046,516 acres were cropped more than once, giving a total area under crops of 229,362,381 acres. Reckoning twice over the land irrigated for both harvests, 32,059,993 acres were under irrigation by canals, tanks, wells, and otherwise. The following table shows the area irrigated by, and the gross revenue derived from, major and minor irrigation works during the last five years ending March 31:—

	Major works		Minor works		Total	
	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
1897	10,172,493	3,38,61,830	6,706,531	1,78,66,580	16,879,024	51,72,841
1898	10,245,732	3,79,99,460	8,370,521	2,07,23,800	18,616,253	58,72,826
1899	9,886,648	3,62,14,296	2,619,958	52,56,430	12,506,606	4,14,70,726
1900	11,409,528	3,77,25,507	7,201,578	1,85,08,853	18,611,106	5,65,34,366
1901	11,208,391	4,02,44,161	8,330,582	2,00,30,070	19,538,973	6,02,74,231

Irrigation works, for which capital accounts are kept, paid 6·55 per cent. in 1900-01 on their capital outlay.

The estimated value of the crops irrigated by such works in 1900-01 was about 41 crores of rupees.

The Gauges Canal, which was completed in 1854, and has cost Rs. 2,994,330, comprises 440 miles of main canal, and 2,684 miles of distributaries. During the year it supplied water to 774,104 acres. The Sirhind Canal, in the Punjab, has cost upwards of Rs. 3,805,920 and consists of 538 miles of main canal, and 4,636 miles of distributaries. In Madras the Godáviri, Kistna, and Cauvery irrigation systems together irrigate upwards of 2,419,110 acres. The commission which was appointed in September, 1901, to inquire into the expediency of developing the irrigation systems of India, adjourned at the end of March, 1902, after completing inquiries in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Rajputana, Mysore, Hyderabad, and Berar, and the Central Provinces. It will reassemble in October, visit some of the remaining provinces, and furnish its report early in 1903.

In 1899-1900 there were 86,970 square miles of forest demarcated and reserved by the State, and in 1899-1900 the area rose to 88,140 square miles. The work of demarcating and reserving forest tracts has been pushed on with great vigour in recent years, and especially since 1877. In that year the demarcated area was only 17,705 square miles; in the following year it was raised by operations in the Central Provinces to 40,425 square miles, and in 1900-01 it stands at 150,156 square miles.

The following table shows the extent of reserved forests in 1900-01 in square miles:—

	Sq. miles		Sq. miles		Sq. miles
Central Provinces	18,881	N. W. P. and Oudh	4,050	Coorg	238
Bombay	13,707	Assam	3,609	Ajmer	139
Burma	17,887	Punjab	2,897	Baluchistan	203
Bengal	5,881	Berár	3,953	Andamans	156
Madras	16,589				

There were 193 cotton mills at work in India in 1901-02, containing 42,387 looms and 5,003,231 spindles, employing a daily average number of 175,086 persons. The whole capital invested in this industry is Rs. 17,46,40,384.

There were 35 jute mills in 1901-02, employing a daily average number of 113,946 persons, with 16,059 looms and 329,330 spindles. The capital invested in the joint stock mills is estimated at Rs. 6,96,28,410.

There were four woollen mills at work at the close of 1901, with 594 looms and 22,986 spindles.

There are nine paper mills, having an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 73,20,000, the number of persons employed being 4,978. The total quantity of paper made in 1901 was about 47 million lbs., valued at Rs. 65,83,724.

The quantity of beer brewed during 1901 amounted to 5,558,653 gallons.

In March, 1901, there were 1,366 joint stock companies in India registered under the Indian Companies' Act and in operation. They possessed a total nominal capital aggregating Rs. 51,74,18,551, and an actual capital (paid up) of Rs. 37,06,29,886.

The following table shows the division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint stock companies in March, 1901:—

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
		Rs.
Banking and Insurance	463	4,68,43,547
Trading	280	6,96,59,278
Mills and Presses	368	18,39,65,073
Planting	158	3,45,83,234
Mining and quarrying	58	1,77,45,501
Ice making	10	15,97,587
Sugar manufacture	10	36,66,651
Breweries	4	17,00,000
Miscellaneous	22	1,08,69,065
Total working	1,366	37,06,29,886

There were 427 collieries worked in India in 1901. The annual output has been as follows:—

	Tons		Tons		Tons
1893	2,562,001	1896	3,863,698	1899	5,093,260
1894	2,823,907	1897	4,066,294	1900	6,118,692
1895	3,540,019	1898	4,608,196	1901	6,635,727

The total value of the output in 1901 may be estimated at Rs. 1,98,50,582. The total imports of coal, coke, and patent fuel in 1901-02 amounted to 230,017 tons. The total number of persons employed at the mines is given as 95,818.

Commerce.

The value of the sea-borne external trade of India has risen in the 68 years, 1834-35 to 1901-02, from Rupees 14,34,22,900 to Rupees 2,45,69,93,130, the increase being seventeenfold, making on the average a rate of 23·72 per cent. annually. The average rate of increase during the last forty-one years is shown below, the period being divided into five terms of seven years each and six separate years:

Years	Average Annual Imports	Average Annual Exports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Imports	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Exports
	Rupees	Rupees		
1861-62 to 1867-68	46,56,42,170	55,24,73,500	—	—
1868-69 to 1874-75	43,14,49,650	57,37,96,110	- 7·34	3·86
1875-76 to 1881-82	53,15,83,790	69,43,21,910	23·21	21·00
1882-83 to 1888-89	72,76,82,400	89,30,02,560	36·89	28·62
1889-90 to 1895-96	87,55,63,720	111,29,56,970	20·32	24·63
1896-97	89,20,19,365	108,92,15,915	3·36 ¹	- 8·16 ¹
1897-98	94,17,76,519	104,78,14,280	5·58 ²	- 3·80 ²
1898-99	89,99,71,406	120,21,11,455	- 4·44 ³	14·73 ³
1899-1900	96,27,81,656	117,03,97,092	6·98 ⁴	- 2·64 ⁴
1900-01	105,47,13,514	121,94,59,603	9·55 ⁵	4·19 ⁵
1901-02	109,33,37,226	136,36,55,904	3·66 ⁶	11·82 ⁶

¹ Compared with 1895-96; the decline is due to famine and plague.

² Compared with 1896-97. ³ Compared with 1897-98. ⁴ Compared with 1898-99

⁵ Compared with 1899-1900.

⁶ Compared with 1900-01.

In the year ending March 31, 1902, the sea-borne external trade of India (private and Government) was as follows, in rupees :—

—	Imports	Exports
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Merchandise . . .	88,73,23,874	124,89,47,301
Treasure . . .	20,60,13,352	11,47,08,603
Total . . .	109,33,37,226	136,36,55,904

The following shows (in rupees) the total imports and exports of India, divided into merchandise and 'treasure' (bullion specie), excluding Government stores and Government treasure, in fiscal years ending March 31.

Years ended March 31	IMPORTS		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1885	53,14,93,110	13,87,88,478	67,02,81,588
1895	70,16,74,378	9,55,90,073	79,72,64,451
1899	68,38,03,412	17,88,39,567	86,26,42,979
1900	70,71,18,634	20,95,85,132	91,67,03,766
1901	76,27,78,853	16,46,36,080	92,74,14,933
1902	81,47,08,170	19,64,83,796	101,11,91,966

Years ended March 31	EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS *		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	83,20,05,283	1,88,73,300	85,08,78,583
1895	108,81,49,990	8,15,80,167	116,97,30,157
1899	112,72,14,780	7,40,81,807	120,12,96,587
1900	108,97,61,873	7,95,00,405	116,92,62,278
1901	107,36,90,298	7,47,44,551	114,84,34,849
1902	124,46,43,184	8,46,25,665	132,92,68,849

* The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively, but the declarations contained in these documents are subject to scrutiny in all cases, and penalties may be inflicted where they are found to be false. The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export, less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods. The returns show, not the prime origin of imports and ultimate destination of exports, but only the countries whence the goods were shipped to India and to which they are shipped from India, as disclosed by the shipping documents. No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade; but goods of foreign origin, when re-exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin. Apart from the comparatively insignificant imports and exports by parcel post, of which only the total values are known, there are no special circumstances which affect the value of the statistical results.

Of the exports of merchandise in 1901-02, Rs. 121,20,45,021 represented the products of the country. Rs. 3,25,98,163 were re-exports of foreign imports.

The imports and exports, including private treasure, but excluding Government stores and treasure, were distributed as follows between the five great commercial divisions of India in 1885, 1895, and the last four years:—

Years ended March 31	Bengal	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
Imports:—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	24,13,86,662	3,73,33,955	5,14,67,242	32,21,75,495	1,79,18,234
1895	27,73,00,910	3,52,31,782	6,84,08,240	36,79,82,991	4,83,39,928
1899	31,57,10,947	5,62,22,496	5,44,84,662	39,40,64,925	4,21,59,950
1900	35,36,44,924	4,91,93,964	6,08,22,673	40,91,58,249	4,38,88,956
1901	37,61,84,298	6,90,15,067	7,42,12,132	36,11,32,423	4,59,71,013
1902	37,98,66,007	6,31,75,737	8,69,98,668	41,62,90,482	6,53,61,072
Exports:—					
1885	33,13,32,666	5,28,76,888	8,70,66,567	33,98,83,798	3,97,69,169
1895	46,85,98,065	9,82,02,337	12,61,24,011	41,50,88,516	6,17,17,228
1899	46,71,32,975	11,72,52,674	11,42,91,185	41,30,65,147	8,95,54,556
1900	50,65,93,287	10,18,79,290	12,06,21,320	37,64,91,605	6,36,76,776
1901	55,78,18,886	10,08,17,147	12,00,54,968	33,58,86,561	3,39,07,292
1902	55,92,90,903	10,54,76,886	12,00,06,021	45,56,38,474	8,88,56,566

The amount of bullion and specie, private and Government, imported and exported, will be seen from the following table for the years 1885, 1895, and the last four years:—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	4,77,81,724	9,11,00,254	10,62,359	1,86,43,941
1895	1,75,62,800	7,82,49,273	6,73,03,740	1,49,56,977
1899	8,84,00,542	9,65,55,585	2,53,66,460	5,07,47,747
1900	11,44,87,969	9,52,48,892	2,00,81,962	5,94,81,914
1901	11,89,80,197	12,67,87,421	11,05,58,846	3,17,15,100
1902	8,30,75,346	12,29,38,006	6,36,98,940	5,10,09,663

The following table shows (in rupees) the respective shares which the leading countries with which India deals had in the exports and imports (merchandise alone) of India in the years ending March 31, 1901 and 1902:—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1901 Rs.	1902 Rs.	1901 Rs.	1902 Rs.
United Kingdom .	48,67,59,769	52,55,62,640	31,35,02,507	30,37,05,343
China	2,54,71,890	1,79,08,492	11,74,28,182	17,55,60,028
France	1,10,84,179	1,37,67,542	5,98,21,082	8,87,85,608
Italy	82,64,291	97,48,547	3,06,29,679	2,91,86,351
Straits Settlements	2,31,69,520	2,38,18,840	6,85,81,068	6,33,89,638
United States . .	1,24,99,544	1,17,88,909	7,21,70,140	8,36,89,021
Egypt	29,85,079	25,89,641	4,49,79,408	5,83,51,387
Belgium	2,43,04,679	3,01,32,899	3,54,79,427	4,71,79,420
Austria-Hungary .	3,18,68,431	3,93,97,179	2,70,74,365	2,37,60,821
Ceylon	75,74,010	90,62,218	4,78,87,872	4,47,74,357
Australia	77,78,491	69,28,225	1,91,09,571	2,00,11,938
Japan	83,84,474	71,11,819	2,08,45,553	6,95,24,283

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1901 Rs.	1902 Rs.	1901 Rs.	1902 Rs.
Germany . . .	2,60,30,410	3,03,72,662	9,20,62,426	10,16,26,839
Mauritius . . .	2,41,95,481	1,96,10,551	1,25,21,109	1,28,60,652
Arabia . . .	56,81,249	66,83,652	67,94,569	95,05,613
Holland . . .	43,03,581	59,92,460	45,74,504	82,55,820
Other East African ports . . .	21,02,439	24,90,191	1,26,89,002	95,84,820
Persia . . .	71,36,971	67,80,534	51,61,986	54,95,662
Spain . . .	85,688	1,00,175	44,45,766	41,70,256
Russia . . .	2,83,94,321	3,18,61,655	24,33,577	21,02,410
South America . .	40	1,161	1,31,42,499	1,56,31,478

The following table gives a summary of the value of the different classes of imports and of exports of Indian produce (private merchandise only) in the years 1901 and 1902 (ending March 31) in rupees :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1901 Rs.	1902 Rs.	1901 Rs.	1902 Rs.
Animals, living	48,73,197	46,65,638	21,87,491	21,89,504
Articles of food and drink . . .	12,07,25,412	11,70,65,098	26,30,45,344	29,31,34,535
Metals & manu- factures of:				
Hardware & cutlery . . .	1,84,14,739	1,70,66,375	2,26,007	2,64,732
Metals . . .	6,43,14,853	6,90,44,307	38,86,792	25,31,527
Machinery . .	2,25,75,592	3,00,58,802	6,747	36,723
Railway plant and stock . . .	1,34,11,195	1,53,72,336	1,62,349	1,68,963
Chemicals, drugs, &c. . .	2,22,56,241	2,40,95,992	12,88,83,296	11,86,12,460
Oils . . .	3,75,70,198	4,21,89,079	65,65,180	69,17,507
Raw materials.	3,70,75,368	3,81,62,948	42,71,60,535	53,84,01,460
Articles manu- factured or partly so—				
Yarns & tex- tile fabrics	33,90,11,763	36,65,40,410	13,99,23,482	19,95,33,312
Apparel . . .	1,53,97,776	1,69,41,441	20,19,814	20,99,657
Other articles.	6,71,52,519	7,35,05,744	6,75,37,947	4,82,04,651
Total . .	76,27,78,853	81,47,08,170	104,16,04,984	121,20,45,021

The following table shows (in rupees) the value of the leading articles of private merchandise imported and exported (the produce of India only—that is, not including re-exports of foreign goods) in the year ending March 31, 1902 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Rs.		Rs.
Cotton manufactures .	32,89,49,788	Rice	13,91,90,068
Metals, hardware } and cutlery .	8,61,10,682	Wheat	3,25,59,204
Silk (raw and manuf.)	2,29,43,209	Cotton (raw)	14,42,60,933
Sugar (refined and } unrefined) .	5,85,20,602	„ (manufactured)	10,86,53,008
Woollen goods . .	1,96,94,985	Opium	8,52,29,854
Liquors	1,66,45,489	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	16,77,92,684
Railway plant and } rolling-stock .	1,53,72,336	Hides and skins .	8,23,06,848
Oils	4,21,89,079	Jute (raw) . . .	11,79,72,723
Machinery & Mill work	3,00,58,802	„ (manufactured)	8,71,14,174
Coal	45,08,940	Tea	8,14,94,893
Provisions	1,98,46,721	Indigo	1,85,22,554
Apparel (excluding } hosiery)	1,69,41,441	Other dyes and tans .	58,62,419
Salt	77,69,159	Coffee	1,25,02,200
Spices	84,75,899	Wool (raw) . . .	79,38,259
Glass	92,53,270	Spices	74,08,269
Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	1,61,90,834	Lac (excluding lac dye)	96,05,279
Paper	52,71,634	Sugar (refined and } unrefined) . . .	9,01,616
Umbrellas	18,04,231	Silk (raw and cocoons)	66,34,209
Grain and Pulse . .	29,05,456	„ (manufactured)	10,54,694
Dyeing and tanning } materials	79,05,158	Oils	69,17,507
		Wood	89,15,416
		Wool (manufactured)	26,97,670
		Provisions	60,96,611
		Saltpetre	35,68,046

The share of each province in some of the most important exports is shown in the following table for the year ending March 31, 1902:—

—	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	3,55,43,924	41,46,650	25,36,368	1,13,21,590	8,56,41,541
Wheat	3,03,011	4,49,531	3,18,06,556	106	—
Opium	6,24,13,600	2,28,16,254	—	—	—
Indigo	1,23,54,757	6,02,107	6,32,165	49,33,525	—
Cotton	81,04,068	11,25,01,454	1,06,04,583	1,12,01,272	18,49,556
Seeds	5,19,89,558	7,75,24,330	2,75,93,709	1,06,80,278	4,809

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1901-02 was Rs. 7,23,79,391, and export duty Rs. 90,87,957. The largest import duty is derived from salt, Rs. 2,65,76,289 in 1901-02; the export duty is entirely on rice.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U.K. from India	£ 24,813,099	£ 27,470,081	£ 27,740,503	£ 27,388,106	£ 27,391,784
Exports of British produce to India	27,382,091	29,729,589	31,316,412	31,115,752	34,978,126

The following table shows the staple articles of import from India into the United Kingdom in five years :—

Year	Cotton	Wheat	Jute	Seeds	Tea	Rice	Indigo
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	635,341	241,447	3,922,866	1,261,541	5,450,329	1,055,352	1,372,008
1898	874,368	3,556,051	3,786,467	2,414,852	5,438,615	1,525,897	766,770
1899	423,123	2,651,167	3,604,121	2,185,986	5,521,690	1,738,849	855,081
1900	656,749	2,181	4,101,281	2,288,882	5,575,792	1,625,448	456,739
1901	674,194	1,085,449	4,292,011	2,636,394	5,283,715	1,783,822	670,577

Other articles are : leather, of the value of 2,262,742*l.*; untanned hides, skins, and furs, 1,440,923*l.*; coffee, 698,165*l.*; teak wood, 471,239*l.*; jute manufactures, 2,071,821*l.*; lac, 299,800*l.*; wool, 634,489*l.* in 1901.

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows :—

Year	Cotton Manufactures	Cotton Yarn	Iron and Ironwork	Copper & Copper-work	Machinery	Woollens
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	13,738,522	1,957,628	3,188,493	550,945	2,173,972	401,634
1898	15,846,716	1,594,824	2,764,622	478,058	2,613,050	593,686
1899	16,902,369	1,443,909	2,984,867	258,031	2,631,324	645,673
1900	16,106,721	1,484,938	3,053,309	444,024	1,916,404	643,326
1901	20,052,504	1,629,608	3,020,282	479,868	2,356,283	637,642

Also railway and other carriages, 831,594*l.*; new ships, 77,048*l.*; ales and spirits, 476,912*l.*; chemicals, 272,037*l.* in 1901.

The imports from India into Great Britain, and exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to India were as follows in two years :—

—	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	£	£	£	£
Bombay & Sind . . .	8,991,455	5,021,955	9,751,392	12,962,172
Madras	4,214,110	3,561,304	2,779,924	3,245,063
Bengal	17,062,828	16,672,257	14,742,870	16,147,160
Burma	2,119,718	2,196,218	2,841,566	2,623,731
	27,388,106	27,391,734	30,115,752	34,978,126

The following figures show the actual extent of the foreign trade of the six largest ports in merchandise only, imports and exports (including re-exports), during the last five years, in rupees :—

—	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	71,99,46,083	72,83,10,968	79,23,96,572	86,01,84,677	86,30,96,389
Bombay	52,06,30,618	60,57,83,387	56,46,88,280	53,46,35,453	66,12,60,905
Rangoon	12,19,32,673	14,04,42,119	12,17,67,575	13,96,82,716	14,16,73,409
Madras	10,16,10,176	8,62,36,015	9,65,84,803	11,00,93,034	10,51,02,154
Karachi	9,22,84,325	12,89,66,364	10,55,04,708	7,87,94,651	15,29,86,418
Tuticorin	2,18,54,257	2,18,78,688	2,04,40,157	2,46,81,687	2,62,05,482

Of the total imports of merchandise Rs. 70,23,13,264 in value came through the Suez Canal, and of the exports Rs. 75,70,38,497 in value went through the Suez Canal.

In addition to the sea-borne trade as above, there is a considerable trans-frontier land-trade. The following table shows the value, in rupees, of the land-trade (excluding treasure, the figures for which are untrustworthy), during three years ending March 31, 1902 :—

—	Rs. Imports	Rs. Exports	Rs. Total
1900	6,14,35,028	5,04,73,846	11,19,08,874
1901	6,41,48,898	5,42,61,723	11,84,10,621
1902	6,90,03,519	6,02,82,024	12,92,85,543

The following table shows the value of the trade (excluding treasure), in rupees, with the leading trans-frontier countries in the last three years ending March 31 :—

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Las Bela	6,40,441	4,63,349	6,43,325	1,61,358	2,05,730	1,80,909
Khelat	7,67,076	3,89,617	7,07,247	4,92,944	4,55,203	3,89,898
Seistan	47,790*	2,74,723	2,94,680	1,32,878	2,42,016	7,77,459
Kandahar	43,24,772	35,32,810	36,30,358	23,18,412	21,43,160	27,01,179
Kabul	18,70,547	18,75,497	25,70,296	25,50,326	28,99,589	39,23,079
Dir, Swat, & Bajaur	47,98,405	35,07,835	37,82,769	75,35,423	64,58,418	65,82,546
Buner	*	4,12,737	3,24,041	*	5,09,549	8,69,768
Kashmir	1,08,37,984	1,29,15,295	1,84,01,754	80,51,278	95,63,974	1,23,65,616
Ladakh	4,87,764	4,18,169	7,40,482	2,40,293	2,16,708	3,01,793
Tibet	16,18,416	15,19,295	18,38,154	12,78,856	10,12,619	11,84,271
Nepal	2,17,39,223	2,35,59,049	2,47,01,376	1,49,70,841	1,63,02,143	1,62,18,308
Karenfi	25,94,207	25,57,381	20,24,948	81,886	1,50,790	1,33,411
Shan States	64,88,729	65,89,712	61,44,271	73,79,706	83,91,867	78,09,082
Zimme	16,71,089	16,66,948	23,47,149	9,00,944	11,35,686	10,79,146
Siam	3,03,315	3,42,770	4,94,955	2,68,678	3,59,489	2,43,023
W. China	11,32,836	15,77,642	28,97,351	22,26,352	28,22,087	89,53,587

* Included in Dir, Swat, and Bajaur.

The total value of the coasting trade in 1901-02 was Rs. 79,61,95,925 in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India :—

Nationality of Vessels	1897-98		1898-99		1899-1900		1900-01		1901-02	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered :										
British . . .	1,984	3,127,061	2,365	3,770,391	2,299	3,650,004	2,000	3,333,480	2,063	3,928,103
British Indian . .	946	142,882	775	108,641	571	72,690	622	92,236	663	95,655
Foreign . . .	626	572,046	594	637,849	670	691,897	641	740,140	720	867,760
Native . . .	1,419	75,772	1,181	66,305	855	55,757	969	59,386	1,049	64,021
Total . . .	4,975	3,917,761	4,915	4,583,186	4,395	4,470,348	4,232	4,225,242	4,495	4,955,539
Cleared :										
British . . .	1,964	3,087,527	2,317	3,697,915	2,182	3,389,763	1,935	3,197,027	1,925	3,683,953
British Indian . .	923	138,500	762	108,062	528	68,596	587	88,981	626	87,547
Foreign . . .	565	565,923	571	659,755	602	644,723	590	699,455	613	843,397
Native . . .	1,332	74,919	1,121	66,728	821	54,056	958	58,695	954	54,881
Total . . .	4,784	3,866,869	4,771	4,532,460	4,133	4,157,138	4,070	4,044,188	4,118	4,669,778
Total entered and cleared . . .	9,759	7,784,630	9,686	9,115,646	8,528	8,627,486	8,302	8,269,430	8,613	9,625,317

164 THE BRITISH EMPIRE :—INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The following gives the number and tonnage of steam vessels which entered and cleared Indian ports *via* the Suez Canal during the years indicated :—

—	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1897-98	578	1,454,321	758	1,790,223	1,336	3,244,544
1898-99	662	1,628,559	1,004	2,341,220	1,666	3,969,779
1899-1900	643	1,662,030	875	2,132,830	1,518	3,794,860
1900-01	531	1,384,993	808	2,010,787	1,339	3,395,780
1901-02	654	1,757,044	990	2,542,904	1,644	4,299,948

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interport trade in 1900-01, 99,033 of 10,404,105 tons ; and in 1901-02, 100,378 of 11,286,059 tons ; and cleared in 1900-01, 91,004 of 10,421,286 tons ; and in 1901-02, 89,663 of 11,435,777 tons.

For the year 1901-02, 115 vessels of 4,833 tonnage were built at Indian ports ; 81 of the vessels in Bombay, 13 in Madras ; and 10 in Sind. The following table compares the number and tonnage of all the vessels built and of those first registered at Indian ports for six years :—

—	1896-97		1897-98		1898-99		1899-1900		1900-01		1901-02	
	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage	No.	Ton- nage
Built . . .	81	2,975	63	2,033	68	3,427	63	2,949	86	4,540	115	4,833
Registered . .	86	5,112	74	6,718	106	7,686	103	12,558	122	12,207	162	10,064

Internal Communications.

I. ROADS AND CANALS.

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country :—

—	Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal . (1900-1901)	4,606½	34,780½	39,387
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1900-1901)	6,002½	24,648½	30,651
Punjab . . .	2,364	24,397½	26,761½
Burma . . .	1,587½	7,412½	8,999½
Central Provinces . .	1,182	6,100½	7,282½
Assam . . .	138½	7,838½	7,977
Madras . . .	13,172½	9,874	23,046½
Bombay . . .	3,669½	12,836½	16,506½
Haidarabad . . .	303½	1,040½	1,344
Coorg . . .	140½	198½	339
Mysore . . .	—	—	—
Rajputana (1899-1900)	1,094½	1,821½	2,916½
Central India (1900-1901)	1,994	468½	2,462½
Baluchistan . . .	734½	788	1,522½
Military works . . .	1,100	1,088	2,188

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Indus, and the Irawadi, with some of their branches, are largely used for inland traffic. In Southern India, especially, canals are an important means of communication. Railways, however, are now rapidly spreading all over the Peninsula.

II. RAILWAYS.

The rate of progress in each of the last sixteen years in opening out railway communications in India will be apparent from the following figures :—

Miles open		Miles open		Miles open		Miles open	
1886 .	12,888	1890 .	16,380	1894 .	18,856	1898 .	21,995
1887 .	14,101	1891 .	17,273	1895 .	19,502	1899 .	23,475
1888 .	14,572	1892 .	17,853	1896 .	20,209	1900 .	24,707
1889 .	15,882	1893 .	18,468	1897 .	21,070	1901 .	25,373

The total length of railway open on December 31, 1901, was as follows :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by Companies	13,441½
" " the State	5,125½
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies	1,334
" " Assisted Companies	2,350½
Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies	1,584
Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency	235½
Lines owned and worked by Native States	1,229
Foreign Lines	73½
Total	25,373

The total capital expenditure on Indian Railways up to the end of 1901, including lines under construction and survey, &c., amounted to Rs. 3,43,33,97,389 allocated as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
State Railways	81,45,07,947	Foreign lines	1,76,34,352
State lines leased to Companies	1,97,00,87,374	Total open lines and lines partly open	3,40,07,89,719
Guaranteed Railways	25,09,12,401	Railways wholly under construction	1,43,43,513
Assisted Companies	17,62,52,519	Unclassified expenditure, including survey and collieries	1,82,64,157
Native States	17,13,95,126	Grand Total	3,43,33,97,389

Up to the end of 1901 the total amount of capital raised by the various

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Guaranteed Railway Companies was 22,421,819*l.*, and for State lines leased to companies 31,520,565*l.*, or a total amount of 53,942,384*l.*, as shown below.

Guaranteed Railways		State Lines Leased to Companies	
	£		£
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India	10,583,431	Bengal Central	1,000,000
Madras	11,838,388	Bengal Nagpur	7,418,025
		Bengal Nagpur extensions	2,112,075
Total	22,421,819	Indian Midland	7,993,123
		Lucknow Bareilly	147,000
		Southern Mahrattá	6,753,207
		Mysore	1,224,000
		Assam-Bengal	2,873,135
		Burma	2,000,000
		Total	31,520,565

The gross earnings on all railways during 1901 amounted to Rs. 33,65,79,847 against Rs. 31,59,65,927 during 1900. During 1901 the number of passengers carried was 194,749,567, the coaching earnings being Rs. 11,41,88,642, and the passenger mileage 7,792,718,056; while during 1900, 176,307,976 passengers were carried, the coaching earnings being Rs. 10,26,44,273, and passenger mileage 6,856,941,567 miles.

The aggregate tonnage of goods, material, and live stock carried during 1901 was 44,142,672 tons, which earned Rs. 21,27,35,892, the ton-mileage being 7,061,865. In 1900 the corresponding totals were 43,739,461 tons, with an earning of Rs. 20,40,90,792, and a ton-mileage of 6,697,936,048.

The total working expenses amounted in 1901 to Rs. 15,75,64,452, or 46·81 per cent. of the gross earnings; as compared with Rs. 15,12,91,422, or 47·88 per cent., in 1900.

The net earnings realised were Rs. 17,90,15,395 against Rs. 16,46,74,505 in 1900, giving an average return on the capital expenditure on open lines, including steamboat services and suspense account, of 5·26 per cent. against 4·99 per cent. in the previous year.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1901 there were 38,479 post-offices and boxes, against 753 in 1856.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1901, the number of letters, postcards, and money-orders which passed through the post-offices of British India was 482,291,053; of newspapers 32,091,400; of parcels 2,679,109; and of packets 28,302,751; being a total of 545,364,313. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure (in rupees) of the Post Office in each of the five fiscal years 1897 to 1901:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c.	Post Offices and Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
		Number	Rs.	Rs.
1897	449,726,298	26,900	1,78,34,740	1,70,31,110
1898	476,683,475	27,984	1,87,91,630	1,72,94,740
1899	489,214,853	29,122	1,91,40,670	1,72,54,130
1900	521,664,746	36,403	1,96,24,722	1,77,83,705
1901	545,364,313	38,479	2,03,57,340	1,83,33,214

In the fiscal year ending March 1870, the mails travelled over 50,281 miles, of which total 40,586 miles was done by boats and 'runners,' 5,460 miles by carts and on horseback, and 4,235 miles by railways. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1901, the mails travelled over 131,621 miles, of which total 100,845 miles was done by steamers, boats and 'runners,' 7,937 miles by carts and on horseback, and 22,839 miles by railways.

The following table shows the mileage of Government telegraph lines in India, and the number of messages sent, together with the charges on and receipts from all paid messages (including those sent by the Indo-European Telegraph and Persian Gulf Section) :—

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			Rs.	Rs.	
1897	148,136	48,584	1,07,15,240	94,67,590	5,077,584
1898	154,824	50,306	1,30,93,300	1,05,14,940	5,713,227
1899	160,650	51,769	1,08,08,200	1,02,69,600	5,448 600
1900	170,766	52,909	1,24,90,095	1,09,01,730	6,237,301
1901	182,179 ¹	55,055	1,34,37,240	1,17,40,305	6,449,372

¹ Including cables.

There were 1,939 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1901.

Money and Credit.

The total value of the silver and copper coined in British India from 1835-36 to 1901-1902 inclusive has been Rs. 4,14,51,21,250, including Rs. 27,15,99,931, the value of 119,695,477 British dollars, and Rs. 58,26,247 representing the value of cents and fractions thereof; the heaviest coinage in any one year being Rs. 19,47,41,666, during 1900-1901. In the five financial years from 1897-98 to 1901-1902, the value (in rupees) of the money coined at the two Indian mints (Calcutta and Bombay) was as follows :—

Year ended March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898	—	5,81,57,750 ¹	18,76,380	6,00,34,130
1899	—	5,58,72,480 ¹	4,92,150	5,63,64,630
1900	—	9,20,18,798 ¹	8,01,310	9,28,20,108
1901	—	19,41,36,972 ²	6,04,694	19,47,41,666
1902	—	11,30,63,960 ³	13,61,416	11,44,25,376

¹ Includes Rs. 4,83,00,826, Rs. 4,88,88,833, and Rs. 6,97,59,048 on account of the manufacture of British dollars in the Bombay Mint, in pursuance of the terms of an agreement made on the 14th December, 1894, between the Secretary of State for India and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The Dollars were struck for use in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements.

² Includes Rs. 8,24,525 and Rs. 2,06,63,723 on account of the manufacture of British dollars in the Calcutta and Bombay Mints respectively.

³ Includes Rs. 34,34,698 and Rs. 5,82,81,530 on account of the manufacture of British dollars in the Calcutta and Bombay mints respectively.

From 1835 to the 26th June, 1893, the standard of value was the silver rupee (containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy), which was freely coined for the public. Down to 1891-92 gold was also coined in small quantities in the form of mohurs.

In 1892-93 the gold price of silver fell below 39 pence per ounce, and the exchange value of the rupee fell below 1s. 3d. In view of the increasing embarrassment of the finances, and the inconvenience and impediments to trade, caused by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between India and England, a Committee, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor, was appointed to consider what remedial measures should be adopted.

In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, a Bill providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Governor General on June 26, 1893, and passed into law on the same day, as Act VIII. of 1893. Notifications were issued simultaneously providing (1) for the receipt of gold coin and gold bullion at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1s. 4d. per rupee; (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight at treasuries, in payment of Government dues, at the rate of fifteen rupees for a sovereign and seven and a half rupees for a half-sovereign; and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion at the rate of one Government rupee for 1s. 4d. By a Notification of the 11th September, 1897, sovereigns and half-sovereigns of current weight are also received at the Reserve Treasuries, and rupees are issued in exchange at the rate of Rs. 15 for the sovereign.

Proposals were made by the Government of India in March, 1898, for further steps for the establishment of a gold standard for India on the basis of 16d. the rupee. These proposals were referred by the Secretary of State for India to a committee in London. The committee recommended that sovereigns should be declared legal tender in India, and the Indian mints opened to the free coinage of gold. The proposals of the committee were adopted by the Government of India, who, by an Act (XXII. of 1899) passed on 15th of September, declared the sovereign legal tender.

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency. There are now eight circles of issue, each of which gives in exchange for money notes ranging from 5 rupees to 10,000 rupees in value.

In the year ending March 31, 1863, the total value of notes in circulation was 4,92,60,000 rupees. The following were the total values of notes in circulation on March 31 in each year, from 1897 to 1902:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1897 . . .	23,75,38,070	1900 . . .	28,73,72,255
1898 . . .	24,76,40,490	1901 . . .	29,86,59,000
1899 . . .	28,20,32,750	1902 . . .	31,66,12,945

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation is in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay.

The following are the statistics of the Post Office Savings banks in India for the five years (1896-97 to 1900-1901):—

—	Banks	Native Depositors (including Local Native Institutions administered by Natives)		European or Eurasian Depositors (including Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians)		Total	
		No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	No. of accounts	Balance at end of Year	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896-97	6,420	650,025	8,60,51,835	68,295	1,03,40,576	713,320	9,63,92,411
1897-98	6,290	665,735	8,22,43,475	64,652	1,06,29,503	730,387	9,28,72,978
1898-99	6,310	686,663	8,38,62,562	69,208	1,04,17,479	755,871	9,42,80,041
1899-1900	6,479	711,079	8,58,79,083	73,750	1,06,85,378	785,729	9,64,64,466
1900-01	6,636	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	816,651	10,04,32,569

¹ Details not available.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

The Pie	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ Farthing.
3 "	=	1 Pice
4 Pice, or 12 Pie	=	1 Anna
16 Annas	=	1 Rupee
15 Rupees	=	17.

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola = 180 grains) '916 fine.

The sum of 1,00,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 1,00,00,000 a 'crore,' of rupees.

The Maund of Bengal of 40 seers	=	82½ lbs. avoirdupois.
" " Bombay	=	28 lbs. nearly.
" " Madras	=	25 lbs. nearly.
" Tola	=	180 gr.
" Guez of Bengal	=	36 inches.

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme, = 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.' Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' 'Unless it be otherwise ordered, the subdivisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.' This Act, however, has never been brought into operation.

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DEPENDENT STATES.

Dependent on, or feudatory to, India, are the two border States of Balúchistán and Sikkim.

BALÚCHISTÁN.

A country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire, approximately between lat. 25° and 32° N., and between long. 61° and 70° E.; extreme length from E. to W. about 550 miles; breadth about 450; area, 132,315 square miles; population (1901), 1,049,808. Bounded on the N. by Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province, on the E. by Sindh and the Panjab, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia. The main divisions are: (1) British and administered territory in the north-eastern corner of the Province; (2) the native States of Kalát and Las Bela, the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khán of Kalát, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Halo ranges from the sea to Bela; (3) tribal areas occupied by the Marri and Bugti tribes, semi-independent, but subject to the control of the Political Agent in Thal-Chotiali.

1. *British Territory*.—British residents were appointed to the courts of the Kháns of Kalát from the beginning of the nineteenth century, and British expeditions passed through the Bolan on their way to Kandahar and Afghanistan, but up to 1876 the country was considered independent. In 1876 Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Balúchistán Agency, first entered the country; in that year the cantonment of Quetta was occupied by British troops, and in 1879 the administration of the district was taken over on behalf of the Khán of Kalát. After the Afghan war, 1878-81, the districts of Pishin, Thal, Duki, Sibi, and Shalrig were assigned to the British and in November, 1887, were formally constituted as British Balúchistán. In 1883, the districts of Quetta and Bolan were made over by the Khán to the

British on a quit-rent of 25,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively. In 1884, the Bori valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied. In 1888-89, the district of Khetran, now known as the Barkhan tahsil, was brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kakar Khurasan; in 1896 Chagai and Western Sinjerani were included in British territory; and in 1899, the Nuskhí Niabat was made over by the Khán of Kalát on an annual quit-rent of 2,000 rupees. The area of the British administered territory, exclusive of Western Sinjerani and Chagai, is 45,804 square miles, and the population, 308,246. The head of the civil administration is the Agent to the Governor-General. The area is divided into 5 administrative districts or political agencies, as follows: Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Zhob, Bolan Pass, Chagai. A Political Agent is in charge of the Southern Balúchistán Agency, which includes Las Bela and the portion of the Kachhi plain known as Nasirábád Niabat on the Khán's territory. The Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass district is also Political Agent in Kalát.

In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are: Land revenue, excise, court fees and stamps, and judicial fines, &c. In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind. This is usually one-sixth of the crop; but in the Sibi tahsil it is two-ninths, and on the lands of the Shebo and Kushdil irrigation canals, constructed by the Government, the proportion is one-third. In 1900-01, the revenue from all sources amounted to 963,000 rupees.

Regular troops are maintained at Quetta, Pishin, Chaman, Fort Sandeman, Loralai, and Gumbaz. There is also a police force, supplemented by levies recruited from the local tribes, with their own leading men as officers.

2. *The Native States of Kalát and Las Bela*.—The leading chief of Kalát is Sir Mír Máhmúd Khán, Beglar Begi, G.C.I.E., Khán of Kalát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, Mír Khudádád Khán in March, 1893.

KHÁNS OF KALÁT SINCE 1700.

Abdullá Khán.

Muhabbat Khán.

Mír Muhammad Nasir Khán I.,
1755-1795.

Mír Máhmúd Khán.

Mír Mehráb Khán, 1819-1840.

Sháh Nawáz Khán, abdicated.

Nasir Khán II., 1840-1857.

Khudádád Khán, 1857-1893.

Mír Máhmúd Khán, reigning.

The power of the Kháns of Kalát is said to have been founded towards the end of the seventeenth century by a hill chief named Kambar. His successors gradually made themselves supreme from Kalát to the Arabian Sea, and rose to the height of their power in the time of Mír Nasir Khán I., who was the first to take the title of Khán. The districts of Quetta and Mastang were granted to him by Ahmad Sháh, the Durání King of Afghánistán. Nasir Khán's grandson, Mehráb Khán, was killed in the storming of Kalát by a British force in 1839. His son, Nasir Khán II., was acknowledged by the British Government in 1841; and in 1854 a treaty was executed with him, under the terms of which he received a yearly subsidy of 50,000 rupees. Nasir Khán was succeeded by his brother, Khudádád Khán, with whom a fresh treaty was concluded in December, 1876, by which the subsidy was raised to 100,000 rupees a year. Khudádád Khán also made over the district of Quetta to be administered by British officers, at first receiving the surplus

revenue, but since 1882 an annual quit-rent of 25,000 rupees, recently increased by Rs. 9,000 so as to include Nushki. He also received 30,000 rupees per annum as compensation for his right to levy transit dues on merchandise in the Bolan Pass. In 1893, Khudádád Khán was found guilty of murdering his Minister and other subjects, and was permitted to abdicate. His son, Mír Máhmúd Khán, has succeeded him.

The Khán of Kalát is at the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but his powers cannot be precisely defined. In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs. The area of Kalát State, including Makran and Karan, is 73,025 square miles, and the estimated population, 637,127.

The Khán's revenue consists of the quit-rents already mentioned, amounting to 164,000 rupees annually, and a share of the agricultural produce taken from the inferior cultivators in his State. From this source, in a good year, he may obtain about 500,000 rupees. The Khán has an irregular force of 250 cavalry and 500 infantry with 29 guns, of which 9 are serviceable. The chief towns in the State are Kalát, Mastung, Bhág, Gandáwá, and Dádhar.

The ruling chief of Las Bela has the title of Jam. Jam Mír Khán, the grandfather of the present chief, succeeded in 1840; Jam Ali Khán, his father, succeeded in 1889; and Jam Mír Kamál Khán, the present chief, succeeded in 1896. The area of the State is 6,357 square miles; population, 56,109; revenue about 200,000 rupees; military force 200 infantry, 38 cavalry, and 5 guns; police force, 150 men.

3. *The Tribal Areas.*—These territories comprise 7,129 square miles, with a population of 38,919 chiefly Marris and Bugtis, under the agency of Thal-Chotali.

According to the census returns of 1901 which, however, do not include Makran, Kharan, and Western Sinjerani, the most numerous native race in Balúchistán is the Brahúis numbering about 300,000. They occupy the country to the east stretching through Chagai to meet the Baluchs of Western Sinjerani, and southwards to the Lásis and the Baluchs of Makrar. The Afghans number about 200,000 and are all contained within the British administered territory. The Baluchs (according to the census returns) number 80,000; they are distributed through the southern regions in the Marri and Bugti country, the Kachhi plain, the Nasirábád Niabat, and the Domki, Umráni, and Káheri country. The Lásis, about 40,000, are confined to Las Bela, the term Lási being of modern invention. The Khetráns inhabit the Barkhan tahsil. The other inhabitants are either scattered, as the Chuttás and Saiads, or of subject races and occupational groups such as the Jat cultivators of the Kachhi plain, the Dehwar cultivators of uplands, the Darzádahs and Naqibs of Makran, and the Ghulams who are slaves and freed men. There are also indigenous Hindus living under the protection of the tribes and carrying on the trade of the country.

The religion of the native population is either Mussulman or Hindu. Exclusive of Makran, Kharán and Western Sinjerani, the Mussulmans in 1901 numbered 765,368; Hindus, 38,158; Christians, 4,026; Sikhs, 2,972; others, 222. The Mussulmans are, in general, of the Suni sect. There is little done in Baluchistan for education. The Government school in Quetta was established in 1882. In 1901 there were altogether 18 schools, including 3 for girls; of 901 pupils, 168 were girls. More than half the pupils were Hindus, sons of men from Sindh and the Panjab in trade or in Government service.

The country consists largely of barren mountains, deserts and stony plains; its climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the rain-

fall is uncertain and scanty. Here and there the mountains are tree-clad, and cultivation is carried on wherever water is found. The agricultural products are wheat, barley millet, lucerne, poppy, rice, maize, and potatoes; while grapes, peaches, apples, and melons are grown in abundance. Among wild animals is the sheep, and the chief domestic animals are the camel, horses, oxen and cows, and donkeys.

Little is yet known of the mineralogy of the country. Iron and lead are found near Nal; coal is worked at Khost on the Sindh-Pishin railway, and in the Sur hills near Quetta. Asbestos and chromite have been found in Zhob. There are oil-springs near Babar Kach in Thal-Chotiali. Salt is manufactured in Pishin, in the Zhob district and in the Kalát States. Local manufactures are unimportant. A few matchlocks and other weapons are made, and various kinds of ironwork for agricultural purposes. The nomad tribes make felts, rough blankets, and rugs. Brahúi women are famous for their needle-work. Leather-work and pottery are manufactured in Kachhi. There is a brewery at Quetta, and there are mills for grinding flour, for pressing chaff, and for manufacturing patent coal-fuel.

The chief exports are wool, hides, madder, dried fruit, bdellium, tobacco, and dates. The following table shows, as nearly as can be estimated, the imports and exports of British India from and to Balúchistán for the past three years. The trade over the Sind-Pishin Railway, including trade with Persia by the Nushki-Seistan Caravan trade route, is excluded :—

	Imports			Exports		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Las Bela . .	64,044	46,335	64,332	16,136	20,573	18,091
Kalát . .	76,708	68,962	70,725	49,294	45,520	38,990

The chief articles of import into India were wheat, and wool. The chief exports from India to Balúchistán were piece goods. The imports into Balúchistán through Nushki in 1900-01 amounted to the value of 748,021 rupees, and the exports from Balúchistán to 786,431 rupees.

Good roads connect the more important centres in the directly administered places. There are 545 miles of metalled roads and 1,473 of unmetalled roads and paths. The road *via* Nushki to Persia has opened a new trade route.

The North-Western railway enters Balúchistán near Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain to Sibi where it bifurcates, one branch going by Harnai and the other by Quetta, and reuniting at Bostan whence the line runs to Chaman. The project for its continuation to Nushki as a light railway has been submitted to and accepted by the Government of India, the new line of 82½ miles to cost 7,000,000 rupees.

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalat and through Nushki to Seistan in Persia.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalat and Nushki.

Agent to Governor-General in Balúchistán.—The Hon. Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.

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SIKKIM.

An Indian feudatory State in the Himálayas, bounded on the N. by Tibet proper, on the E. by the Tibetan district of Chumbí, on the S. by the British district of Darjiling, and on the W. by Nepál. Extreme length from N. to S., 70 miles; extreme breadth, 50 miles.

In March 1889 a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China. The treaty (ratified by Queen Victoria on August 17, 1890) also declares that the British Government has direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of Sikkim. A British officer has been appointed to advise the Mahárájá and his council, and to re-organise the administration. The Mahárájá, after having declined to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Indian government, was compelled to live for some time under surveillance in British India, and in 1895 was allowed to return to Sikkim. The members of the council carry on the administration, with the assistance of the Political Agent.

Estimated area, 2,818 square miles. Population, according to a census taken in 1901, 59,014. The people are known to their Gúrkha neighbours as Lepchas, but call themselves Rong. Principal towns, Tumlong and Gamtak. The religion is Lamaism.

The revenues of the Mahárájá were formerly said to amount to Rx. 84 yearly over and above his subsidy. Since British intervention, there has been a considerable improvement, due chiefly to the increased assessment in tracts where surveys have been made. In the year 1893-94, the revenue of the State increased to Rx. 7,600; the expenditure to Rx. 6,026. The land revenue, amounting to Rx. 3,658, is assessed and collected by twelve Kázis and other subordinate officials. The Kázis exercise a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction within their districts; important cases being referred to the council. The lamas pay no dues to the State.

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, millet, oranges, tea, and two or three kinds of cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State; cotton is grown from American seed distributed by the British political officer. There are valuable forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste. A few copper mines are worked. The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim. The following table gives the value of imports into Bengal from, and exports from Bengal to Sikkim, according to Indian returns:—

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imports. .	49,404	56,864	56,962	42,158	50,640
Exports. .	36,406	42,971	38,699	25,555	81,970

The chief imports were cotton piece goods, tobacco, and rice; the chief exports food grains and vegetables. Between Tibet and Sikkim in 1900-1901 the value of the trade was: Imports from Tibet, 74,417 Rx.; exports to Tibet, 73,212 Rx.

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Also attached to British India are the following island groups :

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

The Andaman Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, 590 miles from the mouth of the Hugli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland, and about 340 from the northern extremity of Sumatra. Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman. Round the great islands are some 200 islets, the two principal groups of which are known as the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. Great Andaman is about 156 miles long and; at the widest, 20 miles broad, the area of the whole group being about 2,000 square miles. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *padak* or Andaman redwood (*pterocarpus indicus*). The islands are hilly, the highest point, Saddle Peak, being 2,400 feet, and the best known, Mount Harriet, 1,193 feet in height. The islands are deeply indented, and possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably, Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Stewart Sound, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade. The scenery is everywhere strikingly beautiful and varied. The aborigines, 1,882 (1,036 males and 846 females) in 1901, live in small groups over the islands; they are savages of a low Negrito type, but they are not, and never have been, cannibals. The total population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1901 was returned at 24,499. The Andaman Islands contained 1,882 Andamanese. The climate is tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive, but cyclonic storms are rare. The great commercial value of the Andamans lies in the forests. In 1901 the forest sales, the result of convict labour, amounted to nearly 277,886 rupees. Tea, the cocoanut, Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), and Bahamas aloe (*Agave sisalana*) are successfully cultivated. In 1901 there were 12,894 head of cattle in the island. The best storm-warnings procurable in the Bay of Bengal would be obtained from the Andamans if telegraphic communication were extended to the group. A postal steamer connects Port Blair with Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras. The islands are used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts. The penal system of Port Blair is unique, its aim being to educate the convict so that, on his release, he may become a respectable citizen. The settlement possesses about 25,000 acres of cleared land and 156 square miles of reserved forest, all worked by convict labour. There were in 1901, 11,465 convicts (including 704 women) in the place, of whom some 2,200 were on ticket-of-leave in the settlement supporting themselves. Of the women, about half are on ticket-of-leave, and married to convicts. The Andaman Islands are a Chief-Commissionership

under the Government of India, and the Chief Commissioner is Superintendent of the Penal Settlement. The population of Port Blair in 1901 was 16,106.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The Nicobar Islands are situated to the South of the Andamans, 91 miles from Pulo Brasse off Achin Head in Sumatra, and 75 miles from Little Andaman. The group consists of nineteen islands, seven uninhabited; gross area, 435 square miles. The Islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nancowry, and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nancowry, known as Nancowry Harbour. The Nicobarese inhabitants, numbering 6,310 (3,336 males and 2,974 females) in 1901, are a variety of the Malay race and speak a form of the general Malay language. This people have a long history and are known to have eagerly pursued the cocoanut trade for at least 1,500 years. They still speak the trade languages fairly, English and Hindustani being understood in most villages. They were formerly much dreaded pirates and wreckers, but have been quite peaceable since the occupation of Nancowry Harbour in 1872. The cocoanut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 5 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The climate is tropical and unhealthy for Europeans. Government agents, natives of India, are maintained on Car Nicobar and in Nancowry Harbour. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

Annual Administration Reports by the Chief Commissioner. Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Home Department) Nos. XXV. and LXXVII.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1891), 14,440, all Muhammadans. The staple product is the fibre known as coir.

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN.

LABUAN.

Governor.—Edward Woodford Birch, C.M.G.

Crown colony, placed, in 1890, under the government of the British North Borneo Company.

An island about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo, in the Malayan Archipelago. Area, 30½ square miles. Population (1901), 8,411 estimated, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders; and about 80 Europeans. Capital, Victoria, 1,500 inhabitants.

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1902
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹ . . .	5,570	5,311	5,276	5,555	4,625
Expenditure ¹ . . .	4,912	6,962	6,174	6,380	6,368
Exports ² . . .	65,365	79,761	74,698	103,527	109,300
Imports . . .	88,483	92,883	112,218	175,332	183,600
Tonnage, entered and cleared . . .	325,180	448,640	348,219	310,352	365,524

¹ Dollar at 2s.² Exclusive of those in native vessels.

Sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, wax, &c., are imported from Borneo and other islands and exported to Singapore. Coal is also exported. The island has little trade directly with Great Britain. In 1901 the imports into the United Kingdom therefrom amounted to 64%, and the exports from the United Kingdom thereto, to 11,977%.

Chief sources of revenue: Retail licences, also customs on spirits, wines, tobacco, &c. There is no public debt. Cables have been laid down between Hong Kong and Singapore, and one connecting the mainland. There is a telegraph line to Sandakan.

Reference: Colonial Report. Annual. London. (See also BRITISH BORNEO.)

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

THE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 115. The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements by letters patent dated February 1, 1886, and Christmas Island by letters patent dated January 8, 1889. Christmas Island was annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the general officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and the Colonial Engineer. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of nine official and seven unofficial members, five nominated by the Crown and two nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang, but confirmed by the crown.

Governor.—Sir F. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.

The governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, and *High Commissioner* and *Consul General* for Borneo.

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers, and partly appointed by the Governor.

Area and Population.

Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it, which form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern extremity or entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait from two to ten miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian, the whole containing an area of 270 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a small strip of the opposite mainland, has been acquired as British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter—and consists of a strip of territory about forty-two miles in length, and from eight to twenty-four and a half miles in breadth.

The following figures give the numbers in the several Settlements, inclusive of the military, at the census, 1901, and the general results of the census of 1891. Under Penang are included Province Wellesley and the Dindings :—

	Singapore		Penang		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans }	2,619	1,205	709	451	54	20	3,382	1,676
Eurasians . .	2,015	2,015	929	1,016	754	844	3,698	3,965
Asiatics . . .	166,241	54,870	155,169	89,938	50,661	43,154	373,071	187,457
Totals (1901)	170,875	57,680	156,807	91,400	51,469	44,018	379,151	193,098
Totals (1891)	228,555	184,554	248,207	235,618	95,487	92,170	572,249	512,342

In 1901 there were in the Settlements 215,058 Malays, 281,933 Chinese and 57,150 natives of India.

The births and deaths in 1901 were as follows :—

—	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Total
Births .	4,462	2,493	127	3,706	3,780	14,568
Deaths .	10,696	5,260	112	3,543	3,265	22,876

In 1901, 178,778 Chinese immigrants landed in the colony, as against 200,947 in 1900. The total number of Indian immigrants in 1901 was 25,357, against 35,351 in 1900, and 18,473 in 1890. Of the total 2,785 were under indenture. The number returned to India in 1901 was 15,434 adults and 770 minors.

Instruction.

Instruction, which is not yet compulsory in the colony, is partly supported by the Government.

The number of schools and pupils was as follows in 1901 :—

—	Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools	4	772	718
Grant-in-aid English schools	32	6,936	6,095
Government vernacular boys' & girls' schools .	174	7,813	5,975
Grant-in-aid vernacular boys' schools . . .	4	113	86
Total	214	15,634	12,874

There is a training college for Malay teachers in Malacca.

Justice and Crime.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, and which holds civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once or twice a quarter at Malacca.

There are, besides, police and marine magistrates' courts. The total convictions before the Superior Courts in 1901 was 640; before the other courts 51,802. The police force numbered 1,987 of all ranks in 1901, of whom 66 were Europeans. The number of criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1901 was 3,832.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony for each of the last five years were as follows :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1897	4,320,207	4,429,693
1898	5,071,282	4,587,372
1899	5,200,025	5,061,013
1900	5,386,557	6,080,744
1901	7,041,686	7,315,001

The estimated revenue for 1902 was 7,054,514 dollars. The leading items of revenue in 1901 were—stamps, 480,787 dollars; licences, 4,809,551 dollars; land revenue, 300,017 dollars; port and harbour dues, 220,478 dollars; postage, 248,250 dollars; and of expenditure—salaries, 2,062,239 dollars; public works, 2,046,027 dollars; education, 131,645 dollars; police, 159,005 dollars; marine department, 90,888 dollars; transport, 9,985 dollars; military expenditure, 1,283,109 dollars.

The revenue in 1901 was derived as follows :—Singapore, 4,327,587 dollars; Penang, 2,221,914 dollars; Malacca, 492,185 dollars.

The total assets of the colony, January 1, 1902, amounted to 12,199,719 dollars, and liabilities 10,385,425 dollars.

Defence, Production, and Industry.

The new harbour of Singapore, comprising the coal stores, wharves, and docks, is defended by several forts armed with armour-piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine mines. The initial cost of the forts amounted to nearly 100,000*l.*, and was defrayed out of the revenues of the colony, the Imperial Government supplying the guns and ammunition only. The garrison comprises 2 companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 1 of Asiatic Artillery, half a company of Royal Engineers, and a company of Malay submarine miners. There are 2 battalions of Madras Infantry in garrison, 1 of which is to be replaced by a European battalion.

The volunteer forces of the colony have lately been largely increased. They consist of a battery of artillery, a company of engineers, and 4 companies of rifle volunteers, with a cadet company in Singapore, the total strength being 600 officers and men. The artillery, engineers, and 2 companies of rifles are composed of Europeans, the remaining 2 companies and the cadet company being Eurasians and Straits-born Chinese. Penang has 2 companies of rifle volunteers (150 strong), and Malacca 1 company (50 strong), and a cadet company of the same arms.

Articles produced in the Straits territory are pepper in Province Wellesley; tapioca and rice in Malacca and Province Wellesley; sugar in Province Wellesley.

Commerce.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports and exports, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is to a large extent a transit trade. The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta percha, india-rubber, gambier, gum, copra, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports (exclusive of inter-Settlement trade, but inclusive of treasure) for five years :—

Years	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	From U.K.	From Colonies	From Elsewhere	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies	To Elsewhere	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1897	28,476,443	67,108,079	124,415,354	219,999,876	25,926,224	28,800,000	136,630,581	191,356,882
1898	31,904,164	84,570,258	131,636,125	248,110,547	28,385,023	33,580,296	160,342,705	212,308,029
1899	29,389,082	93,768,612	160,781,768	283,939,452	47,015,148	31,368,794	160,670,785	239,054,727
1900	32,890,847	99,063,660	182,135,363	314,089,860	60,402,056	33,778,914	168,436,375	262,617,345
1901	32,521,851	92,965,297	181,893,943	310,381,094	54,227,488	36,026,966	176,298,816	266,553,270

These exports do not include coal supplied to ships' bunkers, ships' stores, telegraph cables, &c., materials for building and repairing vessels, nor opium sent to Johor for consumption there.

The tables of the values of the imports into, and exports from, the three Settlements during two years (inclusive of inter-colonial trade and treasure) give the following results :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Singapore	251,709,000	254,128,315	205,534,527	213,108,826
Penang	71,220,412	63,716,747	66,133,165	62,636,448
Malacca	2,322,036	2,675,147	2,787,128	3,008,531

The following table shows the value of the most important imports and exports of the Straits Settlements in 1901, exclusive of inter-settlement trade :—

	Imports		Exports
	Dollars		Dollars
Rice	31,436,000	Tin	60,231,000
Cotton Piece Goods	14,824,000	Spices	14,762,000
Opium	14,617,000	Gambier	7,251,000
Fish	7,367,000	Gums	19,281,000
Coal	7,677,000	Tapioca and Sago	6,716,000
Tobacco	4,093,000	Rattans	6,611,000
Petroleum	4,286,000	Copra	4,531,000

Among the leading imports are cotton goods, opium, rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, hardware, copper, copra, gambier, pepper, gum, rattans, sago, cigars, tin, coal, tapioca ; most of these, however, being largely re-exported.

The values are determined by the market prices at the time, and declarations are made both as to quantity and value by importers and exporters. Imports are credited to the country of the first port of shipment, and exports to the country where the final port of destination is, as far as can be ascertained ; thus, *e.g.*, Switzerland is never inserted in the returns. The information is supplied by traders on declaration forms. There may be said to be three classes of trade—*passing, transit, actual* ; passing trade being goods in vessels merely passing through Singapore for China, &c. ; transit trade, goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re-shipment. These two classes of trade are not included in the import and export statistics. Actual trade may be defined as goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whither they are said to be exported. The trade is a transit trade in the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture. Exchange fluctuations affect the value of the statistical results. In times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries is enhanced, and the same probably holds good, to a less extent, in the case of produce exported.

The following table shows, according to the Board of Trade Returns, the value of the trade between the Straits Settlements and Great Britain for five years. The imports, however, include produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places, transhipped at Singapore which is thus entered as the place of export :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U. K. from the Straits.	£ 3,643,224	£ 3,941,909	£ 5,867,847	£ 7,025,999	£ 6,112,304
Exports of British produce to the Straits	2,496,895	2,773,312	2,612,381	3,150,139	3,203,511

The principal imports into the United Kingdom are (1901) tin, 3,163,767*l.*; spices, 325,385*l.*; cutch and gambier, 302,154*l.*; gutta percha, 1,107,964*l.*; caoutchouc, 51,732*l.*; raw hides, 95,758*l.*; leather, 41,787*l.*; sago and sago flour, 190,168*l.*; preserved fruit, 226,142*l.*; the principal exports from the United Kingdom, cottons, 1,352,466*l.*; iron, 453,551*l.*; machinery, 159,860*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of vessels entered at the ports of the colony during 1901, exclusive of native craft, was 8,901, with a tonnage of 8,146,221 tons. The number of native craft was 16,823, with a tonnage of 738,107 tons. The number of vessels cleared at the ports of the colony was 8,882, with a tonnage of 8,143,483 tons, and the total number of native craft was 16,312, with a tonnage of 732,499 tons.

Communications.

A railway is being constructed to connect the town of Singapore with Kranji on the Johore Straits. The Perak State Railway has been extended from Parit Buntar in Krian, to Kwala Prai in Province Wellesley, from whence communication with Penang is kept up by means of steam ferries. 23 miles of this line are already open for traffic. In Penang there are over 4 miles of tramway open. The motive power is steam, but the introduction of electric traction is contemplated.

In 1899, 3,845,788 letters and articles of all kinds were received at the Post Office, and 4,223,000 despatched.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are three banks with establishments in the colony. The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1901, was 487,099 dollars.

By an Order of the Queen in Council dated February 2, 1895, the silver Mexican dollar, weighing 417·74 grains (or 27·070 grammes), ·9027 fine, is the standard coin. The British dollar, the Hong Kong dollar, each weighing 416 grains (or 26·957 grammes), ·900 fine, are also legal tender, the least currency weight being in each case 411 grains (or 26·633 grammes). Subsidiary silver coins are 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, which are legal tender for sums not exceeding two dollars; copper coins are cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents, legal tender for any sum not exceeding one dollar.

The measures of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are :—

1 Kati	= 16 Tahil	= 1½ lb. avoirdupois.
1 Picul	= 100 Kati	= 133½ lbs. ,,
1 Koyan	= 40 Picul	= 5,333½ ,, ,,

The kati of 1½ lb. is known as the Chinese kati. Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9·984 grains. This gives 142·628 lbs. as the weight of the picul, and 5,705·143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Federated Malay States of Perak, Sélángor, Negri, Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection.

Resident-General for the Federated Malay States.—William Hood Treacher, C.M.G., appointed, 1901.

In Perak, Sélángor, and Sungei Ujong, which State was, in 1895, amalgamated with the Federal State of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty is to aid the native rulers by advice, and to exercise executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native authorities and the principal British officials. The Residents are under the Resident General and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States.

In 1888 the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca were consolidated. These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan. In January, 1895, Sungei Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungei Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated. The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan (*i.e.* Nine States) comprises the states of Sungei Ujong, Sri Menanti, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and Tampin. In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula. Pahang is situate on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore. In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Sélángor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Resident General is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation.

The areas of these States, in square miles, are :—Perak, 10,000; Sélángor, 3,500; Negri Sembilan, 3,000; Pahang, 10,000; total, 26,500. Perak, by recent agreement with Siam, is extended by 1,000 or 1,500 square miles, but the frontier has not yet been delimited.

A census of the States was taken in 1901, with the following results: Perak, 329,665 (239,556 males and 90,109 females); Sélángor, 168,789 (136,823 males and 31,966 females); Negri Sembilan, 96,028 (64,565 males and 31,463 females); Pahang, 84,113¹ (46,746 males and 35,970 females); total, 678,595. The population contained 312,486 Malays, 299,739 Chinese, 58,211 natives of India, 1,422 Europeans and Americans, and 1,522 Eurasians. The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese immigrants. The largest town in the States is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with 77,234 inhabitants.

The full strength of the Malay States Guides is 11 European officers and 692 Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The total police force comprises over 2,146 men, including 40 European officers and inspectors.

In addition to numerous Government vernacular schools in the Federated

¹ Including 1,897 Sakais enumerated without details as to sex.

Malay States, English schools, both for boys and girls, are maintained in Perak, Sēlangor, and Negri Sembilan. In 1901 there were 209 vernacular and State-aided schools, with 9,170 scholars.

The law in force in each State of the Federation is contained in local enactments passed by the State Councils. Most of the Regulations and Orders in Council passed previous to the Federation in 1896 have now been repealed. There is a Judicial Commissioner for all the States. In addition there are a number of magistrates, graded according to their seniority and standing: (1) Court of the Senior Magistrates; (2) Courts of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd class, and Native Courts for deciding petty cases. The police force numbered 2,146 in 1901, of whom 40 were Europeans. The number of criminals in the prisons of the States on December 31, 1901, was 1,261.

The revenue and expenditure of the States were as follows for 1901:—

—		Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Perak		8,532,594	8,882,579
Sēlangor		6,544,796	6,060,780
Negri Sembilan		1,669,353	1,632,958
Pahang		794,764	696,842
Total		17,541,507	17,273,158

Estimated revenue in 1902 was 16,301,962 dollars. Leading items of revenue in 1901 were—land revenue, 626,114 dollars; railway receipts, 2,377,040 dollars; post and telegraphs, 202,121 dollars; tin duty, 6,968,183 dollars; licences, 3,059,467 dollars; and of expenditure—personal emoluments, 2,382,606 dollars; railways, 6,367,721 dollars; public works, 3,387,850 dollars.

Debt of Pahang, 3,391,003 dollars. In 1899 a loan to the Malay States of 500,000*l.* from the British Government for railways was authorised; but the sanctioned loan was not required, the railway construction works being provided out of current revenue.

Liberian coffee is cultivated in Perak, Sēlangor, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Johor. Coffee, pepper, sugar and rice are exported from Perak; gambier and pepper are grown in Negri Sembilan, Sēlangor, and Johor; tapioca in Sungei Ujong, and Negri Sembilan. The forests produce excellent timbers, besides gutta percha, rubber oils, resins, canes, and a great variety of fruit. The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast. In 1901 the tin export from Perak amounted to 22,921 tons, from Sēlangor 11,612 tons, from Negri Sembilan 3,407 tons, and from Pahang, 1,961 tons. Gold is found in and exported from Pahang, Negri Sembilan, and Perak. In 1901, 23,948 ounces of gold was exported from Pahang. In Perak, besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, manganese, plumbago, silver, and zinc.

The trade of the Native States (including inter-State trade) was as follows in 1901:—

	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports.	16,219,191	17,845,835	4,496,670	962,906	39,524,603
Exports.	28,264,584	24,520,625	7,665,369	2,656,599	63,107,177

There are in the 4 States 2,285 miles of cart road. The total length of railways open at the end of 1901 was, in Perak, 147 miles; in Selangor, 97½ miles; in Negri Sembilan, 24½ miles (private company); total, 269 miles. The lines connect the principal mining centres with the sea and river ports. About 66½ miles of line is under construction. In the 4 States are 1,422 miles of telegraph wire under the Post Office department, the postal receipts in 1901 being to the amount of 202,121 dollars. The current money consists of Mexican and British dollars with subsidiary silver and copper coins. Currency notes and bank notes also circulate.

The State of Johor (area 9,000 square miles, estimated population 200,000), at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, is, in its foreign relations, controlled by Great Britain, in virtue of a treaty of 1885. The Sultan is H.H. Ibrahim, under whom the country is administered by district headmen. The revenue is chiefly from import and export duties. Imports are opium, spirits, tobacco, rice, hardware, Manchester goods, &c. Exports are gambier, pepper, sago, tea, coffee, gutta percha, &c. The population is chiefly Malay and Chinese. Chief Town, Johore Bahru, 15 miles N. of Singapore.

Cocos or Keeling Islands, group of about 20 small coral islands, about 700 miles S.W. of Sumatra, and 1,200 miles S.W. of Singapore. The islands were formally annexed to England in 1857, and placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent in 1886. An official from Singapore annually pays a visit of inspection. Population (1902), 698, of whom 15 were European, 550 Cocos islanders, 76 Bantamese, 53 Chinese, and 4 Malays. There are facilities for education but, in 1901, the school was attended by only 4 boys, though the population between 5 and 15 years of age comprised 68 boys and 77 girls. Coco-nut trees flourish on the islands, about 7,000,000 nuts being gathered annually. The yearly export of copra is about 780 tons. The pests of the islands are rats and beetles which destroy the trees. Occasionally there are severe cyclones. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has a permanent staff in the islands. There is no coin current among the natives but only sheep-skin notes worth five-sixths of a Dutch guilder (20d.) amounting in 1902 to 702 Cocos guilders.

Christmas Island is 200 miles S.W. of Java, and 700 miles E. of Keeling Islands. It is 9 miles long and about the same wide. It was added to the colony by Letters Patent in January 1889, and was formally annexed to the settlement of Singapore in 1900. The island has considerable importance owing to the working of the enormous phosphate deposits, lump and granulat, which it contains. In October, 1900, the resident population numbered 558, all of whom, with one exception, had come to the island since April, 1899. All the inhabitants were employed, directly or indirectly, by the Phosphate Company, 551 being Chinese, Malays, Sikhs, &c., 3 Eurasian, and 4 European. Of the whole number only 3 were women. In 1900 about 37,000 tons of phosphate were shipped; for 1901 the estimated shipments amounted to 200,000 tons.

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WEI-HAI-WEI.

Wei-Hai-Wei, in the Chinese province of Shantung, and the adjacent waters was by a Convention with the Chinese Government, dated July 1, 1898, leased to Great Britain for so long a period as Russia shall remain in possession of Port Arthur. The territory leased comprises, besides the port and bay, the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the bay, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The boundary has been demarcated and regulations settled for the management of frontier affairs. The area of about 285 square miles, including the island of Liu Kung, contains about 123,750 inhabitants. The native city of Wei-hai-wei is a walled town with about 2,000 inhabitants. Within the limits of the territory Great Britain has sole jurisdiction, except that within the walled city Chinese officials may exercise such jurisdiction as is not inconsistent with the defence of the territory. In addition within a zone extending east from the meridian $121^{\circ} 40'$ east of Greenwich, and comprising an area of 1,505 square miles, Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications or take any measures necessary for the defence of the territory, and to acquire sites necessary for water supply, communications and hospitals. There Chinese administration is not to be interfered with, but only Chinese or British troops shall be allowed. Chinese war vessels retain the right to use the waters, and within the territory such lands as may be required by Great Britain for public purposes shall be bought at a fair price.

Under an Order in Council of July 24, 1901, the territory is administered by a Commissioner. Legislation is by Ordinances. There is a High Court for both civil and criminal cases, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and provision is made for courts of district magistrates. In the numerous villages the headmen administer justice in accordance with Chinese laws and customs. A European school has been established.

Revenue is derived from (1) the land tax ; (2) junk registrations, wharfage dues, wine and opium monopolies ; (3) fines and miscellaneous sources. In 1900 the revenue amounted to 4,077 dollars (land tax, 1,824 dollars). The grant in aid for 1901-2 amounted to 11,250% ; for 1902-03, to 12,000%. The total expenditure of Great Britain on the settlement up to February, 1902, amounted to about 269,000%.

The station is not to be fortified, but to be used as a flying naval base and as a dépôt, drill ground and sanatorium for the China squadron. The admiralty propose to build a naval hospital on the island of Liu Kung.

The leased territory, consisting of rocky hill ranges with valleys and torrential river-beds, is over-populated, and thousands emigrate annually to Manchuria and Korea. Cereals and vegetables are grown, and a considerable quantity of raw silk is produced. The inhabitants who are not farmers are mostly fishermen. Some rope and line making, boat building, and stone-cutting are carried on. The territory contains gold, and is said to contain also silver, tin, lead, and iron. The trade is carried on by junks, timber, fuel, maize being imported from Manchuria ; paper, earthenware, sugar and tobacco from southern China ; and foreign piece-goods, yarn, oil, matches and sugar from Chifu. Salt fish are exported.

Good roads have been made round the coasts. The port is a free port ; in summer it is visited by coasting steamers, and, all the year round, it is in communication with Chifu by a small steamer which carries mails and passengers.

British Commissioner.—J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G.

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AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

ASCENSION is a small island of volcanic origin, of 35 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and is used as a coaling, victualling, and store dépôt for Her Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa station. It has recently been strongly fortified and the discipline of a man-of-war is maintained in the island. There is an excellent sanitarium up Green Mountain (2,820 ft.) for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast. There are 16 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison. The population, which consists entirely of officers, seamen and marines, with their wives and families, and about 177 Kroomen, numbers in all about 430. Garrison station, Georgetown, on northeast coast.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand. In 1900 nearly 200 were taken, from 308 to 728 lbs. in weight; they are stored in ponds, and eventually killed and distributed among the people, a few being sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Rabbits, wild goats, partridges, pheasants and guinea-fowl are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of myriads of sea-birds. Exports from the United Kingdom to the island in 1900, 8,880l. fifteen stores. The island is included in the Postal Union, and is connected with England and with the Cape of Good Hope by telegraph.

Captain in Charge, Captain R. K. MacAlpine, R.N.

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BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval on the north-east of the Cape Colony. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles. The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The country is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged.

Basutoland was annexed to the Cape in August 1871; but it was placed directly under the authority of the Crown from March 13, 1884. The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into seven districts, namely: Maseru, Leribe, Moshale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and 'Qacha's Nek.' Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family.

According to the census taken in 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,824 natives; population in 1901 estimated at 263,500 natives; Europeans, 647. As European settlement is prohibited, the white

population will remain more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work. Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts. Stock, &c. (1891): 81,194 horses, cattle 320,934, ploughs 10,434, waggons 808.

There are 197 schools (mostly missionary), with 13,021 pupils; grant in aid, 5,212*l*. There are four small Government schools and some industrial schools.

The police force numbers 20 white officers and constables and 240 native. Total convictions (1901-1902), 861. Prisoners in gaol (June 30, 1902), 82.

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries.

The total exports in 1901-1902 amounted to 166,894*l*. The exports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, wool, and horses. The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony, and on July 1, 1891, Basutoland was admitted into Customs Union with these States.

The currency is exclusively British. The revenue arises from the Post Office, native hut tax (at the rate of 20 shillings per annum), the sale of licences, and customs rebate from neighbouring territories.

—	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue.	45,867	46,555	46,847	69,769	74,891	104,284
Expenditure	45,768	44,797	46,417	59,492	55,486	64,809

There is no public debt.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer. The roads in the country are now in fair condition for any kind of transport. The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony. There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony.

Resident Commissioner.—H. C. Sloley.

Government Secretary.—Lewis Wroughton.

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the boundaries of the South African Republic and Matabeleland on the east to the confines of German South-West Africa (*q.v.*). The total area is about 213,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 200,000. The most important tribes within the territory are the Bamangwato, under the chief Khama, whose capital is the town of Palachwe (population 25,000) in the Choping Hills; the Bakhatla under Lenchwe; the Bakwena under Sebele; the Bangwaketse under Bathoen; and the Bamaliti under Ikaneng. In November, 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony to Cape Colony, new arrangements were made for the administration of the protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking. The boundaries of the three tribes affected by these agreements were fixed anew, and the mode of administration of the protectorate was settled. Each of the chiefs, Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen, rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner with assistants, acting under the High Commissioner. The natives pay a hut tax, collected, for the present at least, by the chiefs. No licences for the sale of spirits are granted or renewed. There is a force of mounted police for the maintenance of order. Outside the boundaries laid down, the chiefs, under certain regulations, continue to have the hunting rights they formerly possessed.

The natives in the territory are peaceable, cattle-rearing and agriculture being the chief industries. In 1897 the mounted police numbered 127 men, including 12 officers. The native police numbered 60. For the year 1896-97 the revenue amounted to 47,511*l.*, the amount from customs being 8,693*l.*; the expenditure reached 88,448*l.*, the cost of the police being 40,102*l.*, while 24,152*l.* was expended for native relief, and 4,707*l.* for extra police and for burning or burying the carcasses of cattle which had died of rinderpest. The Protectorate is within the South African Customs Union.

The telegraph line from the Cape to Mafeking has been extended to Fort Salisbury in Mashonaland, and the railway is now open for traffic to Buluwayo.

Resident Commissioner.—R. C. Williams, C.M.G.

Annual Report on the Protectorate. London.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

For many years the form of government in the Colony depended on the terms of the Royal Letters Patent and Instructions to governors. Letters Patent issued in 1850 to Governor Sir Henry Smith, declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. Both Chambers were to be elected and constituted in manner to be prescribed in an Ordinance which the Governor was authorised to frame and enact with the advice of the then existing Legislative Council, but such Ordinance was not to become effective till confirmed by the Queen in Council. A Constitution Ordinance was accordingly enacted locally, April 3, 1852; it was revised, modified, and then ratified, and finally enacted by Order in Council of March 11, 1853, and ordered to take effect on July 1 ensuing. This Order in Council provided that nothing it contained should prevent the Parliament of the Colony from making Acts (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council either to disallow or assent to such Acts) in amendment of the said Ordinance. This power of amending the Constitution has been exercised from time to time as the bounds of the Colony have been extended. In 1865 various changes were made, and, in 1872, an Act was passed providing for the system of executive administration known as Responsible Government. The Constitution formed under these various Acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 23 members elected for seven years, presided over ex officio by the Chief Justice; and a House of Assembly of 95 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The colony is divided into seven electorate provinces each electing 3 members to the Legislative Council, there being an additional one for Griqualand West, and one for British Bechuanaland. By a law passed in 1882, speeches may be made both in English and in Dutch in the Cape Parliament. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are now qualified by occupation of house property

of the value of 75*l.*, or receipt of a salary of 50*l.* Electors, to be registered, must be able to sign their names and state in writing their occupations and addresses. The number of registered electors in 1899 was 119,748, under the registration provisions of Act No. 9 of 1892, which provides, *inter alia*, for elections by ballot after July 1, 1894. All members of Parliament are entitled to one guinea a day for their services, and those residing more than 15 miles from Cape Town to an additional 15*s.* a day for a period not exceeding 90 days.

High Commissioner for British South Africa.—Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cape Colony.—Hon. Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a Ministry constituted as follows:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Sprigg, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Sir Pieter Faure, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—Hon. T. L. Graham, K.C., M.L.C.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. A. Douglas, M.L.A.

Secretary for Agriculture.—Hon. J. Frost, C.M.G., M.L.A.

Each of the Ministers receives a salary of 1,500*l.* a year, and the Prime Minister an additional allowance of 250*l.* a year.

The Colony is divided into 77 divisions, and its dependencies into 30 districts. In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is also generally Resident Magistrate. There is for each of the divisions, except 3, a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the registered Parliamentary voters. These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons; return 3 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties. There are 80 magisterial districts and 77 fiscal divisions in the Colony proper. There are 100 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 78 Village Management Boards.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652. When it was taken by the English, in 1796, the colony had extended east to the Great Fish River. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. In August, 1814, this colony and the Netherlands colonies in South America were formally ceded to Great Britain, the sum of 6,000,000*l.* being paid by the British to the Netherlands Govern-

ment. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of adjoining districts.

At the census of 1875 the colony, as then constituted, had an area of 191,416 square miles and a population of 720,984 (236,783 Europeans). According to the report of the census of April 5, 1891, the population on the same area is 956,485 (336,938 Europeans), showing an increase of 32·66 per cent. during the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·04 per cent. of the whole population, and an increase in the European population of 42·30 per cent. in the 16 years, or an annual increase of 2·64 per cent. No census was taken in 1901. The estimated population in December, 1901, was 2,433,000.

The following table gives the area and population of the colony and dependencies according to the census of 1891 :—

—	Area, Square Miles	Population in 1891			Per Square Mile
		European or White	Coloured	Total	
Colony proper .	191,416	336,938	619,547	956,485	5·00
Griqualand West ¹	15,197	29,670	53,705	83,375	5·49
East Griqualand .	7,594	4,150	148,468	152,618	20·10
Tembuland .	4,122	5,179	175,236	180,415	43·77
Transkei .	2,552	1,019	152,544	153,563	60·16
Walfish Bay .	430	31	737	768	1·79
Total .	221,311	376,987	1,150,237	1,527,224	6·90

¹ Griqualand West is now incorporated in the Cape and constitutes 4 of the 77 divisions.

Pondoland, annexed to Cape Colony September 25, 1894, had an estimated area of 4,040 square miles, and population of 188,000. In November, 1895, the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland was incorporated with Cape Colony. The area annexed is 51,424 square miles, and the population (1891) was 72,736, of whom 5,211 were whites. The country is well adapted for cattle and for maize; gold, lead, silver, and iron have been found.

Of the white population of Cape Colony, 27,667 were born in England, 6,646 in Scotland, and 4,184 in Ireland, while 6,540 were German. Of the coloured population, 13,907 are Malays, and 247,806 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kafirs, and Bechuanas. Of the white 195,956 are males, and 181,031 females; and of the total population 767,327 are males and 759,897 females.

The Transkeian territories are grouped under two chief magistrates, and are subject to the 'Native Territories Penal Code.'

The chief towns with their population in 1891 were:—The capital, Cape Town, 51,251 (with suburbs, 83,718); Kimberley, 28,718; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Graham's Town, 10,498; Beaconsfield, 10,478; Paarl, 7,668; King William's Town, 7,226; East London, 6,924; Graaff-Reinet, 5,946; Worcester, 5,404; Uitenhage, 5,331; Cradock, 4,889.

Of the European population in 1891, 14,253 were of professional occupation

77,118 domestic, 17,922 commercial, 74,095 agricultural, 31,177 industrial, 155,333 were dependants, and 7,089 indefinite or unspecified. Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

The marriages, births and deaths registered in the whole colony in five years were :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1897	8,446	51,321	33,838
1898	8,718	53,580	40,996
1899	8,535	54,507	37,241
1900	8,741	53,017	47,588
1901	9,547	52,904	40,899

The European birth-rate is about 34·44 per thousand and death-rate 15·78. Government immigration was stopped in 1886. The number of adult arrivals by sea was in 1897, 30,203, and departures, 20,531 ; in 1898, 28,513 and 20,638 ; in 1899, 26,510 and 28,381 ; in 1900, 29,848 and 21,163 ; in 1901, 30,852 and 20,961.

Religion and Instruction.

According to the census of 1891, there were in the Colony 732,047 Protestants comprising 306,320 of the Dutch Reformed Church, 139,058 of the Church of England, 37,102 Presbyterians, 69,692 Independents, 106,132 Wesleyans and 5,390 other Methodists, 20,278 Lutherans, 16,297 Moravians, 14,271 Rhenish Mission, 6,954 Baptists. The Catholics numbered 17,275 ; Mohammedans 15,099 ; Jews 3,009. The number described as 'of no religion' was 753,824, of whom 528,338 were Kafirs and Bechuanas, 165,389 Fingoes, 22,545 Hottentots, and 36,998 of mixed race. There were in all 1,882 places of worship. There is no State Church, but a certain sum is appropriated annually for 'religious worship' (5,695*l.* in 1900-01) to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches ; in 1875 an Act was passed for the gradual withdrawal of this grant.

Education is not compulsory. Of the European population in 1891, 28·82 per cent. of the males and 28·02 per cent. of the females could neither read nor write. In 1891, according to the census results, there were in the colony 99,280 European children between the ages of 5 and 14. Of these 22,080 were taught in the government-aided schools, 17,697 in private schools, and 20,223 at home or in Sunday schools only. Between the same ages there were 316,152 native or non-European children of whom 34,133 were taught in government-aided schools, 4,561 in private schools, and 5,021 at home or in Sunday schools only. In the 2,388 aided schools on March 31, 1902, the enrolment was 144,718, with a daily attendance averaging 117,805.

Cape Colony has a University, incorporated 1873, and granted a royal charter in 1877. It is an examining body, empowered to grant degrees, but with no attached teaching institutions. There are 7 colleges aided by Government grants, each with full staff of professors and lecturers in the departments of classics, mathematics, and physical sciences. Number of students in 1900-1901, 530.

Government expenditure on education for 1900-1901, 278,049*l.*

There were 128 public libraries in the colony in 1901, with an aggregate of 438,623 volumes. There are about 90 newspapers and periodicals published in the colony.

Justice and Crime.

The highest Court of Judicature in the colony is the Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges. The judges of the Supreme Court hold sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts; the judges assigned to the Eastern Districts Court hold sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the Eastern and Northern Districts and the Transkeian Territories; and the judges assigned to the High Courts hold sessions at Kimberley and Northern Districts. The Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal. Jurors in criminal cases may be paid. There are numerous seats of magistracy and further periodical courts held by magistrates at outlying villages, as well as courts of special justices of the peace. Under certain conditions appeal may be made to the King in Council. The Roman-Dutch law forms the great bulk of the law of the colony, modified by colonial statute law.

In 1901 there were convicted before the special J. P. Courts, 526 prisoners; before Magistrates' Courts, 56,616; before the Superior Courts, 624. The prisoners in gaol, December 31, 1901, were 3,001 males and 317 females. On December 31, 1901, the Cape Police Force numbered 1,952, the Municipal and ordinary Police Force, 1,216; and the Gaol Establishment, 657.

Pauperism.

In the various charitable institutions in the colony at the end of 1901 there were 4,479 inmates. In 1901, 812 persons received indoor relief in the Colony proper, and an average of 600 monthly received outdoor relief. The number of *non-paying* in-patients of hospitals and asylums was 9,790 in 1900.

Finance.

The income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, the latter including expenditure under Act of Parliament, were as follows during each of the last five years (ending June 30):—

REVENUE.

Year ended June 30.	Taxation	Services rendered	Colonial Estate	Fines, Stores issued, &c.	Loans	Total including other heads
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	2,936,426	4,023,772	806,046	123,721	—	7,389,966
1898	2,318,190	3,695,199	336,958	186,133	675,750	7,327,975
1899	2,358,674	3,469,019	321,074	163,807	2,317,434	8,781,212
1900	2,495,925	3,466,002	236,011	128,336	128,376	6,565,752
1901	2,942,566	4,471,700	816,336	226,897	438,500	8,578,076

EXPENDITURE.

Year ended June 30.	Public Debt	Railways	Defence	Police Gaols and Courts	Civil Esta- blishment	Under Loan Acts	Total, including other heads
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	1,255,231	1,940,570	375,588	486,504	166,066	1,785,468	6,360,404
1898	1,248,700	2,058,587	485,338	606,606	176,210	1,349,143	6,613,659
1899	1,310,446	2,036,944	307,715	538,438	182,389	1,265,599	8,190,124
1900	1,415,685	2,017,424	223,420	564,395	191,347	1,087,160	7,773,230
1901	1,429,231	2,577,444	534,224	676,526	210,295	1,880,532	10,161,043

For 1901-02 the revenue amounted to 9,072,775*l.*, and the expenditure to 11,232,332*l.* For 1902-03 the revenue is estimated at 10,350,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 10,063,773*l.*

The colony had a public debt of 31,393,435*l.* on January 1, 1902, including 3,470,778*l.* raised for corporate bodies, harbour boards, but guaranteed in the general revenue. Nearly the whole of the loans have been spent in public works—twenty millions and three-quarters sterling on railways alone. The total value of assessed property in the colony, excluding the 'Transkeian Territories,' in 1901 was returned at 62,218,461*l.*, excluding Government property.

The total revenue of the Divisional Councils in 1901 was 160,558*l.*, and expenditure, 170,892*l.* The total Municipal revenue in 1901 was 978,878*l.*, and expenditure, 1,257,791*l.* The total debt of the Divisional Councils, December 31, 1901, was 31,131*l.*, and of the Municipalities 2,605,576*l.*

Defence.

The whole of the Cape Peninsula, in which is the great naval station of Simon's Bay, is fortified against foreign attack by a series of forts and batteries. Here is maintained a contingent of the imperial army, the imperial military expenditure in 1898 amounting to 306,308*l.*, and the Naval to about 200,000*l.*

For the defence of the colony a military force is maintained—the Cape Mounted Riflemen, 1,003 officers and men. By a law passed in 1878, every able-bodied man in the colony between 18 and 50 is subject to military service beyond as well as within the colonial limits. There was besides a body of 6,953 volunteers in 1898. The Colonial Government has undertaken the responsibility of all expenditure from November 1, 1901, necessary to keep up various bodies of town guards, mounted troops, and railway guards. Expenditure in 1900-1901 on colonial defence, 468,839*l.* The Cape Police, which consists of 93 officers and 1,859 men, is available for defence purposes in case of emergency. On the Cape and West African station, a squadron of 16 of his Majesty's ships is maintained.

Production and Industry.

In 1901, 1,277 titles were issued, and the net area alienated 100,413 acres of land. Up to Dec. 31, 1901, the total area disposed of was 129,166,138 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 48,210,522 acres. There are over 537 square miles under forest.

Regarding the area under cultivation there are no recent statistics. In 1875 the total was 580,000 acres of which 18,000 acres were under vines.

In the year ending May 31, 1899, the chief agricultural produce of the Colony and native territories was:—wheat, 2,220,847 bushels; oats, 1,810,611 bushels; barley, 830,730 bushels; mealies, 2,857,809 bushels; Kafir corn, 2,000,000 bushels; rye, 304,491 bushels; oat-hay, 41,547,044 bundles of about 5½ lbs. There were 83,000,000 vine-stocks, yielding 4,826,432 gallons of wine, 1,107,344 gallons of brandy. There were also fruit trees (peach, apricot, apple, pear, plum, fig, orange, lemon, and naartje) to the number in 1898 of 4,195,624. The chief pastoral products were:—wool, 35,179,900 lbs.; mohair, 6,707,379 lbs.; ostrich feathers, 278,167 lbs.; butter, 2,869,719 lbs. In 1899 there were 1,077,044 head of cattle, 387,824 horses, 90,379 mules and asses, 1,263,992 sheep, 5,572,793 Angora and other goats, 245,947 pigs, 260,672 ostriches.

The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, from 3,000 to 15,000 acres and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively

small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy. In 1875 the total number of holdings was 16,166, comprising 83,900,000 acres; of these 10,766, comprising upwards of 60 million acres, were held on quit-rent.

At the census of 1891 there were 2,230 industrial establishments employing altogether 32,735 persons, having machinery and plant valued at 1,564,897*l.* and annually producing articles worth 9,238,870*l.* Among these establishments were flour mills, breweries, tobacco factories, tanneries, and diamond, gold, copper, and coal mines.

Commerce.

Of the total imports in 1901, the value of 6,950,000*l.* (gross) (including 2,575,871*l.* specie) was duty-free, while the value of 17,042,000*l.* (gross) was subject to duty. The customs duties amounted to 2,679,921*l.* or about 16 per cent. of the value of the imports subject to duty.

The values¹ of the total imports and exports, including specie, of Cape Colony and dependencies, in the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Imports	Imported Merchandise	Exports	Exports of Colonial Produce
	£	£	£	£
1897	17,997,789	16,490,739	21,660,210	19,176,061
1898	16,682,438	15,264,949	25,318,701	24,112,483
1899	19,207,549	14,561,373	23,662,538	22,831,386
1900	19,678,336	16,106,984	8,147,670	7,042,358
1901	23,992,031	19,745,304	10,873,273	10,173,161

The following table shows the value of the leading exports of Colonial products in the last five years according to the official Cape Returns:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . . .	1,496,779	1,766,740	2,183,904	837,809	1,489,246
Ostrich feathers	605,058	748,565	842,000	876,801	839,049
Hides (ox and cow) & skins (sheep & goat)	514,167	548,478	408,282	346,800	447,784
Copper ore . .	300,772	262,830	446,985	498,552	571,031
Hair (Angora).	676,644	647,548	779,899	489,905	502,605
Wine . . .	17,715	15,043	19,224	29,541	28,873
Grain and meal	13,027	18,602	22,487	14,472	3,539
Diamonds . .	4,454,376	4,566,897	4,135,583	3,433,832	4,930,104
Gold (raw)	10,991,926	15,394,442	13,815,683	336,795	1,225,899

The total value (partly estimated) of diamonds exported from 1867 to 1901 was 100,377,503*l.* The gold given among exports is, with very slight exception, really imported from the Transvaal and Rhodesia, though not included among imports.

¹ All import values are determined from importers' declarations, checked by invoices and bills of charges and by examination of the goods, if necessary. They represent current values at the places of export, including packing and transport charges to the ports of shipment, plus 5 per cent. Export values are determined from exporters' declarations on their bills of entry, subject to such check as may be necessary. They represent the market values

The principal imports are textile fabrics, dress, &c., 5,065,843*l.*; and food drinks, &c., 7,185,270*l.* in 1901.

The trade of the Cape (excluding specie) was distributed as follows during the last four years:—

—		1898	1899	1900	1901
		£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	Imports from	11,443,178	9,911,503	11,052,428	13,802,877
	Exports to	23,969,425	22,647,719	6,854,175	9,934,950
British Possessions	Imports from	1,048,126	1,447,962	2,477,692	3,245,776
	Exports to	113,080	187,994	238,047	268,702
Foreign Countries	Imports from	4,130,050	4,011,506	3,631,691	4,367,507
	Exports to	340,908	411,545	554,460	521,127

The value of the imports (of merchandise) and exports (colonial), excluding diamonds sent through by post office, at the leading ports has been as follows:—

—		Cape Town	Port Nolloth	Port Elizabeth	East London	Mossel Bay
		£	£	£	£	£
1899	Imports	5,074,010	49,018	6,016,237	3,101,303	247,179
	Exports	14,491,757	447,438	2,370,779	1,014,306	312,322
1900	Imports	7,826,863	72,226	5,051,905	2,768,796	303,119
	Exports	890,043	498,812	1,376,684	512,610	326,079
1901	Imports	9,239,834	67,714	6,384,297	3,583,634	340,353
	Exports	1,786,150	571,052	1,698,718	834,262	345,981

The value of the trade (including diamonds) with the United Kingdom, during five years is returned by the Board of Trade as follows:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Colony	8,635,225	9,694,651	9,335,028	7,071,133	9,434,364
Exports of British produce to Colony	9,976,849	9,144,420	8,380,547	9,336,711	11,691,663

at the ports of shipment, including charges for packing. Quantities both of imports and exports are ascertained from bills of entry, subject to such checks as comparison with invoices, &c., and examination of the goods. The origin of imports and destination of exports are shown by the bills of lading, and are respectively the country where the goods were placed on board ship for export to the colony, and the country to which shipment is made. There is no distinction between general, special, and transit trade. All goods entered inwards at the customs are treated as imports into the colony, and all goods shipped from any port in the colony to any country are treated as exports to that country.

The South Africa Customs Union comprises Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony, the Bechuanaland, and Basutoland Protectorates, and the Colony of Natal. Southern Rhodesia entered a customs union agreement with Cape Colony, August 1, 1899, which terminated on April 16th, 1901.

In the last five years the imports of wool—sheep and goats—into the United Kingdom from Cape Colony were as follows:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Quantities	70,104,450	80,714,240	84,032,536	87,468,754	71,377,429
Value	£ 2,488,537	£ 2,947,631	£ 3,221,637	£ 1,589,388	£ 2,436,561

Among the minor imports into Great Britain from the colony in 1901 were copper ore, of the value of 564,748*l.* feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 838,405*l.*; and skins, hides, and furs, 565,802*l.* The exports of British produce to the colony comprised mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,669,566*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 892,785*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 1,000,943*l.*; leather and saddlery, 851,884*l.*; machinery and mill work, 526,547*l.*; woollen goods, 631,346*l.*; coal, 582,346*l.*; railway carriages, 261,400*l.*; ales and spirits, 366,528*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1901 was 1,590, of 5,082,805 tons (1,184,5 of 4,501,320 tons British), and coastwise 1,195, of 4,534,530 tons; the number cleared outwards was 1,490, of 4,896,328 tons (1,140 of 4,373,719 tons British), and coastwise 1,171, of 4,576,170 tons.

Total registered shipping of colony, January 1, 1902:—Steamers, 36, of 6,732 tons; sailing, 5, of 331 tons; total, 41, of 7,063 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are over 8,000 miles of road in the colony proper. On December 31, 1901, the railways open for traffic comprised 2,161 miles of line owned and worked by Government, 587 miles owned by private companies but worked by Government, and 235 miles owned and worked by private companies. At the same date there were 139 miles of line under construction with Government subsidy for private companies. The capital expended on Government railways to the end of 1901 was 22,469,389*l.*, showing a cost per mile of 10,524*l.* The gross earnings in 1901 were 3,852,871*l.*, and expenses 2,875,571*l.* The number of passengers conveyed in 1901 was 15,438,715, and tonnage of goods, 1,702,868 (of 2,000 lbs.).

The number of post offices in the colony at the end of 1900 was 961; the revenue in 1900 amounting to 342,431*l.*, and the expenditure 346,779*l.* The total number of letters posted in 1900 was 31,112,004, newspapers 11,547,990, post cards 806,663, books and sample packets 2,750,050, parcels 503,282.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 7,470 miles of line, with 23,431 miles of wire and 504 offices, at the end of 1901. The number of messages sent was 4,242,640 in 1901. The telegraphs were constructed at the expense of the Government. The revenue in 1901 was 276,323*l.* (exclusive of the value of free work) and expenditure 251,113*l.*

Banks.

The following are the statistics of the banks under trust laws in the colony

31st Dec.	Including Head Offices			Circulation. Colony only	Assets and Liabilities. ¹ Colony only
	Capital	Paid-up	Reserve		
	£	£	£	£	£
1897	7,893,800	2,935,308	1,178,800	834,500	12,635,866
1898	7,893,800	2,935,308	1,262,600	845,028	13,600,104
1899	9,126,200	3,497,452	1,749,720	1,120,460	15,707,770
1900	12,166,800	6,508,308	1,810,621	1,361,637	18,870,406
1901	12,166,800	6,508,400	1,891,722	1,466,816	18,839,636

¹ Exclusive of bills issued for collection.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

The standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure*: Leagner = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2·11654 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

Agent-General of Cape Colony in Great Britain.—T. E. Fuller.

Secretary.—Spencer Brydges Todd, C.M.G.

Emigration Agent.—H. H. Erskine.

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CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE (BRITISH).

The British Central Africa Protectorate, constituted as such on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi. It is administered under the Foreign Office by H.M. Commissioner, the cost of administration being met by a grant in aid from the Imperial Government largely supplemented by the local revenue. Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Commissioner, and justice is administered in a High Court which has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and also as a Court of Admiralty. There are sub-

ordinate and special courts where required. The area of the Protectorate is 42,217 square miles, divided into twelve districts, in each of which are two or more administrative officials. In 1901 the population consisted of 450 Europeans, 250 Indians, and about 900,000 natives, the native population being estimated from the number of huts according to the collectors' returns, three persons being counted to each hut. The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shiré Highlands, with a population of about 100 Europeans and 6,000 natives. In the same region, or on the Shiré river, are Zomba (the seat of the Administration), Chiromo, Port Herald, Chikwawa, Katunga, Fort Anderson, Fort Lister, Mpimbi, Liwonde, Fort Sharpe, and other settlements; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Fort Maguire, Livingstonia, Rifu, Kotakota, Bandawe, Nkata, Likoma, Deep Bay, and Karonga. The Shiré province contains most of the European population of the Protectorate. Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe. The natives throughout the Protectorate seem well off and contented. They are largely of the Mohammedan religion, and in South Nyasa most of the Yao villages have mosques. Six missionary societies are at work, one of which had 35 schools with 2,678 pupils in 1901. The climate, though not salubrious for European settlers in general, is healthier than many parts of tropical Africa. Within the Shiré province coffee planting has greatly extended, but for several years unfavourable crops, low prices, and defective means of transport have caused a decrease in the output. Tobacco cultivation is increasing; the export, after local demands were supplied, amounted in 1901-02 to 14,369 lbs. Rice is grown to perfection, and the cultivation of wheat, recently introduced, promises to be successful. Oats and barley thrive on the uplands, where horses also prosper. The trade ports are Port Herald and Chiromo (Lower Shiré), and Kotakota (Lake Nyasa).

The imports, exports, local revenue and expenditure for years ended March 31, are given as follows:—

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	86,428	102,791	159,435	141,383	117,001
Exports . . .	27,437	37,965	79,349	38,722	21,789
Revenue . . .	24,538	41,589	47,077	49,215	53,000
Expenditure .	65,715	82,505	96,366	78,366	98,800

The imports consist chiefly of textiles, hardware and provisions; the exports are coffee (14,751*l.* in 1901-02), tobacco, *strophanthus*, and earth-nuts. The annual grant in aid amounts to 50,000*l.*

The military force necessary to maintain order and to check the slave trade consists of a corps of 215 Sikhs from the Indian Army, and the 2 battalions of the Central African Regiment. This force is under British officers and Sikh and native non-commissioned officers. The troops are armed with the Martini-Metford rifle. There is also an armament of artillery, consisting of mountain guns, together with two Maxim guns. A volunteer reserve has been formed with headquarters at 4 centres. It has 120 members bound to serve when required within the Protectorate. There is also a force of 200 civil police. The military force of the Protectorate is also charged with all military police work in the eastern portion of the British South Africa Chartered Company's territory north of the Zambezi, to meet the expense of which an annual payment is made by the

Company to the Protectorate funds. The Protectorate has a naval force on the Upper Shiré River and on Lake Nyasa. This consists of three gunboats, including the gunboat *Gwendolen*, 350 tons, launched in 1899 at Fort Johnston, which is the headquarters of the naval department.

For ordinary traffic there are 8 small steamers on the Lake and five on the Upper Shiré, besides about 20 small sailing vessels of different sorts. Communication with the coast is by the river steamers of the African Lakes Company, Sharrer's Zambezi Traffic Company, and the African International Flotilla Company. These vessels meet at Chinde the ocean-going steamers of various British, German, and Portuguese Companies. Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and at this port the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the 'British Concession,' where goods in transit for British Central Africa may be landed and re-shipped free of customs duty, and in addition a large area for residential purposes styled 'the Extra Concession.'

A joint Anglo-German Delimitation Commission assembled on Lake Nyasa in June, 1898, and proceeded to definitely mark out the boundary between the British and German spheres from the mouth of the Songwe on Lake Nyasa to the entrance of the River Kilambo on Tanganyika.

In July, 1899, a joint Anglo-Portuguese Delimitation party met on the Ruvo River, and in 1900 defined a provisional international boundary for a length of 284 miles.

There are 20 post offices through which, in 1901-02, 361,001 postal packets passed. A railway from Chiromo to Blantyre is projected; a mono-rail tramway begun between the Upper and Lower Shiré has not been extended. A telegraph line through the Protectorate to Tanganyika has been constructed by the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company. The line connects Fort Johnston, Zomba, Blantyre, Chiromo, Chikwawa, Kota Kota, Nkata, Karonga, Ikawa, and Tanganyika with Tete, Salisbury, and Cape Town. A branch has been constructed from Lake Nyasa (Domira Bay) to Fort Jameson, the British South Africa Company's present headquarters north of the Zambesi. From Tanganyika (south end) the construction of the line has reached Ujiji, and will be rapidly carried on to the Nile. There is a system of telephones connecting the Residency with the headquarters camp, and also connecting Zomba, Blantyre, and Liwonde by means of the Telegraph Company's wire.

At Blantyre there is a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.—Alfred Sharpe, C.B.

H. M. Deputy Commissioner and Consul.—Major F. B. Pearce.

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EAST AFRICA (BRITISH).

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland (including the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate), under the immediate control of the Foreign Office, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, still governed through their Arab Sultan.

By the Anglo-German Agreements of November 1, 1886, and July 1, 1890, the southern boundary of the territory extends in a north-west direction from the north bank of the mouth of the River Umba, going round by the north of Kilimanjaro, to where the 1st parallel of S. latitude cuts Lake Victoria. Thence across the lake and westwards on the same parallel to the boundary of the Congo Free State. To the north and east the British sphere (which merges indefinitely with the old Sudan Provinces of Egypt) is bounded, according to the Anglo-Italian agreement of 1891, by the Juba river up to 6° N. latitude; by that parallel as far as 35° E. longitude; and by that meridian northwards as far as the Blue Nile. It is conterminous with the Italian sphere of influence and with Abyssinia as far as the confines of Egypt. To the west it is bounded by the Congo Free State, the line of partition being 30° E. longitude, northward to the Nile Congo watershed, which then becomes the frontier as far as the northernmost point of that State (the source of the Mbomu). North of this the British sphere has at present no western delimitation and debouches on the independent Mohammedan states of that region. The total area thus embraced probably extends to over 1,000,000 square miles. Treaties have been made with almost all the native chiefs between the coast and the Albert Nyanza, and with the Somali tribes occupying the interior between the Juba and Tana, whereby commercial access to the Galla country is now opened.

In 1886 the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were delimited, and were recognised as including a continuous strip of coast, ten miles in depth, reaching from Cape Delgado to Kipini on the Ozi River. Outside this tract it was agreed that Germany should have as a sphere of influence the country stretching inland from the river Rovuma northward to the Umba River; England's sphere of influence extending northward from the Umba. Northward of Kipini the Sultan of Zanzibar retained several stations where he had hitherto kept garrisons, viz., Lamu, Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Mogadisho, Warsheikh. Of these, however, the last four were ceded to Italy on August 26, 1892, and the Italian Government took over their administration on September 26, 1893. The German East African Association, in virtue of a concession signed in May 1888, acquired the right to administer the Mrima or mainland (including the customs of the Sultan's ports) from the Rovuma to the Umba River on the north, the Sultan of Zanzibar being subsequently paid the sum of 4,000,000 marks in return for the cession by him of all his rights to and on the coast-line which thus became an integral part of the German sphere or, as it is now called, German East Africa. The Imperial British East Africa Company acquired the right to administer the coast from the Umba to Kipini for fifty years, on condition of an annual payment to the Sultan; and in 1889 further acquired the port and islands (including Lamu, Manda, and Patta) to the north of the Tana. A further settlement of territorial questions in 1890 conferred on England

the protectorate of Zanzibar, including the island of Pemba, and left to British influence the territory from the Uмба north to the Juba River, including the territory of Witu, which was for a time placed under the control of the British East Africa Company.

By the end of 1892 the Company had occupied the country as far as Uganda, and between that and Lake Albert Edward and the river Semliki. By arrangement with the Government the Company retired from Uganda at the end of March 1893, and on June 19, 1894, a British Protectorate was declared over Uganda proper. On July 31, 1893, the Company withdrew from the administration of Witu, which was temporarily placed under the administration of the Sultan. On June 15, 1895, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the territories lying between and not hitherto included within the Protectorates of Zanzibar, Witu and Uganda proper, and the whole of this region has since been divided, for administrative purposes, into two districts called, respectively, the East Africa Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate. The former extends, roughly speaking, some 400 miles inland, and the latter from that frontier to the interior limits of the British sphere. On June 30 the Company evacuated the territory leased from the Sultan, the administration being taken over by her Majesty's Government.

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The East Africa Protectorate, which extends from the Uмба to the Juba River, and inland as far as the borders of Uganda, is placed under the control of a Commissioner, Commander-in-Chief and Consul-General, who is also British agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar. It consists of 7 provinces and a tract of territory not yet organised lying to the north-west. The provinces are each under a sub-commissioner, and are divided into districts and sub-districts, as follows: Seyidie (capital Mombasa), comprising the districts of Vanga, Mombasa, Malindi and Taita, and the sub-districts of Rabai and Takaungu; Ukamba (capital Nairobi), including the districts of Kitui, Masailand and Ulu, and sub-district at Taveta; Tanaland (capital Lamu), with districts of Lamu and Tana River; Jubaland (capital Kismayu), consisting of the districts of Upper and Lower Jubaland; Kenya (capital Fort Hall); the Naivasha Province, including the districts of Naivasha, Eldama, Ravine, and Baringo; the Kisumu Province, including the districts of Kisumu, Mumiao, Nandi, and Kericho. The two provinces last-named were formerly the Eastern Province of Uganda, but were transferred to the East Africa Protectorate on April 1, 1902.

The Protectorate has an area of about 350,000 square miles. The total population is estimated at 4,000,000, including 25,000 Asiatics and 450 Europeans and Eurasians. On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes such as the Masai, the Somalis, and the Gallas. Mombasa is the largest town and also the capital of the whole Protectorate; the inhabitants number about 27,000. It is situated on an island of the same name possessing two fine harbours, one at Mombasa itself and the other at Kilindini, the latter having a pier connected with the Uganda Railway now completed.

The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan; but on the coast Mohammedanism has made some progress. There are in the Protectorate about 25 Christian mission stations representing 9 different societies, British, German, and American, one of them being Roman Catholic. At these stations are schools for elementary instruction and handicrafts. Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Commissioner, the Indian codes being followed as

far as applicable. Justice is administered by courts at Zanzibar and Mombasa, and by inferior courts where administrative officers preside. In all cases to which natives are parties, local ideas and customs are considered. On the ten-mile coast strip domestic slavery is legal, but nowhere else. The military force consists of 1,408 men, of whom 1,028 form the 3rd battalion of the King's African Rifles, 180 belong to the 4th battalion, and 200 belong to the 5th battalion of the King's African Rifles. The men are mostly Sudanese and Swahili, with some Masai and others. There are also about 1,300 police.

Revenue: 1899-1900, 69,770*l.*; 1900-01, 64,275*l.*; 1901-02, 68,453*l.*; expenditure: 1899-1900, 183,869*l.*; 1900-01, 193,438*l.*; 1901-02, 278,151*l.* For the year 1902-03 the grant in aid amounts to 244,000*l.* Imports: 1899-1900, 6,641,910 Rs.; 1900-01, 6,662,131 Rs.; 1901-02, 6,319,000 Rs.; exports: 1899-1900, 1,825,284 Rs.; 1900-01, 1,259,385 Rs.; 1901-02, 1,698,100 Rs. Shipping entered, 1900-01, 394,570 tons; 1901-02, 359,130 tons. At the mainland ports 5 per cent. import duty is levied under the Brussels Act. The principal exports are ivory, india-rubber, cattle and goats, grain, gum-copal, hides and horns, &c. The imports are Manchester goods, Bombay cloth, brass, wire, beads, provisions, &c. Mangrove-logs (borities) for building purposes are imported at Mombasa from other parts of the coast. Trade is at present principally in the hands of East Indian merchants (Banians).

Communication between ports on the coast is maintained by a steamer belonging to the Protectorate Government. Lamu is visited by steamers of the German East Africa Line, and Mombasa and Lamu by those of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which now runs a steamer direct from London to Mombasa once a month.

The railway (584 miles) from Mombasa to Kisumu on Lake Victoria reached the Lake in December, 1901, but bridges and other permanent works were still incomplete. Up to March 31, 1902, the railway had cost 4,965,400*l.*; the total cost to completion is estimated at 5,550,000*l.* In 1901, 99,466 passengers and 164,390 tons of goods (nearly all railway construction material) were carried on the railway. The gross earnings amounted to 6,041,552 rupees, and the working expenses to 5,683,360 rupees. On the Lake three Uganda steamers ply regularly.

The Post Office of the Protectorate (with which the Uganda Post Office has been united since April 1, 1901) received and despatched 1,660,351 letters, packets, &c., in the year 1901-02. The telegraph line of the East African Company connects Mombasa with Lamu, and that of the railway runs from Mombasa the whole length of the line.

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.—Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B.

H. M. Deputy Commissioner and Consul.—F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories, and in 1896 and succeeding years the area of the Protectorate was gradually extended over the remaining parts of the sphere of influence. Its present limits are as follows:—On the north, the 5th degree of north lat.; on the

east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the northern and western boundaries of the Eastern Province (now belonging to the East Africa Protectorate); on the south, by the German frontier and by the 1st degree of south lat.; and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Congo Free State. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza Lake, part of Lake Albert Edward, nearly all Lake Albert Nyanza, the whole of Lake Kioga, half of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Lado or Gondokoro, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. The total area of the Protectorate is about 80,000 square miles. For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 provinces: (1) the Central Province, comprising the districts of Elgon, Karamoja, Busoga, Bukedi, and Lohor; (2) the Rudolf Province, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa; (3) the Nile Province, comprising the districts of Dodinga, Bari, and Shuli; (4) the Western Province, comprising the districts of Unyoro, Toro, and Achole; and (5) the Kingdom of Uganda with the islands appertaining thereto. Several districts and the whole of the Kingdom of Uganda are at present more or less directly under British administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose position, emoluments, and rights are in most cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Uganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a "Kabaka," to whom is accorded the title of "Highness." The present Kabaka, H.H. Daudi Chua, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa, is a minor, and under a regency of three native chiefs. He is assisted in the government by a Lukiko, or native assembly. For Europeans and non-natives of the Protectorate justice is administered by his Majesty's consular courts. The principal representative of the British Government is the Commissioner, who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. Provision is made for local and special courts of justice, and for a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The appeal court consists of the judges of the courts for Zanzibar, Uganda, and the East Africa Protectorate. The entire armed forces of the Protectorate (consisting of the Uganda Rifles, of an armed constabulary, and of native levies, and amounting in all to about 4,000 men) are under a British commandant and numerous British officers. The armed forces include a contingent raised in India from the native regiments, and serving in Uganda for three years.

The naval force consists of one large armed steamer, two steam launches, and several sailing vessels. The headquarters of the British Administration are at Entebbe, the administrative capital of Uganda; the native capital of the kingdom of Uganda is at Mengo. Nile steamers from Khartum ply to Gondokoro, on the northern boundary of the Protectorate. The Uganda railway from Mombasa to Kisumu, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, now lies wholly within the territory of the East Africa Protectorate.

The total number of Europeans in the Protectorate is about 300; the native population is under 4,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries, the Church Missionary Society having 1,070 church buildings with an average attendance of 52,471. In the Protectorate 8 missionary societies are now at work. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few pygmies or Congo dwarfs living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups. The fauna and flora are the richest in Africa, and are divided in their affinities between East and West Africa. The soil is very fertile, except in the Rudolf region. Iron is found everywhere, copper in the Central province,

gold in a few places. The chief commercial products are ivory, timber, rubber, and cattle. Trade is in the hands of two German firms and one British; and is also carried on to an increasing extent by British Indians, Persians, and Arabs. The local revenue for 1902-03 is estimated at 41,000*l.*, raised in part by the native hut and gun taxes. The grant in aid amounts to 135,000*l.*, of which 50,000*l.* is for administrative expenses, 57,000*l.* for two steamers on the lake, and 8,000*l.* for survey work. The expenditure will thus amount to 176,000*l.*

Commissioner, Consul-General, and Commander-in-Chief.—Lieut. Colonel James Hayes Sadler, C.B.

Deputy Commissioner.—G. Wilson, C.B.

Secretary.—J. F. Cunningham.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Sultan and Government.

The Sultan, or more correctly, the Seyyid, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed (born 1885) succeeded on the death of his father, Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Saïd, July 18, 1902. During his minority, which ceases when he is 21 years of age, the office of Regent is held by the Prime Minister. Five of his predecessors in the Sultanate were:—Burghash, Khalifa bin Saïd, Ali bin Saïd (1890), Hamed bin Thwain (1893), and Hamoud bin Mohamed bin Saïd (1896) who had been preferred by the British Government to Saïd Khaled, another claimant.

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muskat at various dates between the years 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese and partly from native chiefs. They were held as an appanage of Muscat until the death of Seyyid Saïd, when, on a dispute as to the succession arising between Seyyid Thwain, of Muscat, uncle of the late Sultan of Zanzibar, and Seyyid Majid, of Zanzibar (both being sons of Seyyid Saïd), the dominions in Africa were made independent of the present State, and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration of Lord Canning (dated 1861), then Governor-General of India. Besides the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and smaller islands, the Sultan's authority nominally extended along the coasts and indefinitely inland, from Warsheikh, in 3° N. lat., to Tunghi Bay, in 10° 42' S. lat., his influence, however, being exercised but a little way from the coast, except along a few trade routes. As mentioned above, the Sultan's dominions were gradually restricted in area between the years 1886 and 1890, until they finally included only the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, the coast of the British East Africa Protectorate up to ten miles inland, of which, though the whole of the Protectorate is under British administration, his Highness is still the titular Sovereign, and the more important ports on the Somali (Benadir) Coast, which are leased to Italy.

In October 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar, the present Prime Minister being Mr. Rogers, appointed November, 1901. All accounts are now kept in English and Arabic, and are always open to the inspection of the British Agent and Consul-General, and no new undertakings or additional expenditure can be incurred without his consent. On February 1, 1892, Zanzibar was declared a free port, and it remained so until October 1, 1899, when a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty was imposed on all imports.

Area, Population, Religion.

The island of Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles, and Pemba 380 square miles. The population of the island is estimated at 150,000, and that of the island of Pemba at 50,000. There is a considerable foreign population, mostly engaged in trading. There are about 120 Englishmen, 40 Germans, a few Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks, and Roumanians, the two latter nationalities being under British protection. There are also about 10,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of Zanzibar and of East Africa passes, directly or indirectly. The town of Zanzibar has a population estimated at 50,000 or 60,000.

Mohammedanism is the religion of the country, most of the natives of the coast and islands being Sunnis of the Shafi school, though many are heathen; while the Sultan and his relatives are schismatics of the Ibadhi sect. There are Christian missions (Church of England, Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic) on the island and far into the mainland.

There is a French hospital at Zanzibar, attended by French sisters of mercy, and a hospital at the Universities Mission.

Justice.

Justice among the Sultan's subjects, whether accused or defendants, is administered by various 'Cadis.' By a declaration signed December 16, 1892, the Sultan delegated to the British Agent and Consul-General his right to try all cases in which a British subject is plaintiff or accuser, and the defendant or accused is a Zanzibar subject or the subject of a non-Christian state without a treaty. The British Court has also jurisdiction over all slaves originally freed by his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, but as the legal status of slavery was abolished on the 6th April, 1897, the relations between master and slave are no longer recognised by the Tribunals. The judges of the British Court form an appeal court from the chief court of the East Africa Protectorate, and there is a further appeal from them to the Privy Council. To the British Court also pertains admiralty jurisdiction with reference to the slave trade, and it is a naval prize court, by virtue of the Zanzibar (Prize) Order in Council, 1888.

There is a regular army of about 900 men, including police, under the command of General Raikes.

Finance and Commerce.

The revenue of the Sultan was mainly derived from customs dues and taxes on produce, chiefly cloves. Under the present arrangement with England the Sultan's privy purse is kept separate from the general revenue of the country, and the remainder of the revenue is devoted to the charges for police, harbour improvements, and public works. All the public expenditure must receive the sanction of the Sultan and the British Agent and Consul-General.

The chief product of the island is cloves, of which 11,962,070 lbs. were exported in 1901. The cultivation of chillies and the preparation of copra are extending. Efforts are being made towards the cultivation of tea and coffee plants.

The value of imports and exports and the tonnage entered in recent years are stated as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Shipping entered	
			British	Total
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1898	1,555,070	1,497,883	91,269	286,209
1899	1,596,606	1,513,407	103,457	324,961
1900	1,116,041	1,167,794	107,983	348,405
1901	1,196,831	1,168,518	92,504	297,740

Until 1900 these figures were made to include the trade between the port of Zanzibar and other ports in the Sultan's dominions, but are now confined to the trade with foreign countries. The chief imports and exports (conversions made at the rate of 15 rupees = £) and distribution of trade were as follows in the last two years:—

—	Imports (1900)	Imports (1901)	Exports (1900)	Exports (1901)
	£	£	£	£
Cloves	—	—	158,148	164,358
Piece goods	255,720	298,348	264,701	267,849
Rice	159,353	129,518	—	—
Ivory	94,817	113,547	115,354	114,533
Groceries	54,326	58,160	55,168	48,278
Petroleum	37,102	33,061	—	—
Grain	33,482	21,953	98,351	67,836
Copra	—	—	43,092	120,101
From or to —				
United Kingdom	106,400	107,205	106,165	83,095
British India	405,902	401,528	123,123	131,311
British East Africa	72,507	82,469	101,520	129,748
Germany	67,331	62,974	35,592	45,200
German East Africa	180,628	223,878	437,811	406,398
France	23,560	17,016	55,907	124,521
Belgium	51,066	11,868	—	—
U.S. America	60,781	67,126	81,477	76,765

Zanzibar is visited by the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company (from and to Aden); the German East Africa line (from and to Hamburg, &c.); the Messageries Maritimes Company (from and to Marseilles). The island is in direct communication with the United Kingdom by means of the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable.

There is a special coinage issued under the Sultan's authority, of which the Maria Theresa dollar is the unit; but the British Indian rupee is the coin now universally current, though in all business transactions the dollar is the standard of value. The dollar has a fixed value of 2 rupees 2 annas, and the rupee is worth 47 cents.

British Agent and Consul-General.—Sir C. N. E. Elliot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Consul.—Basil Cave, C.B.

Judge.—G. B. Piggott. *Assistant Judge.*—Lindsey Smith.

Vice-Consuls.—V. K. Kestell-Cornish, J. H. Sinclair, H. C. Venables,
Vice-Consul at Pemba.—D. R. O'Sullivan Beare.

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Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Mashonaland, Matabeleland. See RHODESIA.

MAURITIUS.

Constitution and Government.

The government of the British Colony of Mauritius, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diégo Garcia, &c., is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver-General, and the Auditor-General, and two elected members of the Council of Government are ex-officio members. There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor. The official councillors comprise the five Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, and the Surveyor-General. The constitution was altered by letters patent dated September 16, 1885, which introduced an elective element into the Legislature. Under a moderate franchise ten members are now elected, one for each of the following districts:—Moka, Plaines Wilhems, Grand Port, Flacq, Savanne, Rivière Noire, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart; and two for Port Louis.

Governor of Mauritius.—Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G. The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary 13,500 rupees per annum.

Area and Population.

The island of Mauritius, lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, comprises an area of 705 English square miles. The following were the numbers of the population, according to the census taken in 1901 :—

Total Civil Population	...	...	...	...	375,385
Military (living in barracks) and non-resident					
shipping population	...	...	...	...	2,810
Total population					378,195

Two-thirds of the population consists of natives of African race, Chinese, mixed races, and whites. The number of Chinese, according to the census taken on April 1, 1902, 3,515. The birth-rate of 1901 was 34·7 per 1,000, and death-rate 40·3. Immigrants in 1901, 4,574; departures, 631. Population of Port Louis, the capital of the colony, is 52,740 (census 1901) with its suburbs.

According to the census of 1901 there were 206,131 Hindus, 113,224 Roman Catholics, 41,208 Mahomedans, 6,644 Protestants. State aid is granted to both Churches, the ecclesiastical expenditure by the State in 1901 having been 143,636 rupees; the Indians are mostly Hindus.

A change is taking place in the population of Mauritius; the greater part of Port Louis has in recent years passed from European to Indian or Chinese hands, and the sugar estates of the island are being similarly transferred. In 1901 land to the value of 951,896 rupees was purchased by Indians.

Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. The government schools in 1901 had 9,352 pupils; the State-aided had 9,668, of whom 7,168 were in Catholic schools. For secondary education provision is made by the Royal College and its 2 schools with (1901) 413 pupils, and 26 associated schools (affiliated to the Royal College) with 525 pupils presented for examinations in connection with the College. At the Royal College many scholarships and exhibitions are awarded annually. The total government expenditure in 1901 on education was 431,197 rupees, of which 293,520 rupees was for primary education.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1900 was 15,877, and at the Supreme Court, 21.

Finance, Defence, Commerce.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony for five years were :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901 (First half year)
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue. .	7,996,705	7,620,320	9,066,313	9,179,975	4,683,297
Expenditure .	8,626,798	8,131,470	8,407,082	8,568,943	4,560,303

The principal sources of revenue during the half year 1901 were: customs, 1,651,710 rupees; licences and permits, 1,324,877 rupees; railway traffic, 1,124,243 rupees.

The whole debenture debt of the colony on December 31, 1901, was :— Government Debenture Inscribed Stock Debt, 1,186,684*l*. In 1899 a loan of 32,820*l*. for public works was authorised, and in 1901 a loan of £100,000 was also authorised for reafforestation purposes.

The municipal debt of Port Louis was 127,600*l*. sterling and 258,449 rupees.

The harbour of Port Louis is defended by Fort Adelaide and Fort George. The troops in the colony at the end of 1901 numbered 2,314. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure for 1901 was 29,054*l*.

The declared value¹ of the total imports and exports of the colony (exclusive of specie and bullion) was as follows in each of the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Rupees	Rupees
1897	18,948,233	28,192,675
1898	24,006,970	27,537,930
1899	19,096,212	24,745,029
1900	18,276,360	31,403,286
1901	20,841,350	27,859,929

¹ The values of imports and exports are declared by importers and exporters, both being exclusive of charges and of exchange. They are given in rupees at the value of 2*s*. per rupee. The countries where the goods are shipped are taken as the countries of origin, unless the goods themselves or the bills of lading and invoices show a different origin, in which case the country so disclosed is declared in the bill of entry.

Imports from United Kingdom, 5,226,035 rupees; exports to United Kingdom, 3,233,633 rupees.

The exports from the colony comprise, as staple article, unrefined sugar,

26,378,852 rupees in 1901 ; rum, 88,400 rupees ; vanilla, 119,201 rupees ; aloe fibre, 339,850 rupees ; oil, coco-nut, 15,077 rupees ; molasses, 240,720 rupees. A large portion of the trade is with the British colonies of South Africa, Australia, and India.

The commercial intercourse of Mauritius with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for each of the last five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mauritius into U. K.	94,548	100,863	215,149	232,566	318,311
Exports of British Produce to Mauritius.	284,862	239,242	350,550	377,174	989,600

The chief articles of import from Mauritius into the United Kingdom in 1901 were : unrefined sugar, 203,488*l.* ; drugs, 51,420*l.* ; hemp and other fibres, 31,690*l.* The British exports to Mauritius in 1901 consisted principally of cotton goods, 54,351*l.* ; coal, 56,710*l.* ; machinery, 33,547*l.* ; iron, 38,633*l.* ; manure, 62,602*l.* ; apparel and haberdashery, 14,342*l.* ; soap, 11,963*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping in 1901 consisted of 64 sailing vessels of 5,437 tons (net), and 3 steamers of 446 tons ; total, 67 vessels of 5,883 tons.

The number of vessels entered in 1901 was 292 of 401,406 tons (211 of 289,206 tons British), and cleared 282 of 397,192 tons (203 of 285,404 tons British).

The colony has two lines of railways with two branches, of a total length of 105 miles, the revenue from which in 1901 (first half year) was 1,124,243 rupees, and expenditure 921,088 rupees.

The system of telegraphs contains 135 miles of line ; there is a telegraph cable from Zanzibar to the Seychelles and thence to Mauritius. A telegraph cable from Australia to Natal through Mauritius and Rodrigues has been laid. In 1901 the Post Office dealt with 1,931,840 letters, 134,730 post-cards, 1,866,299 newspapers, 11,909 parcels, and 66,532 telegrams. There are telephones belonging to a private company.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1901, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to 2,833,925 rupees from 24,489 depositors.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the Indian rupee, with its subdivisions. All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system is in force.

Dependencies.

RODRIGUES (under a Magistrate).—18 miles long, 7 broad. Population (census 1901) 3,162 (1,685 males, 1,477 females) ; revenue, 1901, 19,569 rupees ; expenditure, 22,406 rupees ; imports (1901), 173,941 rupees ; exports, 102,654 rupees. Two Government schools had (1901) 220 pupils.

Other dependencies are the St. Brandon or Cargados Islands, between 16° 50' and 16° 20' S. lat., and 56° 26' and 59° 41' E. long., mostly sandbanks; the Chagos Islands, and the Trois Frères, or Eagle Islands.

Diego Garcia, the largest of the Chagos group, in 7° S. lat., 72°-73° E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 526 inhabitants (census 1901), a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 4,649 hectolitres of cocoa-nut oil exported annually from the island.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

The colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British Crown, represented first by a Lieutenant-Governor, and since 1882 by a Governor. A charter of constitution was granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879; the charter now in force was granted in 1893. The Province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897, and the Transvaal districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, in January, 1903.

By the Constitution Act (Law No. 14, 1893), which came into force July 20, 1893, the legislative authority resides in the King, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. His Majesty is represented by the Governor, whose assent (revocable within two years, in manner prescribed) is required to all bills before they become law. The Governor appoints the ministers, and, with their advice, the members of the Legislative Council. He issues writs for general election of members of the Legislative Assembly, fixes the place and time of the sessions of the legislative bodies, and may prorogue or dissolve the Assembly. He may also, by message, transmit the draft of any bill to be introduced in either house. The Legislative Council consists of twelve members (including one for Zululand), each of whom must be at least thirty years of age, must have resided ten years in the colony, and must be the registered proprietor of immovable property of the net value of 500*l*. Members hold their seats for ten years.

The President is appointed by the Governor. The Legislative Assembly consists of thirty-nine members (including two for Zululand) chosen by the electors. Each Legislative Assembly continues for four years, unless sooner dissolved. It meets annually or oftener, appoints its Speaker, and adopts (with the approval of the Governor) its own standing rules and orders. Money bills must originate in the Assembly, and the Legislative Council may accept or reject but not alter them. No money bill, however, for any purpose not first recommended to the Assembly by message of the Governor can be passed in the session in which it is proposed. No person can be a member of the Assembly who is not a duly qualified and registered elector. Members receive an allowance of 1*l.* a day during the session.

Electors are qualified by the possession of immovable property of the value of 50*l.*, by payment of rent for such property of the annual value of 10*l.*, or (having resided three years in the colony) by having an income of 96*l.* per annum, inclusive of allowances. Electors (1901), 15,237.

The executive authority is vested in a body of not more than six ministers, each of whom must be, or must within four months become, a member of one of the legislative bodies. Each may sit or speak in either house, but may vote only in that of which he is a member.

Governor of Natal.—Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., A.D.C., K.C.M.G.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum.

The Ministry, as at present constituted, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir A. H. Hime, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Secretary for Native Affairs.—Hon. F. R. Moor, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary and Minister of Education.—Hon. C. J. Smythe, M.L.A.

Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. H. D. Winter, M.L.A.

The Premier has a salary of 1,500*l.*; the other members of the ministry receive 1,000*l.* a year.

Area and Population.

The colony (including the Province of Zululand, 10,450 square miles, but not the Vryheid and Utrecht districts; see below) has an estimated area of 35,019 square miles, with a seaboard of about 400 miles. The colony is divided into 37 Magisterial Districts.

The European population has nearly trebled since 1879. The returns of the total population (1879, 1891 and 1901) were:—

—	1879	1891	1901.
Europeans . . .	22,654	46,788	63,821
Indians & Asiatics	16,999	41,142	74,385
Kaffirs . . .	319,984	455,988	786,912
Grand totals .	361,587	543,913	925,118

The figures for 1901 include the province of Zululand, but not the districts of Vryheid and Utrecht. The military and aliens are not included, nor are refugees from the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. On March 8, 1902, the transference to Natal of over 7,000 square miles of Transvaal territory, consisting of the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, and part of Wakkerstroom, with a population of about 8,000 whites and 50,000 natives was sanctioned, and the transference took place January, 1903.

Population of the borough of Durban, July 31, 1891, 25,512, December 31, 1901, 57,000 ; and of Pietermaritzburg, July 31, 1891, 17,500, December 31, 1901, 30,000.

Instruction.

There are 2 Government high schools, 5 Government model schools, 2 Government art schools, 20 Government primary schools, 3 Indian schools, 59 Government-aided schools, and 189 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children, and a considerable number of private schools in the colony. Five of the aided schools are secondary schools for girls, and one is a home for deaf and dumb children. The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 12,509 for 1901 ; the average daily attendance (European) 75 per cent. of the number on the registers. At the high schools there is an average daily attendance of 278 pupils. About 1,600 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only about 200 white children are receiving no education. About 96 per cent. of the whole number of white children in the colony are being educated, the number of those receiving gratuitous education (1901) being 1,813. The direct Government expenditure on schools for 1900-01 was 60,742*l*. Fees paid by pupils in Government schools for 1900-01 9,041*l*. An annual exhibition of the value of 150*l*. a year, tenable for 4 years, at a University of the United Kingdom ; an annual mining scholarship of 80*l*. a year for four years, four annual bursaries of 40*l*. a year, and six of 20*l*. a year for three years, are established by the Government, and one perpetual scholarship of 80*l*. per year, tenable for three years, for the founding of which 2,000*l*. has been given privately to the Education Department.

There are 196 schools for natives, with a total attendance of 11,071, which received in 1900-01 grants in aid to the amount of 6,353*l*. ; and 33 schools for the children of Indians, with a total attendance of 3,533 in 1901, and for which a grant of 2,616*l*. was voted.

Finance.

The general revenue and expenditure of the colony, exclusive of loan funds, in the last five years ended June 30, were as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1896-97	2,213,074	1,624,998]
1897-98	1,964,315	1,812,318
1898-99	2,081,849	1,914,724
1899-00	1,886,710	1,990,522
1900-01	2,970,742	2,480,932

The following are the principal items of ordinary revenue for the year ended June 30, 1901 :—Railways, 1,579,920*l*. ; customs, 699,999*l*. ; excise, 41,911*l*. ; land sales, 59,887*l*. ; mails, 85,697*l*. ; telegraphs, 51,505*l*. ; stamps and licences, including native hut tax, 250,395*l*. ; port and harbour dues and wharf dues, 58,495*l*.

The principal items of expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1901, were : Railways, 1,134,795*l*. ; public works, 173,199*l*. Total loan expenditure, 741,771*l*.

The Public Debt on June 30, 1901, was 10,574,143*l*.

Defence.

There is a body of mounted police numbering 665 Europeans, and of volunteers 1,572, including a volunteer naval defence corps of 101 men. The cost of the police force for the year ended June 30, 1901, was 176,092*l.*, and the colony contributed 41,542*l.* to the expense of the volunteers during the same period, exclusive of the payment of volunteers and police on active service.

Industry.

Of the area of Natal (exclusive of the Province of Zululand) estimated to be 12,000,000 acres, 2,500,000 acres have been set apart for Native occupation, about 6,596,600 acres have been acquired by grant or purchase from the Crown by Europeans, 1,750,000 acres are in process of alienation, and about 1,153,400 acres remain unalienated from the Crown. These figures do not include the Province of Zululand with an area of about 6,688,000 acres, of which about 210,000 acres have been alienated. Of the area of the whole Colony, in 1901 197,859 acres were under cultivation by Europeans, the leading crop for export being sugar (produce, 1901, 733,255 cwt., though large quantities of maize, wheat, oats, and other cereal and green crops are grown. Tea-planting has been recently introduced, 4,110 acres being under tea in 1901, the yield for the year being about 1,720,150 lbs. Estimated total number of acres under cultivation by Natives, 469,495, and Indians, 41,512 acres, making a total of 708,866 acres under cultivation in the Colony.

Of live stock owned by Europeans in 1901 there were 212,817 horned cattle, 71,832 goats, 510,078 sheep, and 30,474 horses; and in possession of the Native population in 1901, there were 238,577 horned cattle, 348,372 goats, 99,210 sheep, and 24,835 horses.

The coal-fields of the Colony, which are of large extent, are now in direct communication with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year 1901 was 569,200 tons, which is likely to be considerably exceeded in future, as more mines come into operation. A considerable export trade has been established. Some attempts have been made to utilise the rich beds of iron ore which have been found in many parts of the Colony, and others are being made. Copper is stated to have been discovered in the northern part of the colony, but no attempts to work it have yet been made.

Commerce.

The total value of imports and exports by sea, exclusive of coin and bullion, has been as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1890	4,417,085	1,379,657
1897	5,983,589	1,621,928
1898	5,323,216	1,246,000
1899	5,359,259	1,325,197
1900	5,911,518	1,134,172
1901	9,555,750	4,140,045

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1900 and 1901 were :—

Imports	1900	1901	Exports	1900	1901
	£	£		£	£
Apparel and slops	374,711	534,287	Angora hair. .	9,598	3,547
Haberdashery. .	409,344	638,695	Hides and skins	30,245	49,850
Flour, grain ¹ . .	267,707	252,722	Sugar . . .	147,913	113,935
Leather goods, &c.	191,071	415,978	Coal . . .	139,381	409,726
Iron & hard goods	368,342	352,883	Wool . . .	61,103	253,988
Cottons . . .	85,969	165,071	Gold, bar, &c.	1,150	652,052
Woollens . . .	40,136	112,398	Bark . . .	46,479	69,850
Machinery. . .	669,262	812,473			
Wines, spirits, ales	202,000	389,639			

¹ This comprises only rye, wheaten flour, and meal.

The imports into Natal from Great Britain in 1900 amounted (according to colonial statistics) to the value of 3,725,589*l.*; in 1901, to 6,523,129*l.* The exports to Great Britain from Natal in 1900 amounted to 163,719*l.*; in 1901 to 973,132*l.*

The following are the values of the imports into Great Britain from Natal and the exports from Great Britain of domestic produce and manufactures to Natal for six years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	793,557	756,871	1,085,547	857,385	885,572	574,986
Exports of British produce to Natal	3,134,184	3,407,088	3,055,390	2,989,578	3,421,164	5,462,717

The wool imports into Great Britain from Natal amounted in 1900 to the value of 129,484*l.*; in 1901, to 318,301*l.*; hides, 19,595*l.* in 1900; 38,296*l.* in 1901; coffee, 35,691*l.* in 1900; 14,516*l.* in 1901; bark, 118,038*l.* in 1901; skins and furs, 27,387*l.* in 1901. Some of the wool and other articles are from the neighbouring colonies, which also take one-fifth of the merchandise imported into Natal.

The chief articles exported from Great Britain to Natal in 1901 were apparel and haberdashery, 839,343*l.*; cottons, 351,466*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 561,811*l.*; leather, 312,856*l.*; machinery, 387,765*l.*; woollens, 178,928*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 72,810*l.*; spirits, 129,654*l.*; beer and ale, 42,372*l.*; carriages, &c., 223,448*l.*; furniture, 72,582*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1901 the registered shipping of the colony consisted of 30 vessels of 2,494 tons (nett), 21 of less than 50 tons each totalling 390 tons, and 9 totalling 2,104 tons. These do not include government vessels, which are exempt from registration.

In 1901, exclusive of transports, 945 vessels of 1,826,526 tons (787 of 1,654,541 tons British) entered, and 919 of 1,767,902 tons (763 of 1,664,775 tons British) cleared. Of the vessels which entered, 134 or 1,767,902 tons were from the United Kingdom direct, and 275 of 538,155 tons were from

Cape Colony; of those which cleared, 79 of 153,768 tons cleared for the United Kingdom direct, and 322 of 621,566 tons for Cape Colony.

At the end of the year 1901 there were in the Colony 626 miles of railway open, and worked by the Government, the whole, except 50 miles, having been constructed by the Government. The main line from Durban is connected with the lines to Johannesburg (483 miles) and Pretoria (511 miles). The system includes many branch lines which are being extended. Work on the new connection with Cape Colony has been commenced. The question of either pushing an alternative trunk line through Natal, or improving and doubling the existing main line, is under consideration. The total cost of construction and equipment of the railways up to the end of the year 1901 was 8,528,989*l.* The revenue for 1901 was 1,650,355*l.*; expenditure, 1,159,026*l.* The net receipts for the year were equal to 5*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per cent. upon capital.

In the year 1901 there were in the Colony 296 post-offices and agencies. The correspondence received comprised 21,699,587 packets, of which 15,196,064 were letters and post-cards; 6,334,679 were books, samples, and papers, and 168,844 were parcels. The correspondence posted amounted to 17,302,727 packets. The postal routes open had a total length of 3,293 miles, of which 618 miles were by railway, 378 miles by post-cart, and 2,297 miles by carriers. In the financial year 1900-01, 98,229 money orders for 395,597*l.*, and 2,322 telegraph orders for 12,394*l.* were issued, and 48,864 money orders for 161,340*l.* and 3,500 telegraph orders for 17,542*l.* were paid in the Colony. Most of the orders were to or from other colonies or the United Kingdom. The postal revenue for 1900-01 amounted to 85,978*l.* (exclusive of about 21,000*l.*; the value of work not paid for); the postal expenditure was 59,586*l.*

In the year 1901 there were in Natal 1,512 miles of telegraph line with 3,794 miles of wire, 30 miles of telephone line with 145 miles of wire, and 23 miles of private line with 80 miles of wire. The number of telegraph offices was 159. The messages forwarded numbered 830,314; received, 860,580; transmitted, 986,136. In the financial year, 1900-01, the telegraph receipts amounted to 53,350*l.* (exclusive of 29,415*l.* for Government work not paid for), and the expenditure to 51,850*l.* Telephonic communication is being rapidly extended. The system at Durban, worked by the corporation, has 288 connections.

Agent-General in London.—Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.

Secretary.—R. Russell, B.C.L.

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NIGERIA.

This important region comprises the whole of the British sphere within the lines of demarcation arranged by the Anglo-German Agreements of 1885, 1886, and 1893, and the Anglo-French Agreements of 1889, 1890, and 1898. It comprises the Lagos Protectorate and Southern and Northern Nigeria, being bounded on the east by the German Kamerun and on the west and north by Dahomey and the French Military Territories. The whole area covers nearly 400,000 square miles, and its population is estimated at not less than 25,000,000. About nine-tenths of the area and population were formerly within the territories of the Royal Niger Company, which, created in 1882, under the name of the National African Company, received a charter in 1886. During the administration of this Company treaties were made with several hundreds of States and tribes. In 1884 and 1887 the whole of Nigeria was declared to be under British protection, and the coast regions, lying between Lagos Colony and the Forcados River, and between the Brass River and Kamerun were placed under consular jurisdiction, but these regions were not administered by the Company nor by the Imperial Government. In 1891, however, they were organised under an Imperial Commissioner, and soon afterwards they were called by the name of the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1897 they were extended by the addition of the Benin country, while regions bordering on the Cross River were also included, and in 1899 the Protectorate was extended to the Chad watershed. On January 1, 1900, after 18½ years of successful government the Royal Niger Company surrendered its charter, and the whole of its territories were transferred to direct Imperial administration. For the boundaries of Nigeria and of Southern and Northern Nigeria, respectively, see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1902, pp. 218-19. The boundary from Lagos to the Niger has been delimited, and that from the Niger to Lake Chad is being delimited by a joint French and British commission. Arrangements are in progress (December, 1902) for the appointment of an Anglo-German Commission to delimit the Anglo-German frontier in the Chad region. The boundary between north and south Nigeria extends from the Ogpe River *viâ* Egpeni (north of Owo), Iduani, Ogpe, and Shete to the Niger a little to the north of Ida, and continues westwards to a point near Ashaku, on the Anglo-German frontier.

For fiscal purposes, the customs revenues of Nigeria and Lagos, that is to say practically the entire revenue, will be collected on the seaboard by the governments of Southern Nigeria and Lagos; and the allocation of this revenue to the three governments will be made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No uniform currency exists, as yet, in Nigeria ; but British coins have been introduced and are making rapid progress. A uniform system of weights and measures does not exist in Nigeria ; nor is the early introduction of such a system practicable in so vast a territory, peopled by so many different races of different degrees of civilisation.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Northern Nigeria, with an area of about 320,000 square miles has, so far as it is in effective occupation, been divided into nine provinces, viz., Illorin, Kabba, Middle Niger, Lower Benué, Upper Benué, Nupe (Bida), Kontagora, Borgu, and Zaria. As soon as practicable, four additional provinces, Bassa, Muri, Bautshi, and Yola, will be taken in hand, and, before long, relations with the Fulani governments of Sokoto and Gando will have to be opened up. In these northern regions, as well as in Bautshi and Yola to the East, slave raiding is still prevalent, large armies taking the field every year for the purpose of collecting slaves. In 1900 the country was ravaged as far south as Jebba and Bida, and an expedition was sent against the raiders with the result that the emirs of Bida and Kontagora were deposed and new emirs recognised by the natives were appointed. To these new emirs 'letters of appointment,' setting forth the conditions on which they would be maintained in authority, were given. Towards the suppression of slave-dealing a new proclamation was issued which, without abolishing domestic slavery, declares all children born after April 1, 1901, free ; forbids the removal of domestic slaves for sale or transfer, and extends to all inhabitants of the Protectorate the penalties for dealing in slaves. The administrative and military headquarters are being moved from Jebba to a new site about eighty miles up the Kaduna River, a steam tramway (twelve miles) connecting it with the navigable part of the river at Wushishi.

For the cost of administration, &c., for 1902-3 the grant in aid amounted to 290,000*l*. A supreme Court of Justice has been established of which judges in provincial courts (for non-natives) are commissioners, while in distant regions Residents, as well as native courts, have jurisdiction over natives. Native courts exist in localities where there are chiefs and councillors, but where pagan tribes have no cohesion, such courts are impossible. Cantonments have been formed at Jebba and Lokoja on the Niger, and there magistrates have the powers of a court for small causes.

Mohammedanism is widely diffused, the Fulani and other ruling tribes being of that religion, but in Hausa regions paganism is predominant. The military force of about 2,500 native infantry with British officers is partly Mohammedan and partly pagan, but the purpose is to make it, as far as possible, a Hausa-speaking pagan force, the Gwaris, Kedaras and other pagan tribes being excellent soldiers. The force serves for police as well as military purposes, and 2 companies are employed to prevent the smuggling of spirits on the southern frontier.

Considerable trade is carried on in Northern Nigeria, and the Niger Company has recently opened several new trading stations, but as imports and exports from and to Europe must pass through the ports of Lagos or of Southern Nigeria where separate statistics are not yet compiled for goods in transit, the value of the trade of Northern Nigeria cannot be given. There is, besides, a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga in the west ; Tripoli, Morocco, and the Sahara in the north ; and Lake Chad and Wadai in the east make use of Kano as an emporium. The traffic southwards is hindered by the slave-raiding and the exorbitant toll which is demanded by

the emirs, but as the pacification of the country advances and the trade routes become secure the trade will naturally increase. The imports are chiefly cloth and salt. The products exported are shea butter, palm-oil and nuts, ground nuts, gum arabic, capsicums, rubber, ivory, hides, kola-nuts and salt. 'Potash' (consisting of soda compounds) is brought down from the Hausa States and sold in the south.

The railway scheme which finds favour is to connect Kano and Katsena with the Niger by a line which might be extended to meet the Lagos railway at Ibadan, while a line might be constructed from old Calabar with Lake Chad for its ultimate objective. Telegraph lines are laid from the Lagos frontier to Jebba, and thence to Lokoja with an extension to Akwaneja.

High Commissioner.—Brigadier-General Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Commandant of Troops.—Colonel J. Morland.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The boundaries and other details are given above (*v.* Nigeria). This territory, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, is inhabited by a congeries of pagan tribes of various degrees of size and civilisation. Among the most prominent tribes are the Jakri, occupying the lower part of the Benin, and closely allied to the Yorubas; the Idzos, occupying the part of the delta east of the Middleton, and south of the Wari and of the Ibo country; the Ibos, occupying the lower Niger just above the delta and extending to the Cross River, joining the Akuna-Kunas, are an industrious agricultural people, with fine herds of cattle, who create most of the trade of the delta; and the Efiks and 'Quas' in the Old Calabar region. The tribes are all more or less cannibalistic, cannibalism being deeply associated with the ceremonial of the old fetish rites, as the 'Ju-Ju-Men,' or fetish priests, are bound at certain times and under certain conditions to eat human flesh, a practice which is gradually being stamped out.

The European population (April 1, 1901) numbered 399.

The seat of Government is at Old Calabar, where is also the Supreme Court and the headquarters of the Southern Nigeria Regiment. New customs and post-offices are being built here. There is also a European and native hospital under Government management, Botanical Gardens, &c.

Ida, further up the Niger, and on the boundary of Northern and Southern Nigeria, is an important town, and the capital of the Pagan Igara kingdom. The principal ports on the seaboard are Wari, Burutu, Akassa, Brass, Degama, Bonny, Opobo, and Old Calabar, where customs houses are established both for Southern and Northern Nigeria. At Akassa the British government have enlarged and improved the engineering and repairing workshops taken over from the Royal Niger Company, as also the slip-way for the repair of hulls. The chief products exported are palm oil, palm kernels, ivory, india-rubber, ebony, camwood, indigo, gums, barwood, and hides; and the imports consist of cloth, calico, hardware, spirits, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, rice, bread, salt, pickled meats, matchets, soap, pottery, brass and copper rods, and fancy articles. By the Colonial Loans Act, 1899, an advance of 43,500*l.* for harbour works was authorised. The Quay Wall at Old Calabar was finished by end of 1902.

The military force of Southern Nigeria, now called the Southern Nigeria Regiment, consists of about 1,250 native infantry, with Maxim guns and details, commanded by British officers. The new district of Benin, annexed in 1897, is one of the most important regions for development, and is show-

ing great progress, as is also the new region recently opened up by the Aro Expedition 1901-2. This must be distinguished from the mouth of the River Benin, often described as Benin, but far removed from the city of Benin. Missionary enterprise is very active in Southern Nigeria. Three British Protestant Societies and two French Roman Catholic Societies are established there, each with several stations. Education is almost entirely in the hands of the missions. The native inhabitants are dealt with principally under their own chiefs, there being native councils, presided over by them, subject to appeal to the British courts. Europeans are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts under Order in Council.

The revenue of Southern Nigeria for the year ended March 31, 1902, amounted to 361,815*l.*, and the expenditure to 331,397*l.*

For the year 1901 the imports amounted to the value of 1,297,116*l.*, and the exports to 1,253,706*l.* Of the imports, the value of 1,072,962*l.* came from Great Britain; of the exports, the value of 798,693*l.* went to Great Britain, and 392,795*l.* to Germany. The chief imports were cottons, 265,060*l.*; spirits, 132,111*l.*; machinery, &c., 69,961*l.*; the chief exports were palm oil, 606,011*l.*; palm kernels, 437,093*l.*; rubber, 106,925*l.*; ivory, 10,995*l.* In 1900-01 the vessels entered and cleared had a tonnage of 550,681 tons. Communication with Europe is principally by Elder Dempster steamers.

The African Telegraph Company have telegraph stations at Bonny and Brass, and with these and other stations Old Calabar is being connected by a land wire and river cable, while Forcados is being connected with Lagos.

To the north of Southern Nigeria a neutral zone has been established into which spirits may be imported, but not stored in large quantities.

High Commissioner.—Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.

Divisional Commissioners.—R. F. Locke; F. S. James, C.M.G.; and W. F. Fosbery.

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ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Constitution and Government.

This Colony, after having existed for forty-six years as an independent republic, under the name of the Orange Free State, was, after military occupation, in consequence of its participation in the Boer attack on the adjacent British Colonies in 1899, annexed by proclamation to the British Crown, May 24, 1900, and is now known as the Orange River Colony. Resistance to the British arms continued till May 31, 1902, when an agreement was signed by the representatives of the burghers in arms acknowledging the sovereignty of King Edward (see under TRANSVAAL COLONY). There is a Governor over the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, and, under him, a Lieutenant-Governor for the Orange River Colony. The administration is carried on with the assistance of an Executive Council, consisting of, at least, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Colonial Treasurer. The Legislative Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and the principal Government officials, has authority to legislate by Ordinances. In further arrangements it is proposed to consult local opinion, and as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government will be introduced. There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres; local authorities have, as far as possible, the usual local administrative powers.

Governor.—Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Lieut.-Governor.—Brigadier-General Sir H. J. Gould-Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Area and Population.

The area of the Colony is estimated at 48,326 square miles; it is divided into 18 districts. At a census taken in 1890 the white population was found to be 77,716—40,571 males and 37,145 females. Of the population 51,910 were born in the Orange River Colony and 21,116 in the Cape Colony. There were besides 129,787 natives in the Colony—67,791 males and 61,996 females—making a total population of 207,503. The capital, Bloemfontein, had 2,077 white inhabitants in 1890 and 1,302 natives, but the inhabitants are now probably at least double that number. Of the white population 10,761 were returned in 1890 as directly engaged in agriculture, while there were 41,817 'coloured servants.'

Religion and Instruction.

The State Government used to contribute 10,050*l.* for religious purposes. It was divided into 36 parochial districts for ecclesiastical purposes, and it contained about 80 churches. The principal body, according to the last census (1890), is the Dutch Reformed Church with 68,940 adherents; of Wesleyans there were 753; English Episcopalians, 1,353; Lutherans, 312; Roman Catholics, 466; Jews, 113.

Since the British occupation began all instruction has been given in English unless the parents have requested Dutch as the medium, but attendance has not been compulsory. In May, 1902, there were 14,500 children attending Government schools. The Grey College, the highest school for boys, prepares candidates for the matriculation examination of the Cape University. Steps have been taken for the extension of this institution and for the erection of separate hostels to accommodate pupils con-

nected with the different religious bodies in the colony. The 'Eunice' Institute is a similar school for girls. A normal school for female teachers has 25 students.

At the census of 1890 45,015 of the white population could read and write, 2,721 only read, 23,722 (of whom 19,508 were under 7 years of age) could neither read nor write, while 6,258 were not specified.

There is a good public library in Bloemfontein, and small libraries in several villages.

Justice and Finance.

The Roman Dutch law prevails. The superior courts of the country are the High Court of Justice, with three judges, and the circuit courts. The inferior courts are the court of the Landdrost and the court of Landdrost and Heemraden. The circuit courts, at which the judges of the High Court preside in turn, are held four times a year at Bloemfontein and twice a year in the chief town of every other district. In these courts criminal cases are tried before a jury. The court of Landdrost and Heemraden consists of the Landdrost (a stipendiary magistrate) and two assessors. The Landdrost's court thus has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are also justices of the peace who try minor offences and settle minor disputes.

There are no statistics of crime. There are police-constables in every town, and mounted police patrol the country.

The estimated revenue for 1899 amounted to 656,914*l.*, and the expenditure to 948,523*l.*; but, on the basis of actual revenue and expenditure for earlier years, Sir D. Barbour, in his Report on the Finances of the Colony, put the normal revenue in time of peace at 740,000*l.*, and expenditure at 494,000*l.* The local Administration, in estimates for 1901-02, on the hypothesis of the restoration of peace, put the revenue at 756,200*l.*, and the expenditure at 691,140*l.* (including 300,000*l.* on account of the South African Constabulary).

The Budget of the Orange River Colony from May 24, 1900, the date of its occupation, to June 30, 1901, showed that the receipts amounted to 402,925*l.*, and the expenditure to 386,038*l.* Of these sums the purely civil revenue was 301,800*l.*, and the expenditure 217,974*l.* For the year ending June 30, 1902, the revenue amounted to 222,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 226,000*l.* For 1902-03 the revenue is estimated at 775,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 760,000*l.*, including 250,000*l.* for the constabulary.

The Republic had in 1898 a debt of 30,000*l.* (exclusive of railway debt to the Cape Government), but possessed considerable public property in land, buildings, bridges, telegraphs, &c. (valued at 496,381*l.*), and in its share in the National Bank, amounting to 70,000*l.* Bloemfontein had a municipal debt of 7,000*l.* For the new loan, see under *Transvaal*.

The Colony is divided into two military districts, Bloemfontein, with Kroonstad as a sub-district, and Harrismith.

Production and Industry.

The Colony consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing. A comparatively small portion of the country is suited for agriculture, but a considerable quantity of grain is produced. The number of farms in 1890 was 10,499 with a total of 29,918,500 acres, of which 250,600 were cultivated. The Land Board, created in 1901, is engaged in facilitating the settlement of British farmers and the repatriation of the Boers. Up to the end of May,

1902, it had acquired about 223,000 acres at a cost of 208,000*l*. This land is being divided into farms of from 500 to 1,000 acres, and let to farmers who will ultimately become the owners. The Department of Agriculture encourages fruit and tobacco growing, and has set aside a plot of 2,000 acres in the Thabanchu district as a forest conservancy. An extensive system of irrigation is in contemplation. An irrigation canal is about to be begun near Parys. It will be 12 miles long, and, with the Vaal river, will enclose a large area suitable for fruit and vegetable cultivation.

In 1902, there were in the Colony (exclusive of animals belonging to the Military and Repatriation Department) 120,000 cattle, 27,000 horses, and 700,000 sheep and goats.

The diamond production in 1890 was 99,255 carats, valued at 223,960*l*.; in 1891, 108,311 carats, valued at 202,551*l*.; in 1893, 209,653 carats valued at 414,179*l*.; in 1894, 282,598 carats valued at 428,039*l*.; in 1898, 307,148 carats, valued at 1,508,661*l*. Garnets and other precious stones are found, and there are rich coal-mines; gold has also been found.

Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from the Orange River Colony in three years were as follows:—

—	1897	1898	1901
	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,231,699	1,190,132	718,438
Exports . . .	1,794,242	1,923,425	22,513

In 1901, the chief imports were articles of food and drink, 160,720*l*.; South African produce, 106,342*l*.; haberdashery, 100,770*l*. Of the exports, the value of 15,706*l*. went to Basutoland; 3,462*l*. to Cape Colony; 3,213*l*. to the Transvaal; and 132*l*. to Natal. For years ending June 30, 1901 and 1902, the imports amounted to the value of 671,000*l*. and 1,070,000*l*. and the exports to 45,185*l*. and 16,979*l*. respectively. The imports were almost entirely articles for consumption and common use (foods, beverages, clothing, haberdashery, cottons, &c.).

Communications.

A railway constructed by the Cape Colonial Government connects the Orange River (at Norval's Pont) with Bloemfontein, and Bloemfontein with the Transvaal (at Viljoens drift on the Vaal River). On January 1, 1897, the State took over the railways. The net profits for the year 1898 amounted to 408,578*l*. A sum of 107,787*l*. was refunded by the Cape Government for rolling stock, &c., this amount increasing the debt due to the Cape Colony on the transfer of the railways to 1,800,000*l*.; balance on January 1, 1898, 194,611*l*., making a total of 710,976*l*.; payments for new lines, new works, stores, &c., 577,720*l*., leaving a balance of 133,256*l*. on January 1, 1899, for construction of new lines, &c. Length of railway lines, 392 miles. Capital cost of railway, 2,771,945*l*. There are roads throughout the districts, ox-waggons being the principal means of conveyance.

In the Orange River Colony there are 1,480 miles of telegraph line with 1,700 miles of wire, besides 420 miles of railway telegraph with 1,119 miles of wire. Bloemfontein is in telegraphic communication with Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal Colony, and Basutoland.

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2½ acres.

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RHODESIA.

UNDER the title of Rhodesia is included the whole of the region lying between the north and west of the Transvaal and the 22nd degree of south latitude and the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres (see *YEAR BOOK* for 1898). The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, called Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.

In 1888 the portion of the Southern region which includes Matabeleland and Mashonaland was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th of October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonization, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions. The administrative system of the Company in Southern Rhodesia was prescribed by the Orders in Council of May 9, 1891, and July 18, 1894, and a new scheme was promulgated by an Order in Council, November 25, 1898. In accordance with this Order there is a Resident Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State. To assist the Company's Administrator there is an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner, and not less than four members appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. A member of the Executive Council holds office for three years. The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator (president), the Resident Commissioner, five nominees of the Company approved by the Secretary of State, and four members elected by the registered voters. The duration of each Legislative Council is three years, unless it be sooner dissolved. Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, when assented to by the High Commissioner and published, take effect, but, within a year, may be disallowed by the Secretary of State. To this Council the Administrator submits estimates of revenue and expenditure for each financial year, and the Ordinance providing for the service of the year must be approved by the High Commissioner. For the administration of justice

there is a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction, the judges being appointed by the Secretary of State on the nomination of the Company. In the districts there are Magistrates' Courts. There is a Secretary for Native Affairs, with subordinate Native Commissioners, and, except with respect to arms, ammunition, and liquor, natives and non-natives are under the same conditions. For tribal settlements land has been reserved, the mineral rights being reserved to the Company; but, if the native occupation is disturbed, new land must be assigned, disputes being ultimately referable to the High Commissioner. The military police is placed under the direct control of the High Commissioner.

Southern Rhodesia has an area of about 144,000 square miles, and is divided into two provinces, Matabeleland and Mashonaland. According to an informal census taken in May, 1901, the European population of the former was 7,011, Colonial natives 2,899, and Asiatics 906. The European population of Mashonaland was 4,021, Colonial natives 829, and Asiatics 187. These figures do not include the large proportion of the adult European male population then absent from Rhodesia on active service. On March 31, 1902, the native population of Mashonaland was estimated by the Native Commissioners to be 338,000, and of Matabeleland, 176,800. Both tracts of country are rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and the Mashona plateaux are well adapted for agriculture and European settlement.

In Rhodesia distinct gold-fields have been discovered, their united area being estimated at 5,250 square miles. In December, 1902, upwards of 300 companies and syndicates interested in mining and development work in the territory had been registered in Great Britain and South Africa. The declared out-put of gold up to the end of December, 1902, was 194,170 oz. Other minerals have been discovered, silver, copper, blende, antimony, arsenic, lead, and especially coal. A company has been formed to mine for coal throughout an area of 600 square miles, or 384,000 acres of coal-fields at Wankies, about 190 miles north-west of Bulawayo.

During the year 1901 the articles entered for removal from Cape Ports to Rhodesia amounted to the value of 842,963*l.*, the value for 1900 having been 414,918*l.* During the year ended March 31, 1902, the total value of dutiable goods entered at Rhodesian ports of entry was 498,762*l.*, the amount of duty collected being 123,034*l.*, compared with 319,680*l.* and 91,524*l.* respectively for the previous year. The value of the goods entered free of duty during 1901-2 was 944,165*l.*, and during 1900-1901, 899,446*l.*

There are townships at Salisbury (the capital of Southern Rhodesia), Victoria, Umtali, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Rusape, Hartley, Selukwe, Tuli, and Gwanda, and the demand for building sites is increasing. The Surveyor-General reports that the extent of land surveyed in Southern Rhodesia from 1891 to March 31, 1902, is: In Matabeleland, 14,704,287 acres; in Mashonaland, 11,790,462 acres. This does not represent the total amount of surveyed land, as many farms have been surveyed by direction of private owners. Early in 1897 the Geodetic Survey of Southern Rhodesia was initiated under the superintendence of Sir David Gill, K.C.B., H.M. Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, and the work is completed as far as the river Zambesi.

At Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali, there are Government offices, banks, churches, hotels, schools, and public libraries. Municipalities have been established at Bulawayo and Salisbury, and good government throughout the country provided for. Several newspapers are published at Salisbury and Bulawayo. There are hospitals at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Victoria, and Gwelo. Eleven district surgeoncies have been established and

cottage hospitals built in the districts of Hartley, Enkeldoorn, Selukwe, Filabusi, and Gwanda.

In Southern Rhodesia there are over 3,000 miles of roads, post routes, &c., the maintenance of which in the year 1901-1902 cost 21,920*l*. There are, besides, 650 miles of cross-roads in mining districts.

The Rhodesian Railway line from Vryburg to Bulawayo, worked by the Cape Railway Department, has been open for traffic since November 4, 1897. From Bulawayo the line is being extended to the Wankie coal-fields (190 miles, of which 155 miles are completed) and to the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi, and will be continued across North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia to Lake Tanganyika. Provision has been made by the British South Africa Company for a branch line from Bulawayo to Gwanda, 104 miles to the south, to be ultimately extended to Tuli. The railway from Beira to Umtali has been extended by the Mashonaland Railway Company to Salisbury, the extension having been open for traffic since May 1, 1899. Salisbury is also now connected by rail with Bulawayo (*via* Hartley and Gwelo), a distance of 298 miles. There is thus through railway communication between Cape Town and Beira. The Beira railway 2ft. gauge has been widened to 3ft. 6in., the standard gauge of the South African lines, so that traffic may not be interrupted by transference of goods. A railway, with a 2 feet gauge, has been constructed from Salisbury to the Ayrshire mine in the Lomagundi District, a distance of about 75 miles. The construction of a line of the standard gauge from Gwelo to Selukwe will be commenced immediately, and the survey of a proposed line, also of the standard gauge, from Salisbury to Mazoe will be undertaken.

On March 31, 1902, there were 52 post offices, 14 of which are money order offices. The postal arrangements comprise the carriage of letters, &c., by train, coaches, carts, bicycles, and runners. In 1901-1902, 825,293 letters and post-cards were despatched to places in South Africa, and 310,067 to places over sea. The total number of newspapers, books, and parcels despatched was 364,137 and registered articles 45,826. The postal revenue was 25,498*l*., and the expenditure 28,465*l*.

On March 31, 1902, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system, including police telephone lines and the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company's line, was 3,638 miles, and consisted of 5,901 miles of wire. There were 78 telegraph offices open. The working of the African Transcontinental telegraph line to Blantyre and the north is in the hands of the Rhodesian Telegraph Department; and on the 31st March, 1902, the length of line constructed was 1,405 miles; there is direct communication between Umtali and Beira. In 1901-1902, 210,468 telegrams were received and 172,390 were despatched. The Rhodesia revenue from telegraphs was 31,406*l*., and expenditure, 27,867*l*. There is, besides, an extensive telephone system in operation. The revenue received from the telephone exchanges was 4,923*l*.

The whole tract of country north of the Zambezi, bounded on the east and west by the Portuguese possessions, and on the north by German East Africa and the Congo Independent State with the exception of the British Central Africa Protectorate to the south and west of Lake Nyasa, is (under the name of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia) included in the field of operations of the British South Africa Company. [For boundaries see *STATSMAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1898.] The area of North-Eastern Rhodesia is about 120,000 square miles. On March 31, 1902, the European population numbered 188, nearly all being British subjects. It has not as yet been possible to obtain a reliable census of the native population, but the

estimated number is about 339,000. The region lying between the Lakes Nyasa, Tanganyika, Mweru, and Bangweolo, is divided into 9 Fiscal and Magisterial districts: Tanganyika, Mweru, Awemba, Luapula, and East Loangwa, West Loangwa, North Loangwa, Kafue, and Zumbo. These districts are sub-divided into 21 native divisions. The administrative headquarters have been transferred from Blantyre, in the Protectorate, to Fort Jameson on the Tanganyika plateau. The most important centres are Fife, the station of the African Lakes Corporation, and Abercorn, both on the Stevenson road; but each of the districts contains one or more stations for collectors and police, where arms and ammunition are kept. By an arrangement with the Imperial Government the territorial defence of North-Eastern Rhodesia is undertaken by the forces of the British Central Africa Protectorate.

The tract of country comprising the northern plateau and M'peseni's country to the south is stated to be healthy. It is open and well-watered and suitable for cattle. Wheat and European fruits are grown and the fibre plants which abound in the region provide material for a new industry which promises satisfactory results. Land has been taken up for experiments in coffee growing, and success, as in the Protectorate, is confidently expected. Gold has been found in the south of this region, and coal on the shore of Lake Nyasa on land belonging to the Company, though beyond its sphere of administration. The articles of export are ivory and rubber.

The Stevenson road for a distance of 140 miles between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika has recently been re-made. External communication is mainly by steamers on Lake Nyasa, and the telegraph line which has been continued from Zomba in the Protectorate to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, in German East Africa.

Barotseland, or North-Western Rhodesia, is situated to the north-west of Southern Rhodesia and is bounded on the north by the Congo Free State, on the west by Portuguese West Africa, on the east by North-Eastern Rhodesia, and on the south by German territory and the Zambezi River. Five stations have been established, that at Kalomo being the headquarters of the Administration. A postal service has been organised with six postal stations. The mails for the territory are made up in Bulawayo, which is about 300 miles from the Victoria Falls, and the service is performed by cart to Wankies and thence by runners. A native police force has been established, the Commandant being Colonel Colin Harding, C.M.G. Regulations are in force dealing with trading, liquor, &c. The slave trade has been suppressed. The territory is populous and well-watered, and adapted for pasture or for the cultivation of rice, wheat, oats, coffee or rubber. Lealui, on the East bank of the Zambezi, is the chief kraal of King Lewanika.

North-Western Rhodesia and North-Eastern Rhodesia are administered by the British South Africa Company under the Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council, 1899, and the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1900.

The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l.*; in 1893 it was increased to 2,000,000*l.*; in 1895, to 2,500,000*l.*; in 1896, to 3,500,000*l.*; and on April 21, 1898, it was authorised to be increased to 5,000,000*l.* The amount of capital issued is 4,375,000*l.*; debentures, 1,250,000*l.* Revenue now accrues from mining, trading, and professional licences, stand holdings, hut tax, customs, and postal and telegraph services. For the year ending March 31, 1902, the revenue was 435,256*l.*, and the expenditure (including supplementary estimates), 710,563*l.*

Administrator of Southern Rhodesia.—W. H. Milton, Esq., C.M.G.

Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia.—Robert E. Codrington.

Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia.—R. T. Coryndon.

Resident Commissioner.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Marshal J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).

Head offices of the British South Africa Company, 15, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

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ST. HELENA.

Governor.—Lieut.-Colonel Henry Lionel Gallway, C.M.G., D.S.O. (800*l.* and allowance of 200*l.*).

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is about 800 miles from Ascension Island, the nearest land, and 1,200 from the west coast of Africa. Its importance as a port of call was greatly lessened by the opening of the overland route to India, and also by the Suez Canal. Area, 47 square miles. Population in 1901, 9,850, inclusive of 1,532 garrison, 321 shipping, and 4,655 Boer prisoners. Births, 1900, 116; deaths, 165 (in 1901, 125); marriages, 35. Emigrants about 200 annually to the Cape and United States. Four Episcopal, 3 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 11 schools, with 720 pupils; 4 of the schools receiving a Government grant of 542*l.* in 1901.

The following tables give statistics for St. Helena:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	8,803	9,152	11,593	15,392	24,614
Expenditure .	13,004	12,349	11,422	12,603	14,927
Exports ¹ .	4,993	4,391	4,592	4,215	4,724
Imports ² .	33,242	62,985	91,699	168,282	105,645

¹ Including specie, 4,035*l.* exported in 1901.

² Including Government stores in 1900, but not in 1901.

Savings-bank deposits 28,003*l.* in 1901. Total estimated value of island wealth, 200,000*l.* Public debt (1902) 2,000*l.* The imports into Great Britain from St. Helena in 1901 (Board of Trade Returns) amounted to 3,372*l.*; exports to St. Helena, 75,856*l.* The total and British tonnage entered and cleared:—

Tonnage	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Total . .	81,948	101,418	108,639	162,032	253,602
British . .	81,156	101,418	108,639	160,486	232,743

The Post Office traffic from St. Helena in 1900: 89,150 letters, 11,700 books, papers, parcels, and 8,591 postcards. There are 80 miles of telegraph wire. The new cable from Cape Town reached St. Helena in November, 1899, and has been completed to St. Vincent. There are telephone lines managed by the Royal Engineers.

St. Helena is an Admiralty coaling station, and is largely resorted to by

the Cape of Good Hope and West African Squadron. It is the headquarters of 3rd Battalion of W.I. Regiment.

Tristan da Cunha, a small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S. America, in 37° 6' S. lat. 12° 1' W. lon. Until the death of Napoleon I. they were occupied by a garrison. Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks. The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St. Helena, and numbered about 64 in December, 1897. There are about 800 head of cattle and about 500 sheep on the island, and both beef and mutton are excellent. Pigs and geese are plentiful. Beans, potatoes, and apples are grown. The only dwellings are a few cottages on one side of the mountain. An annual visit is paid to the island by one of Her Majesty's ships.

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SEYCHELLES.

THE Seychelles and Dependencies consist of 74 named islands with a total estimated area of 148½ square miles. The principal island is Mahé (55½ square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, and Curieuse. Among dependent islands are the Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, and Flat Island. The Seychelles were formerly administered from Mauritius, but in 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 3 *ex-officio* members was appointed and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members was nominated, the Administrator being president of both Councils and having an original and casting vote in the Legislative Council. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor.

Administrator: E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G. (16,500 rupees).

The population of the islands, according to the census of May 31, 1901, was 19,237 (9,805 males, and 9,432 females); at the end of 1901 the population was estimated at 19,343. The death-rate for 1901 was 18·77 per 1,000; the birth-rate 32·61. The capital of the group is Victoria, which has a good harbour, and has recently been made a coaling station. There are 27 schools, with 2,826 pupils on the roll; grants in aid 11,275 rupees. In addition, a secondary school for boys is maintained from public funds costing annually about 9,000 rupees. Two scholarships of 600 rupees a year, tenable for 3 years, are awarded annually.

The revenue in 1901 amounted to 486,323 rupees, and the expenditure to 401,822 rupees. Outstanding debt (1901), 285,184 rupees; surplus funds invested, December 31, 1901, 250,378 rupees.

The imports in 1901 were valued at 1,149,646 rupees, and the exports at 1,417,515 rupees. The chief exports are cocoa-nut oil, soap, vanilla, guano,

salt fish, tortoiseshell, coffee, and cacao. Ships entered in 1901, 89, including 18 men-of-war. Total tonnage entered and cleared, 338,464 tons. Victoria is visited by vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and in August, 1901, the Messageries Maritimes began a regular service connecting the islands with Marseilles. The steamers of the Imperial German East Africa Company visit the islands on their outward and homeward voyages between Rangoon, Colombo, and East Africa.

There are nearly 70 miles of road in Mahé, and further road-making is in progress. The islands have had telegraphic communication with Mauritius and with Europe since 1893.

On December 31, 1901, the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 58,761 rupees.

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Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sokotra. See ADEN.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The **Somali Coast** from Lahadu, west of Zeyla, to Bandar Ziyada, 49° E. long., became a British Protectorate in 1884, and is administered by a Consul-General. The area is about 68,000 square miles; population about 500,000, Mohammedan and mostly nomadic. By an arrangement with Italy in 1894, the limits of the British Protectorate were defined; but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country was determined, and certain tracts were ceded to Abyssinia thus reducing the area of the Protectorate from 75,000 to 68,000 square miles. The chief town, Berbera, has about 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season; Zeyla, 15,000; and Búlhar, 12,000. At these three ports there are British officers. The revenue in 1900-1901 was Rs. 3,36,870; the expenditure, Rs. 5,31,680. Imports (1901-1902), Berbera and Búlhar, 27,82,420 rupees; Zeyla, 25,45,200; exports, Berbera and Búlhar, 25,43,220 rupees; Zeyla, 26,90,810 rupees including treasure. Ad valorem duties are levied of 5 per cent. on imports, at Berbera and Búlhar, and at Zeyla of from 5 to 1 per cent. (except alcoholic liquors, the duties on which are 2 shillings per gallon at 50° cent.); 3 per cent. is levied on exports at Berbera and Búlhar, and 1 per cent. at Zeyla, with the exception of cattle, sheep and goats, and horses which have special rates of duty; civet being free. The imports are chiefly rice, piece-goods, shirtings, and dates; the exports, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, gum, cattle and sheep. Tonnage entered and cleared in 1901, 73,910 tons.

Transport is by camels and donkeys; there are no porters. On the 1st October, 1898, the control of the Protectorate which had rested with the Government of India since its formation in 1884 was taken over by His Majesty's Government. The rupee is of the same value as in India.

Military operations are in progress for the pacification of the inland region.

Consul-General.—Colonel J. E. R. Swayne.

Consul at Zeyla.—Arthur L. Keyser.

Vice-Consul at Berbera.—Lt. H. E. S. Cordeaux.

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TRANSVAAL COLONY.

Constitution and Government.

THE territory comprised within the limits of the Transvaal Colony was colonized by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1836-37. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal Government was [recognised by Great Britain, but, in 1877, in consequence of financial difficulties and troubles with the natives, and in accordance with representations and petitions from the] Boers, the territory was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms for the restoration of their independence, and, in 1881, a Convention was signed restoring to the inhabitants of the territory their self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the suzerainty of the Queen. This arrangement was modified by a Convention made in 1884, in which the name of the South African Republic was given to the Transvaal State; but the control over external affairs, other than engagements with the Orange Free State, was reserved for Her Majesty. These Conventions, however, did not preserve harmony within the Transvaal territory, or with the British Government. The discovery of gold, the influx of "Uitlanders," the vast increase of revenue, the dread of interference with Boer privileges and domination, and the conditions to which the "Uitlanders" were subjected, occasioned a strain which was not relieved by the interference of the British Government. The two Boer States, being well prepared for war, addressed, in October 1899, an *Ultimatum* to Great Britain, and on the rejection of their demands, they promptly invaded the adjacent British possessions. The result of their precipitate action was the military occupation of the two countries, and their annexation to the British Crown, the one on September 1, 1900, under the name of the Transvaal Colony, and the other (May 24) as the Orange River Colony. Hostilities continued till May 31, 1902, when an agreement as to terms of surrender was signed by the representatives of the burgher forces in the field. In this agreement the burghers acknowledged the lawful sovereignty of King Edward and undertook to make no further resistance to his authority. The British Government, on the other hand, promised that the Dutch language should be taught in schools, where parents so desired, and should be allowed in courts of law. The military administration of the country would be succeeded by civil government as soon as circumstances would permit, and representative institutions leading up to self-government would be introduced. No special tax would be imposed on landed property to defray the cost of the war. The Govern-

ment undertook to place at the disposal of commissions which would be appointed to assist in the restoration of the people to their homes, the sum of 3,000,000*l.* and, further, to make advances on loan free of interest for 2 years and afterwards repayable over a period of years at 3 per cent. interest. Subsequently, estimates were passed in the British Parliament amounting to 8,000,000*l.*, of which 3,000,000*l.* was for grants to burghers to assist them in assuming their normal occupations, 2,000,000*l.* for grants to others in respect of war losses (the 5,000,000*l.* to be charged on Imperial funds), and 3,000,000*l.* for loans to burghers supplementary to the grants and repayable as provided in the terms of surrender (these loans to be ultimately from the Colonial governments). The administration is carried on under the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council. In November, 1902, martial law was abolished, but, for immigration, the permit system is retained. Legislation is still by Ordinances. Municipalities, with the usual powers for local administration, exist at Pretoria, Johannesburg, and other centres, and local laws, customs and conditions will be respected.

Governor.—Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary.—W. E. Davidson.

Attorney-General.—H. F. Blaine.

Commissioner for Native Affairs.—Sir Godfrey Lagden.

Colonial Treasurer.—Patrick Duncan.

Commissioner for Mines.—Wilfred Wybergh.

Area and Population.

The area of the Colony was at the date of annexation 119,139 square miles, divided into 20 districts, and its white population, according to a very incomplete census of 1896, is 245,397, of whom 137,947 are men and 107,450 women; the native population in April, 1896, was estimated at 622,500. The State Almanack for 1898 gave the population as follows: whites, 245,397 (137,947 males and 107,450 females); natives, 748,759 (148,155 men, 183,280 women, and 417,324 children); total population, 1,094,156. The boundaries were defined in the convention of February 27, 1884, modified by subsequent conventions relating to the district of Vrijheid, and the territory of Swaziland. The capital is Pretoria, with a white population of 10,000. The largest town is Johannesburg, the mining centre of Witwatersrand goldfields, with a population within a radius of 8 miles, according to census of July 15, 1896, of 102,078 (79,315 males and 22,763 females). For some purposes this town has been made the administrative centre. The population consisted of 50,907 whites, 952 Malays, 4,807 coolies and Chinese, 42,533 Kaffirs, and 2,879 of mixed race. One third of the population of the Colony is agricultural.

In January, 1903, a tract of about 7,000 square miles consisting of the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, and part of Wakkerstroom district was transferred to the Colony of Natal. The population of the transferred region consists of about 8,000 whites and 50,000 natives.

Religion and Instruction.

As no census has been taken the following figures must be considered approximate:—

The United Dutch Reformed Church was the State church, claiming 30,000 (1895) of the population; other Dutch Churches, 32,760; English

Church, 30,000 ; Wesleyans, 10,000 ; Catholic, 5,000 ; Presbyterians, 8,000 ; other Christian Churches, 5,000 ; Jews, 10,000.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1897, the sum of 140,286*l.* was spent for the education of 11,552 pupils. In 1896 there were 34 village schools and 395 ward schools, besides a model school with 284, a gymnasium with 61, and a girls' school with 210 pupils at Pretoria. There are many schools in Johannesburg, Pretoria, and other places belonging to the English and other denominations.

In May, 1902, there were 28,000 children on the Government school rolls in the concentration camps. Now suitable methods for the establishment of farm schools are under consideration.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for 1899 was 4,087,852*l.*, and the expenditure 3,951,239*l.* ; but the estimates for future years, accepted by Sir D. Barbour in his Report on the Finances of the Transvaal, amounted to 3,341,920*l.* for revenue, and to 2,607,121*l.* for expenditure. The chief sources of revenue are customs, 1,100,000*l.* ; the Netherlands Railway Company, 375,000*l.* ; stamps and licences, 480,000*l.* ; prospectors' and diggers' licences, 200,000*l.* ; Post Office, 135,000*l.* ; taxes on natives, 110,000*l.* The chief branches of expenditure are public works, 526,788*l.* ; police and prisons, 383,480*l.* ; posts and telegraphs, 344,220*l.* ; education, 200,000*l.* The taxes on natives imposed by the Boer Government consisted of a hut-tax of 10 shillings, and a poll-tax of 2*l.* on every male over 21 years of age ; but from the latter all natives residing among white persons as servants, &c., were exempt.

For the year 1901-02 (ending June 30) the revenue amounted to 1,393,000*l.* and the expenditure on civil administration to about the same. In 1902 a tax of 10 per cent. was imposed on the annual net produce of the gold mines. For the financial year ending June 30, 1903, the revenue was estimated at 4,000,000*l.*, the principal receipts being from customs, 1,500,000*l.* ; from mining, including profits, 650,000*l.* ; from stamps and transfer dues, 500,000*l.* ; from railways, 400,000*l.* It was estimated that the expenditure would be 3,702,765*l.*, the principal items being :—Public Debt charges, 125,000*l.* ; South African constabulary, 1,250,000*l.*, two-thirds of which are recoverable from the Imperial and Orange River Colony Governments.

The Grant in aid of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, voted by the Imperial Parliament in 1901, amounted to 6,500,000*l.* and in 1902 to 1,800,000*l.* Of the latter sum 1,000,000*l.* was for the South African Constabulary and 800,000*l.* for railways. For other grants and loans, see under *Government*.

The public debt on December 31, 1898, was 2,660,394*l.*, including *direct* liabilities to the British Crown 136,644*l.*, and Rothschild loan, 2,500,000*l.* The State lands were valued in 1884 at 400,000*l.*, but may now be valued at some millions, as the goldfields at Barberton are on Government lands. The debt due to Great Britain bore interest at 3½ per cent., and was to be extinguished by a sinking fund of 3*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* per cent. in twenty-five years.

The Transvaal war contribution will amount to 30,000,000*l.*, and a loan of 35,000,000*l.* will be issued, the proceeds to be expended on productive works in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. This loan will be guaranteed by the Imperial Government and secured on the assets of the two colonies.

Defence.

All the military forces in British South Africa from the Zambesi to the Cape are now under the command of the Commander-in-Chief at Pretoria. The Transvaal was in June, 1902, divided into five military districts. Pretoria with Marico as a sub-district, Elandsfontein with Klerksdorp as a sub-district, Middelburg, Standerton, and Vryburg.

A force of 6,000 South African Constabulary has been organised for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and under an ordinance of October, 1902, a volunteer force is being formed for service in the Transvaal.

Production and Industry.

The Transvaal Colony is specially favourable for agriculture as well as stock-rearing, though its capacities in this respect are not yet developed. It is estimated that 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The agricultural produce, however, is not sufficient for the wants of the population. Before the war there were about 12,245 farms, of which 2,861 belonged to Government, 1,612 to outside owners and companies, and the rest to resident owners and companies. The Repatriation Department is now carrying out its task in a manner based on the old Boer system of peasant farms. By the middle of November, 1902, about 50,000 out of 70,000 Burghers had been restored to their homes or to settlements. Loans not exceeding 200*l.* are given for the restocking of farms and the supply of immediate wants, while the indigent class are, by agreement, placed in settlements on the property of substantial landowners, who will receive a fixed proportion of the crops. The limit will, it is stated, be raised to 400*l.* A similar system is adopted on behalf of Burghers who have incurred the hostility of their fellow-Burghers. Land syndicates and associations of farmers are formed which, on giving adequate security, receive loans of large amount to be expended on buildings, stock, implements, &c., for a prescribed number of families, and, when the conditions are fulfilled, will receive further loans to an amount not exceeding 200*l.* (to be increased to 400*l.*) for each family. This system is in vogue especially in the neighbourhood of Pretoria.

The number of agricultural animals in the Transvaal has not yet been ascertained, but at least 91,000 head of stock have been issued by or are in the hands of the Repatriation Department.

Gold-mining is carried on to a great extent in the various goldfields, principally Barberton and Witwatersrand. The total value of gold production from the year 1884 to 1898 was 69,844,643*l.* Mining from the beginning of October, 1899, to the end of March, 1900, was carried on by the Transvaal Government, but during the following 13 months was entirely abandoned. The output in the 6 years, 1897-1902 was as follows :—

Years	Ounces	Years	Ounces
1897	3,030,674	1900 (6 months)	428,761
1898	4,295,602	1901 (8 months)	238,991
1899	4,233,297	1902 (11 months)	1,501,982

New regulations have been framed for the protection of the natives from coercion and fraud and the suppression of the native liquor traffic. Labour agents and compound overseers must have Government licenses ;

the passport system has been altered, and labour contracts must not exceed one year, except with the approval of the native commissioner. On November 15, 1902, 47,617 natives were employed in the mines, and the number was steadily increasing. The labour question, however, still causes anxiety. Diamonds are found in the Pretoria district and other places. In 1898 the output from alluvial diggings amounted to 12,283 carats, valued at 35,228*l.*; and from pipes, 10,560 carats, valued at 8,502*l.*; total value, 43,730*l.* Working for silver, lead, and copper has been suspended since 1894. Coal of fair quality is found near Witwatersrand and other goldfields; the total output in 3 years has been: 1896, 1,437,297 tons; 1897, 1,600,212 tons (value 612,668*l.*); 1898, 1,907,808 tons (668,346*l.*). Besides its mining industries, the Transvaal contained, in 1897, 69 mills, 22 saw-mills, 12 brick-kilns, 4 lime-kilns, 11 factories of machinery, 19 for mineral waters and ices, 9 for tobacco, 3 for explosives, 4 distilleries, 7 breweries, and 9 printing works.

Commerce and Communications

The principal exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, and minerals. The value of imports on which dues were charged amounted in 1894 to 6,440,215*l.*; in 1895 to 9,816,304*l.*; in 1896 to 14,088,130*l.*; in 1897, 13,563,827*l.*; in 1898, 10,632,893*l.* The import duties amounted in 1896 to 1,355,486*l.*, in 1897 to 1,289,039*l.*, in 1898 to 1,066,995*l.*

The first trade returns published by the new Transvaal Government show imports for 1901 amounting to the value of 3,670,365*l.* This sum is exclusive of the value of supplies for the field force, and for local government, military, and railway purposes. For the first 10 months of 1902 the imports amounted to the value of 9,241,131*l.* The principal articles imported were:—

	£		£
Metals and manuf.	1,961,000	Groceries, &c.	236,000
Apparel & haberdashery	1,431,000	Cottons	215,000
Provisions	1,267,000	Soap and candles	144,000
Corn and grain	575,000	Jewellery, &c.	153,000
Leather and manuf.	434,000	Woollens	170,000
Dairy products	385,000	Tobacco	130,000
Drugs, chemicals	321,000	Stationery	108,000
Beverages	372,000	Live animals	153,000
Wood and manuf.	433,000	Vehicles (not bicycles)	114,000

Of the total value, 4,511,000*l.* was imported through Cape Colony, 3,847,000*l.* through Natal, and 883,000*l.* by Delagoa Bay.

The various railway lines connect the Transvaal with the Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, Natal, and Portuguese East Africa. The total mileage open in September, 1898, was 774, under construction 270, and projected 252.

The Colony is in telegraphic communication with the surrounding Colonies as far north as Blantyre, near Lake Nyasa. The lines within the Colony extend over 2,200 miles; length of wire, 5,650 miles; number of telegraph offices, 145.

The banks in the Colony are the National Bank, the African Banking Corporation, the Bank of Africa, the Natal Bank, the Nederland Bank, the

Robinson Bank, and the Standard Bank, the paid-up capital of all the seven amounting to over 7,000,000*l*.

Weights and measures are the same as in Cape Colony, the currency is English money, and gold, silver, and bronze coin issued from a mint established in Pretoria. From 1892 to June 30, 1897, the nominal value of the coin issued from the mint was: gold, 1,342,415*l*.; silver, 288,652*l*.; bronze, 389*l*.; total, 1,631,456*l*.

Swaziland has an area of about 8,500 square miles, with a population estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000 natives and before the war between 900 and 1,200 whites. During the winter months this number used to be increased by trekkers from the Transvaal. The language spoken is a dialect of Zulu, and the habits and customs are for the most part identical with those of Zululand.

By the Convention of 1894 the territory was under the administration of the South African Republic. What form of administration will be adopted in the new order of things has not yet been decided. There is a Resident Commissioner, with his headquarters at Bremersdorp.

The Paramount Chief, Ngwani, *alias* Bunu, died in December, 1899, and the Queen Regent is at present Chief of the Natives. The Swaziland revenue is put at 32,000*l*., and the expenditure at 80,000*l*.

Resident Commissioner.—Mr. Mooney.

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WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

These are four in number, all Crown colonies: GOLD COAST, LAGOS, GAMBIA, and SIERRA LEONE.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast stretches for 350 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and German Togoland. Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G. (3,500*l.*). There are an Executive and Legislative Council, both nominated, with three unofficial members in latter. The area of the Colony, including Ashantiland, is about, 71,300 square miles; population in 1901, 1,486,433; the European population numbered 646. Chief towns: Accra, 14,842; Elmina, 3,973; Cape Coast Castle, 28,948; Kwitta, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, and Akuse. There are 7 Government elementary schools, and 128 assisted schools which are under the control of the various religious bodies, the Basel, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and Bremen Missions; attendance, 1901, 12,018 scholars; Government contributed in 1901, 3,706*l.* In 1902 the savings bank had 349 depositors with 4,460*l.* to their credit. In 1901, the 2 battalions of the Gold Coast regiment of the West Africa frontier force (formerly constabulary) at Kumasi and Gambaga contained 49 officers and 1,942 men, costing (for the year) 73,437*l.* The volunteer force contained 268 men; the police, 534. There were in the year, 3,280 criminal convictions. Staple products and exports, palm oil, palm kernels, and india-rubber; the export of valuable native woods is increasing. The botanical station at Aburi aids in the plantation of cocoa-nut trees, cocoa, coffee, cotton, &c.

In the Colony and in Ashanti gold is found in quartz, in banket, and in alluvium. In the Tarkwa region there are deposits in banket formation for the working of which, under the Concessions Ordinance of August, 1901, 2,825 concessions were filed. A government railway has been constructed from Sekondi on the coast to Obuassi (126 miles), and will be continued to Kumasi, a total length of 180 miles. At Sekondi piers and jetties and stores are being built in anticipation of important traffic. Roads are being extended and new roads made, the estimated expenditure for this purpose in 1902 having been 17,800*l.* There are in the Colony 716 miles of telegraph line, and 28 miles of telephone line; telegrams in 1901, 199,424.

After military operations against King Prempeh, Ashanti was placed under British protection, August 27, 1896, and a British Resident was appointed to Kumasi. King Prempeh and his household are now in exile in the Seychelles. Under orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast will not apply to the annexed territory. At the same time the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the German possessions and on the east by the French possessions, were also annexed. In that region the Anglo-German boundary, as determined by the convention of November 14, 1899, is the river Daka as far as 9° N. lat., whence it continues northwards in such a course that Gambaga and the territories of Mamprusi fall to Great Britain, and Yendi and the territories of Chakosi to Germany. The delimitation is being carried out. The Territories are administered under the Governor, by a Commissioner and Commandant with his head-quarters at Gambaga. On the basis of a partial census taken in 1901 the population of the region to the north of

Kintampo (variously estimated at from 38,000 to 50,000 square miles) is put at 317,964. The revenue (1901) was chiefly derived from caravan taxes (3,716*l.*) and a maintenance tax (1,018*l.*) now discontinued, the total amount being 7,415*l.* For 1902 the estimated revenue is 8,000*l.* and expenditure 52,382*l.* The troops consist of a battery, and a battalion of the gold coast regiment of the West African frontier force, raised from local tribes, 504 recruits having been enrolled in three years. Good permanent roads are being made and there are projects for making the Volta rivers navigable for light steamers. A silver currency has been introduced with good results, but for small purchases cowries are still used. The Northern Territories are quite undeveloped, but are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Commissioner and Commandant of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.
—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Morris, D.S.O.

LAGOS.

The Lagos Territory as constituted under an Order in Council of July 24, 1901, consists of the Colony proper and the Protectorate. The former comprises Lagos Island and about 140 miles of coast lying between Dahomey and Southern Nigeria; the latter extends northwards over Yoruba to the confines of the French possessions on the Middle Niger within the boundaries defined by Order in Council of December 27, 1899. *Governor*, Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B. (3,500*l.*). There are Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 10 members, 5 official and 5 unofficial. For provincial government steps are being taken to confer legal authority on chiefs and Councils.

The area of the Colony proper is 3,460 square miles; that of the Protectorate is 25,450 square miles. On the total area of 28,910 square miles the estimated population in 1901 was about 1,500,000. The number of resident Europeans being 308. Lagos town and suburbs had 41,847 inhabitants of whom 233 were European. Of the native inhabitants, 10,636 were returned as Christian; 22,080 Mohammedan; and 9,131 Pagan. In 1900 the deaths in the Colony were in the proportion of 47·3 per 1,000 living; of Europeans, about 1 in 10. Of the whole population of the Lagos Territory, 3,479 (or 1 in 500) could read and write; 673 could read English; and 5,058 (1 in 300) could speak English. In the Colony in 1899 there were 41 schools with 3,929 pupils, the average attendance being 2,975. The grants for the year 1900 amounted to 1,562*l.* The schools mostly belong to missionary societies, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The Government Mahometan and Pagan schools had 207 pupils. In many schools industrial training is given.

The military force consists of 827 men with 21 European officers. There is also a semi-military force of native police. In 1899, 546 persons were convicted of crime.

The chief agricultural crops are maize, yams, cassava, plantains, earth-nuts, and fruits; other products being palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal, rubber, cotton, cocoa and coffee. The Lagos savings bank had on December 31, 1900, 1,173 depositors with 16,117*l.* to their credit. The Bank of British West Africa is established at Lagos.

In 1899, 68,669 letters and 1,173 parcels passed through the post-office. Government telegraph lines to Jebba and Wushishi on the Niger, and 17 miles of telephone line are in operation, and a cable connects with England. The

railway from Lagos to Ibadan (122 miles), with a branch (3 miles) to Abeokuta, has been working since March, 1901. There is a tramway from the sea to the Lagos railway station. Routes for other railways have been surveyed, and there is a project to construct a line to the Niger and into Northern Nigeria.

GAMBIA.

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, formerly formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December 1888 was erected into a separate colony. *Governor*, Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G. (1,500*l.*, and allowances 600*l.*). Executive and Legislative Council nominated. Area of colony proper, 69 square miles; population (1901), 13,456, including 198 whites, 7,707 Mohammedans, 5,340 Christians (Protestants and Roman Catholics), 2,209 pagans. The population consisted of 7,383 males and 6,073 females. In the Protectorate (area, 4,500 square miles) the population was returned at 76,948 (36,552 males and 40,396 females). For the Colony and Protectorate the population was thus 90,404. In the Colony there are 6 government aided schools, with 1,002 pupils enrolled; Government grant, proportionate to results (1902), 488*l.* There is an armed police force of 100 men, and a company of the West African Frontier force of 120 men. In 1901, there were 7 convictions of serious crime and 260 police court convictions. Chief town, Bathurst, on the island of St. Mary, 8,807 inhabitants. Chief products and exports: ground nuts, hides, bees-wax, rice, cotton, corn, india-rubber. The trade is mostly with or through the adjoining French colony. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local telegraphs or railways. There is about a mile of telephone line connecting the Government offices at Bathurst. A tramway is in contemplation. The Gambia savings bank has 238 depositors and deposits amounting to 5,019*l.* In June, 1901, an agreement was made with the local chief for the administration of the Fula Dugu district by the British, both banks of the Gambia being now under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone lies between French Guinea on the north and the Republic of Liberia on the south. *Governor*, Sir Charles Anthony King-Harman, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*); assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated. Sierra Leone proper consists of the peninsula about 26 miles long, and 12 miles broad, with an area of about 300 square miles, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia in the south, 180 miles. It extends inland to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Isles de Los, Yel-laboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south. Area about 4,000 square miles; population (census, 1901), 76,655, of whom 444 are whites. Protestants, 40,790; Catholics, 571; Mohammedans, 7,396; the rest pagans. The birth-rate (1901) is 17·67 per thousand, and the death-rate 23·46; infant mortality is very high. The Christian schools are all denominational, belonging to 6 missionary societies. In 1901 there were 77 primary schools with 8,060 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 5,764. Their total expenditure was 4,565*l.*, and their grant-in-aid 1,459*l.* There were 3 secondary schools for boys with 464 pupils, and 3 for girls with 343 pupils. A technical school begun in 1896 has proved successful. Furah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham, and is approved as a training school for teachers.

Under the Government department of Mohammedan Education, 4 schools are at work in Freetown, taught, for the present, by Christian teachers. Chief town, Freetown, 34,463 inhabitants—headquarters of H.M.'s forces in West Africa, 800 men of the West India Regiment, and a West African Regiment raised in 1898, besides engineers and artillery. The battalion of the West African frontier force contains 630 men; the civil police contains 267 men. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling station, with an excellent harbour fortified with several batteries of heavy guns. There is a Supreme Court, and police and petty debt courts in each district; in 1901, 2,556 persons were summarily convicted. At Freetown there is a botanical garden, and at Songotown an experimental farm for instruction of the natives, the distribution of seedlings (eucalyptus, landolphia, &c.), and experimental cultivation of plants (cinnamon, cocoa, fibre plants, and rubber trees). At Songotown there is also a Government cattle station. Chief products and exports: palm oil and kernels, benni seed, ground nuts, kola nuts, india-rubber, copal, hides. There are many native skilled workers in gold and silver. Government savings banks with 48,904*l.* to the credit of 4,116 depositors in 1901. There are good roads, and much traffic on the many lagoons and canals. A government light railway is open from Freetown to Songotown, 32 miles, and across the Ribbi river to Rotifunk, 23 miles; the extension to Bo has been begun. The length of line open is 75½ miles. Further railway and port works are projected for which a loan of 1,338,000*l.* will be required. In 1901, 551,017 letters were posted in the colony; 39,505 registered articles were dealt with; money order transactions amounted to 40,640*l.*, and 10,875 parcels were forwarded. There are 76 miles of telegraph line. There is a telephone system in Freetown.

The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles, being bounded by the line demarcated by the Anglo-French and Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commissions. It has an area of about 30,000 square miles, and a population roughly estimated at about 1,000,000. The protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896, and the whole territory has been divided into 5 districts each of which is placed under a European commissioner.

The following are the statistics of the four colonies:—

Revenue	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	177,421	196,444	192,792	211,467	275,022
Gold Coast	237,857	258,821	322,796	333,283	471,193
Sierra Leone	106,008	117,682	168,381	168,668	186,908
Gambia	39,415	46,718	46,840	49,161	43,726
Total	560,701	619,665	730,809	762,579	976,849

In addition to these revenues, Lagos received a Parliamentary grant of 10,000*l.* for telegraph construction in 1898; the Gold Coast received a Parliamentary grant of 45,000*l.* in 1898, 100,000*l.* in 1899, 252,300*l.* in 1900, and 222,700*l.* in 1901, in aid of operations in the Northern Territories.

Leading item of revenue (1901): Customs, Lagos, 233,049*l.*; Gold Coast, 350,917*l.*; Sierra Leone, 104,930*l.*; Gambia, 33,168*l.*

Expenditure	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	182,669	203,803	223,289	187,125	235,495
Gold Coast	406,370	377,976	309,658	515,657	472,530
Sierra Leone	111,667	121,112	145,088	156,421	173,457
Gambia	27,059	29,035	30,405	29,818	48,518
Total	727,765	731,926	708,440	889,021	930,000

The expenditure of the Gold Coast included in 1897, 151,614*l.*; in 1898, 121,022*l.*; in 1900, 243,453*l.*; in 1901, 139,948*l.* on account of military expeditions into the interior.

The outstanding debt of Lagos on March 31, 1902, amounted to 1,066,124*l.* That of Sierra Leone amounted (1902) to 457,665*l.*

Imports	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	770,511	908,351	966,595	880,470	737,285
Gold Coast	907,670	1,095,864	1,314,922	1,289,343	1,795,187
Sierra Leone	457,389	606,349	689,806	558,271	543,286
Gambia	176,328	246,092	240,907	277,659	252,647
Total	2,311,858	2,856,656	3,212,130	2,955,743	3,333,405

The chief imports (1901) of Lagos were : cotton goods, 327,117*l.*; spirits, 60,560*l.*; tobacco, 18,933*l.* Gold Coast : cottons, 342,881*l.*; spirits, 150,155*l.*; tobacco, 34,017*l.* Sierra Leone : cottons, 138,141*l.*; tobacco, 20,277*l.*; spirits, 47,584*l.* Gambia : cotton goods, 44,262*l.*; spirits, 4,531*l.*; tobacco, 6,505*l.*

Exports	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Lagos	810,975	882,329	915,934	885,112	909,232
Gold Coast	857,793	992,998	1,111,738	885,446	559,733
Sierra Leone	400,748	290,991	336,011	362,471	304,010
Gambia	165,894	247,832	241,936	281,976	233,667
Total	2,235,410	2,414,150	2,605,619	2,415,005	2,006,642

Chief exports (1901) from Lagos : palm kernels, 510,918*l.*; palm-oil, 207,468*l.*; rubber, 14,749*l.* Gold Coast : rubber, 104,030*l.*; palm-oil, 178,174*l.*; palm kernels, 89,794*l.*; gold dust, 22,187*l.*; kola nuts, 35,024*l.* Sierra Leone : palm kernels, 161,749*l.*; rubber, 9,203*l.*; kola nuts, 51,805*l.* Gambia : ground nuts, 172,405*l.*; rubber, 8,963*l.*

The recorded values and quantities are, in general, those disclosed by invoices and declarations, but spirits are gauged and measured. At Gambia and Gold Coast the cost of freight, insurance, and packages is added to the invoice value of imports, and the cost of packages is added to the declared value of exports. The imports into Gambia are only those for consumption. The countries of origin and destination are those shown by the shipping documents.

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According to the Board of Trade returns, the total imports into the United Kingdom in 2 years from the West African colonies and the exports of British produce and manufactures to these colonies were as follows:—

Colonies	Imports into U.K.		Exports from U.K.	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£
Lagos . . .	367,631	264,257	30,166	473,447
Gold Coast . .	621,045	373,168	576,456	855,438
Sierra Leone . .	138,258	127,909	282,568	308,719
Gambia . . .	22,372	24,624	77,798	58,294
Total . . .	1,149,306	789,958	1,466,988	1,695,898

Tonnage of all the vessels entered and cleared in foreign trade at the West African Colonies, and of British vessels entered and cleared, for five years:—

—		1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Total Tonnage	Lagos . . .	718,303	822,378	968,828	1,070,523	975,446
	Gold Coast . .	1,158,027	1,122,016	1,250,410	1,414,764	1,416,855
	Sierra Leone . .	1,084,745	1,110,228	1,181,748	1,290,933	1,249,808
	Gambia . . .	258,898	328,145	284,635	261,269	285,071
	Total . . .	3,219,473	3,382,767	3,685,621	4,037,489	3,927,180
British Tonnage	Lagos . . .	604,725	506,929	696,412	880,132	771,548
	Gold Coast . .	714,814	695,607	824,485	976,658	954,109
	Sierra Leone . .	835,538	864,352	919,771	994,328	1,028,941
	Gambia . . .	164,939	225,385	210,690	198,099	220,098
	Total . . .	2,320,016	2,292,273	2,651,358	2,999,217	2,974,696

The Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa squadron usually consists of about sixteen vessels under a rear-admiral.

The currency, weights, and measures are the same as those used in Great Britain.

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Zululand. See NATAL.

AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

BERMUDAS.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Sir H. Le G. Geary, K.C.B. (2,946*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,124 electors.

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (18 to 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans.

Area, 20 square miles (12,000 acres, 4,000 under cultivation). Population in 1901, 17,535 (including 6,383 whites); 11,636 belong to Church of England (census 1901). In 1901 705 births (109 illegitimate), 175 marriages, 452 deaths. Education: 58 schools, 25 of the schools, with 1,380 pupils, receiving Government grants, 1,203*l.* annually. In 1901 217 persons summarily convicted, and 10 sentenced by superior court. Chief town

Hamilton, 2,246 population. Average strength of Imperial forces, 3,243. Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West India Station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c.

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	35,965	38,923	39,955	40,124	51,436
Expenditure .	35,704	39,102	39,243	47,532	38,640

For 1902-3 the estimated revenue is 46,119*l.*, and expenditure 59,542*l.* Chief source of revenue: customs, 39,253*l.* in 1901. Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, ecclesiastical, education. Contribution by Home Government, 2,200*l.* Public debt (1901), 49,200*l.*

Savings bank deposits, 38,023*l.*

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports .	127,703	113,903	119,151	93,769	98,479
Imports .	323,148	351,274	394,388	397,136	500,716

Imports from Great Britain, according to the Colonial Blue Book, in 1901, 142,911*l.*, and exports to the same, 3,333*l.* The imports given are exclusive of Government stores (243,716*l.* in 1901).

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to those two countries. In 1901 onions exported, 48,597*l.*; lily bulbs, 7,634*l.*; potatoes, 25,224*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1901) of 2 steam vessels of 64 tons net, and 24 sailing vessels of 6,930 tons net; total net tonnage, 6,994.

In 1901 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 932,253, of which 709,795 were British. There are 167 miles of telegraph wire under the control of the military, and 15 of cable. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 240 subscribers and upwards of 700 miles of wire in line. A telegraph cable connects the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another connects with Turks Island and Jamaica.

There are two private banks in the Island. Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world.

The currency, weights, and measures are British, but silver coin is legal tender to any amount. There is no paper money in circulation, except some Bank of England notes.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

As originally constituted the Dominion of Canada was composed of the Provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as 'The British North America Act 1867,' which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;' that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons.' Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion; Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision. In 1869 the extensive region known as the North-West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation on 15th July, 1870. On 20th July, 1871, the province of British Columbia, and on the 1st July, 1873, the province of Prince Edward Island, respectively entered the confederation.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the Constitution, there are now 81 senators—namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 2 from the Territories. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed. The

House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, unless sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 22,688, the arrangement being that the province of Quebec shall always have 65 members, and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. On the basis of the census of the Dominion taken in April 1891, and in accordance with a redistribution bill passed in 1892, the House of Commons consists of 213 members—92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 20 for Nova Scotia, 14 for New Brunswick, 7 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 5 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North-West Territories.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, the electors of which are supplied by franchises under the control of the several provincial assemblies, an Act having been passed to that effect in the session of 1898. The qualifications for voting at provincial elections vary in the several provinces. Voting is by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period the sum of 1,500 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

Governor-General.—The Right Honourable Gilbert John Elliot, *Earl of Minto*, born July 9, 1845; succeeded to the peerage March 17, 1891; Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, 1883-85; Chief of Staff to General Middleton in the Canadian North-West, 1885; assumed office, November, 1898.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of 14 heads of departments.

King's Privy Council.—The present Council consists of the following members :—

1. Premier and President of the Council.—Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid *Laurier*, G.C.M.G., K.C., born at St. Lin, in L'Assomption County, Province of Quebec, 1841; entered Parliament 1874; Minister of Inland Revenue 1877; Premier July 13, 1896.

2. Secretary of State.—Hon. R. W. *Scott*, Senator.

3. Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. J. *Cartwright*, G.C.M.G.

4. Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Charles *Fitzpatrick*, K.C.

5. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. R. *Prefontaine*.
 6. Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. A. G. *Blair*.
 7. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Hon. Sir F. W. *Borden*, K.C.M.G.
 8. Minister of Finance.—Hon. W. S. *Fielding*.
 9. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Sir William *Mulock*, K.C.M.G.
 10. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Sydney A. *Fisher*.
 11. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. J. *Sutherland*.
 12. Minister of Interior.—Hon. Clifford *Sifton*.
 13. Minister of Customs.—Hon. Wm. *Paterson*.
 14. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Michel E. *Bernier*.
- Without portfolio: Hon. W. *Templeman*, Senator.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* The body of ministers is officially known as the 'King's Privy Council of Canada.'

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration. The Lieutenant-Governors are appointed by the Governor-General. Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. The members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 21, and Quebec 24. The membership of the Legislative Assemblies are—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 38, New Brunswick 46, Quebec 74, Ontario 98, Manitoba 40, British Columbia 38, and the North-West Territories, 31. The North-West Territories are presided over by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly, and have an Executive Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and 2 members elected, as such, by the people.

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; it has increased as follows:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1825	581,920	1881	4,324,810
1851	1,842,265	1891	4,833,239
1861	3,090,561	1901	5,371,315
1871	3,635,024		

The following are the areas of the provinces, in 1900, with the population at the census of 1901:—

Province	Land Area sq. miles.	Water Area ¹ sq. miles.	Total Area sq. miles.	Popula- tion, 1901	Pop. per sq. mile (Land Area) 1901	Increase per cent. 1891-01
Prince Edward Island ¹	2,000	50	2,000	103,259	51.63	5.84
Nova Scotia ¹	20,550	50	20,600	459,574	22.31	2.04
New Brunswick ¹	28,100	100	28,200	831,120	11.74	3.06
Quebec ¹	344,450	2,900	347,350	1,648,898	4.79	10.77
Ontario ¹	219,650	2,350	222,000	2,182,947	9.94	3.25
Manitoba	64,066	9,890	73,956	255,211	3.95	67.34
British Columbia ¹	382,300	1,000	383,300	178,657	0.47	81.98
Alberta	99,255	745	100,000	65,876		
Assiniboia	89,840	1,000	90,840	67,385		
Saskatchewan	108,000	6,000	114,000	25,679		
Keewatin	498,000	258,000	756,000	8,546		
Athabasca	289,500	11,800	251,300	6,615		
Yukon	196,300	2,000	198,300	27,219	0.11	111.86
Mackenzie	481,200	82,000	563,200	5,216		
Ungava	276,000	180,000	456,000	5,113		
Franklin ²	unknown	unknown	unknown	—		
Lakes, &c.	—	47,400	47,400	—		
Totals	3,048,711	605,235	3,653,946	5,371,815	1.75	11.18

¹ The water areas here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia are exclusive of the territorial seas, that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that to Ontario is exclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence.

² Population included in that of Keewatin.

In 1901 there were 2,751,708 males and 2,619,607 females.

Eighty-six per cent. of the population of the Dominion consisted, at the census of 1891, of natives of British North America. These numbered 4,185,877, of whom 1,708,702 were natives of Ontario; 1,406,514 of Quebec; 423,890 of Nova Scotia; 299,154 of New Brunswick; 108,017 of Manitoba; 56,851 of British Columbia; 102,652 natives of Prince Edward Island; and 80,097 of the Territories. Of those born out of the country the most numerous at the census of 1891, were 475,456 natives of the United Kingdom; 13,776 were born in other parts of the Empire, making 490,232 British born—80,915 were born in the United States, 27,752 in Germany, 9,222 in Russia, 7,827 in Scandinavia, 5,381 in France, 2,964 in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, 9,129 in China, and 13,940 in other countries. English-speaking persons numbered 3,428,265, and French-speaking 1,404,974. According to an official report for 1902, there were 108,112 Indians in Canada at that date.

The boundary between Canada and the United States Territory of Alaska in the region about the head of the Lynn Canal has never been precisely determined, and the discovery of gold in the Yukon district has given importance to the question of delimitation. After prolonged negotiations a *modus vivendi* was reached on October 20, 1899, when a provisional boundary was agreed on without prejudice to the claims of either party, and on January 24, 1903, a treaty was signed for the settlement of the dispute by a Commission of 6 jurists, 3 to be appointed by each side.

The census population of the principal cities and towns of the Dominion was as follows in 1901 :—

Towns	Population, 1901	Towns	Population, 1901
Montreal . . .	267,730	Halifax . . .	40,832
Toronto . . .	208,040	St. John . . .	40,711
Quebec . . .	68,840	London . . .	37,981
Ottawa . . .	59,928	Vancouver . . .	26,133
Hamilton . . .	52,634	Victoria . . .	20,816
Winnipeg . . .	42,340	Kingston . . .	17,961

There are no vital statistics collected for the Dominion; it is therefore impossible to say what is the rate of natural increase of the population.

The following table gives the number of declared settlers arrived in Canada during 4 years :—

Nationality	Number of Immigrants arrived in Calendar Years			
	1898	1899	1900	1901
From the United States .	9,119	11,945	15,500	17,987
English	9,475	8,576	8,184	9,401
Irish	733	1,337	765	933
Scotch	1,400	747	1,411	1,476
Galicians	5,509	6,700	6,593	4,702
German	563	780	705	984
Scandinavian	724	1,526	2,380	1,750
French and Belgian . . .	545	413	483	492
Other Nationalities . . .	3,832	12,519	8,676	11,424
Total	31,900	44,543	44,697	49,149

In the year ending June 30, 1902, the total arrivals numbered 64,634 of which 17,000 were from Great Britain, 24,000 from the United States and the remainder from the Continent of Europe. The new settlers obtained 2,250,000 acres of free land.

A tax of 100 dollars a head is levied on all Chinamen landing at Vancouver.

Religion.

There is no State Church in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by 2 archbishops and 19 bishops, with about 1,000 clergy; the Roman Catholic Church by 1 cardinal, 7 archbishops, 23 bishops, and about 1,500 clergy; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with about 1,400 ministers—formed in 1875 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly as in the Scotch Church, with 2,358 churches and stations. The Methodists have 1,950 and the Baptists about 500 ministers. All these bodies have one or more divinity schools. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April, 1901 :—

Roman Catholics . . .	2,229,600	Congregationalists . .	28,293
Presbyterians . . .	842,442	Miscellaneous creeds . .	206,821
Anglicans . . .	680,620	No creed stated . . .	58,652 ¹
Methodists . . .	916,886		
Baptists . . .	316,477	Total	5,371,315
Lutherans . . .	92,524		

¹ Including Pagans.

The following shows the numbers of the leading denominations in the several provinces according to the census of 1901:—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist ¹
Ontario . . .	390,355	367,940	477,388	666,360	116,426
Quebec . . .	1,429,186	81,345	57,952	42,014	8,480
Nova Scotia . . .	129,578	66,067	106,319	57,490	83,333
New Brunswick . . .	125,698	41,767	39,424	35,973	80,946
Manitoba . . .	35,622	44,874	65,310	49,909	9,116
British Columbia . . .	34,227	40,672	34,176	25,021	6,506
Prince Edward Island . . .	45,796	5,976	30,750	13,402	5,905
The Territories . . .	38,535	31,705	30,987	26,693	6,002

¹ Not including 32,600 Tunkers and Mennonites.

Instruction.

All the provinces of the Dominion have one or more universities, and several colleges which prepare for university degrees. There are in all about 16 degree-granting bodies in the Dominion, with about 24 colleges, including denominational, medical, and other special institutions. From special official statistics of these institutions it may be estimated that they are attended by about 16,000 students, and their total annual expenditure is upwards of 700,000 dollars, while the estimated value of their endowments, buildings, land, &c., is over 18,000,000 dollars.

The following table gives some information respecting the public, high, and superior schools in the Dominion, the pupils attending them and the amount expended for education:—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario . . .	Dec. 31, 1900	6,207	10,067	486,743	4,587,083
Quebec . . .	June 30, 1901	5,981	10,280	316,242	1,868,477
Nova Scotia . . .	July 31, 1901	2,408	2,557	100,285	844,762
New Brunswick . . .	June 30, 1901	1,756	1,886	61,565	600,340
Manitoba . . .	Dec. 31, 1901	1,416	1,789	53,238	1,372,617
British Columbia . . .	June 30, 1901	317	543	23,615	534,012
P. E. Island . . .	June 30, 1901	474	589	20,779	164,935
The Territories . . .	June 30, 1901	502	679	23,687	162,215
Total	—	19,121	28,390	1,086,149	10,034,441

The number of public schools included in the table was 18,148, with 23,433 teachers and 441,833 pupils, their average attendance being 560,063. If the number of those attending the universities and private schools were added to the above figures, the total number of pupils would be considerably greater. The expenditure for the year on public and high schools, including Government grants, was over 10,000,000 dollars. The supervision of education is under the control of the Governments of the several provinces, and the systems in use vary somewhat, but are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied in nearly all the provinces by Government grants and local taxation. In the North-West Territories the schools are supported wholly by Government. Education is more or less compulsory in all the provinces, but the law is not very strictly enforced. In Ontario, Quebec, and the North-West Territories there are separate schools for Roman Catholics; in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. There is also an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." There is a Superior Court in each province; county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces; all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor-General. Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments.

In 1901, 8,158 persons were charged with indictable offences; of these 5,634 were convicted, 6 being sentenced to death, 522 sent to the penitentiary, and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; and 36,510 were summarily convicted, 31,043 of these with the option of a fine.

Finance.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings—namely, first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure; and thirdly, 'Open accounts.' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country. Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works.

The revenue and expenditure, Consolidated Fund, for fiscal years ending June 30 (unrevised for 1902), have been :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1898	40,555,238	38,832,526
1899	46,743,336	41,904,592
1900	51,029,994	42,975,279
1901	52,514,701	46,866,368
1902	56,303,694	42,255,316

The total actual receipts and expenditure, under the three divisions, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1901 :—

RECEIPTS.

	Dollars
Consolidated Fund	52,514,701
Loans & Dominion Notes	5,403,237
Open Accounts	95,203,321
Total	158,121,259

EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars
Consolidated Fund	46,866,368
Redemption & Dominion Notes	1,050,489
Open Accounts	105,204,243
Total	153,121,259

The revenue under the Consolidated Fund in the year 1900-01 (ending June 30) was as follows :—

1900-01	Dollars	1900-01	Dollars
Customs	28,425,284	Investments	1,784,834
Excise	10,318,266	Various	1,242,826
Lands	1,531,914		
Public works	5,770,071		
Post office	3,441,505	Total	52,514,700

The following table shows the Consolidated Fund expenditure, actual for 1900-01, authorised for 1901-02, and proposed for 1902-03 :—

Expenditure	Actual 1900-01	Authorised 1901-02	Proposed 1902-03
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Public Debt	13,490,153	13,628,100	14,149,056
Subsidies to Provinces	4,250,607	4,251,500	4,866,335
Legislation and Civil Govern- ment	2,647,645	2,342,103	2,506,522
Public Works and Railways	3,597,046	5,355,928	3,615,237
Justice, Police, Penitentiaries	1,329,584	1,521,107	1,497,855
Agriculture, Arts, Statistics, &c.	849,700	1,003,023	677,483
Militia	2,061,674	2,043,829	1,773,003
Steamship and Mail Subsidies	862,360	1,098,866	967,866
Mounted Police, N.W.T.	912,151	850,000	850,000
Yukon and Territories Government	779,342	705,359	675,359
Fisheries, Lighthouses	1,069,969	1,323,460	1,108,770
Indians	1,019,329	1,068,762	1,079,064
Immigration, Quarantine	614,896	644,500	638,500
Pensions, &c.	418,058	423,525	413,883
Lands, Steamboat Inspection, &c.	— ¹	253,532	244,332
Miscellaneous	460,605	644,268	327,195
Charges on Revenue, &c.	12,503,249	11,669,016	12,954,578
Total Consolidated Fund	46,866,368	48,826,878	47,845,038

¹ Included in other items.

The expenditure on Capital Account voted for 1901-02, and proposed for 1902-03, was as follows :—

Expenditure	Voted 1901-02	Proposed 1902-03
	Dollars	Dollars
Railways and canals	8,136,148	8,861,600
Public works	2,081,715	1,320,000
Militia and Dominion Lands	880,000	335,000
Total on Capital Account	11,097,863	5,516,600

The following shows the gross and net debt in five years :—

	Gross Dollars.	Net Dollars
1897	332,530,131	261,538,596
1898	338,375,984	263,956,399
1899	345,160,902	266,273,447
1900	346,206,980	265,493,807
1901	354,732,433	268,480,004

About three-fourths of the debt is at interest ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent., a small amount is at 5 and 6 per cent., and 27,700,000 dollars is free of interest. The debt charge in 1901 consisted of 10,807,955 dollars for interest, 2,480,337 dollars for sinking fund, and 201,864 dollars for cost of management.

The total burden of the debt, after deducting assets, is 10*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per head, and of the annual charge for interest and management 8*s.* 3*d.* The expenditure on canals and railways alone by the Government amounted to over 40 millions sterling up to 1901. At the census of 1891 it was found that the value of the capital invested in manufacturing industries of various kinds was 72 millions sterling, and the annual value of the products 97 millions.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEBTS, 1901.

Province	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	4,466,044	4,038,834	
Quebec	4,563,432	4,516,554	22,233,527
Nova Scotia	1,090,230	1,088,927	2,402,512
New Brunswick	1,031,267	910,346	3,046,264
Manitoba	1,008,653	988,251	
British Columbia	1,605,920	2,287,821	6,450,465
Prince Edward Island	309,445	315,326	Not given
Total	14,074,991	14,146,059	34,132,768

Defence.

Esquimaux in British Columbia has become an important coaling station and is strongly fortified and garrisoned by Imperial and Canadian troops, the Dominion Government contributing in addition to the pay and maintenance of the Canadian troops, half of the cost of maintenance of the Imperial troops.

The Canadian Militia since Confederation has, in accordance with the Canadian Militia Act, been under the immediate command of a major-general of the British Army. The Dominion is divided, for military purposes, into twelve districts, with a district officer commanding, and a brigade staff in charge of each. The permanent militia numbers 1,021, and the active militia 38,090. The reserve militia consists of all adult males between 18 and 60 (with certain exceptions) who are not serving in the active militia. There are included in this force 7 regiments and 4 independent squadrons of cavalry; 16 batteries of field artillery; 6 regiments and 2 companies of garrison artillery; 11 squadrons of mounted rifles; 2 companies of engineers; 4 companies A.S.C.; 8 bearer companies H.M.S.; 8 field hospitals A.M.S.; 87 regiments and 6 companies of infantry. There are two Royal schools of artillery (one field and one garrison); one school of cavalry and one of mounted rifles, and five of infantry; and the Dominion Government in 1875 established a school of scientific military instruction at Kingston, known as "The Royal Military College," with a staff of 12 professors.

There is at present no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being the care of the Imperial authorities. According to the Navy List thirteen ships are on the North America and West India Stations, besides seven others on the Pacific Station.

A good deal has lately been heard as to the advisability of recruiting Canadians for the Imperial Navy, and it seems probable that this valuable source of supply will be tapped in the near future.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Of the total area of Canada in 1891, there were 28,537,242 acres of improved land out of 60,287,730 acres of occupied land. Of the improved lands, 19,904,826 acres were under crop, being 4,792,542 acres more than were under crop in 1881. The acreage under pasture in 1891 was 15,284,788 acres, an increase of 8,899,226 acres since 1881. The acreage under wheat in 1891 was 2,723,861 acres, an increase of 381,506 acres in ten years. The cereals most widely cultivated are wheat and oats. The following statement from provincial statistics shows, for 1901, the area under these crops, the total yield, and the yield per acre in Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick and the Territories:—

1901	Wheat		Bushels per Acre	Oats		Bushels per Acre
	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels	
Ontario	1,278,635	21,515,780	16·8	2,408,264	78,334,490	32·5
Manitoba	2,011,835	50,502,085	25·1	689,951	27,796,588	40·3
N. Brunswick ...	26,010	478,886	18·4	184,114	4,944,992	26·8
Territories ...	508,564	12,676,843	24·9	229,459	11,113,066	48·4

In Ontario, besides other cereals, pulse and root crops are largely grown, and, in 1901, 3,113,580 lbs. of tobacco were taken from 2,935 acres, and 14,430,650 bushels of apples were produced by 6,777,935 trees, or 2.13 bushels per tree. The vineyard area in the province in 1901 was 12,227 acres. For other provinces the agricultural statistics are insufficient. There is a central experimental farm near Ottawa, and others in several of the provinces. In 1902 there were 908 ranches in Manitoba, British Columbia, and N.-W. Territories covering an area of 1,700,000 acres.

Forestry.—The timber wealth of Canada is very large and lumbering one of its most important industries. The forest area is estimated at 1,248,798 square miles. The forest products of 1891 were valued at 80,071,415 dollars, of which 27,207,547 dollars were exported. The census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year. The forest products exported to the United Kingdom in 1901 amounted in value to 17,341,670 dollars out of a total of 32,972,545 dollars. The wood pulp industry is increasing rapidly, the exportable surplus being 1,937,207 dollars in 1901, chiefly going to Great Britain and the United States. The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, the N.-W. Territories, and the Railway Belt (forty miles wide), in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion.

Fisheries.—The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1898 was 19,667,127 dollars; in 1899, 1,891,706 dollars; and in 1900, 11,557,639 dollars. The values of the principal catches in 1900 were: cod, 3,599,515 dollars; salmon, 3,893,217 dollars; herring, 1,853,237 dollars; lobsters, 3,055,350 dollars, and mackerel, 1,549,448 dollars. In 1900, according to provinces, the values were: Nova Scotia, 7,809,152 dollars; British Columbia, 4,878,820; New Brunswick, 3,769,742; Quebec, 1,989,279; Ontario, 1,333,294; Prince Edward Island, 1,059,193; Manitoba and N.-W. Territories, 718,159.

Mining.—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N. and W. Ontario, part of the N.-W. Territories, and Yukon Territory, are the chief mining districts of Canada. The total value of the mineral produce of Canada was in 1901, 69,407,031 dollars; in 1900, 64,488,037 dollars. The principal product is gold, the value mined in 1900 amounted to 27,908,153 dollars; in 1901, to 24,462,222 dollars. Among the other minerals produced in 1901 were coal, 14,671,122 dollars; nickel, 4,594,523 dollars; asbestos, 1,186,434 dollars; petroleum, 953,415 dollars; copper, 6,600,104 dollars; silver, 2,993,668 dollars; lead, 2,199,784 dollars; pig iron, 1,212,113 dollars; iron ore, 762,284 dollars; Portland cement, 535,615 dollars. It is estimated that the coal-bearing area of the N.-W. Territories extends over 65,000 square miles.

Commerce.

The following statement gives the total value² of exports and of imports,

¹ Subject to revision.

² The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, wines are gauged and spirits tested. The country of origin of imports is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers, shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the

and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the years named (4·86½ dollars = £1):—

Year ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1898	164,152,683	140,323,053	130,698,006
1899	158,896,905	162,764,308	154,051,593
1900	191,894,723	189,622,513	180,804,316
1901	196,487,632	190,415,525	181,237,988
1902	211,640,286	212,270,158	202,791,595

The following table shows the share of the leading countries in the commerce of Canada in the last two years in thousands of dollars:—

Exports to	1901	1902	Imports entered for Consumption.	1901	1902
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
Great Britain .	105,329	117,320	United States .	110,485	120,815
United States .	72,382	71,198	Great Britain .	43,018	49,206
West Indies .	2,906	3,299	Germany .	7,021	10,823
Newfoundland .	2,260	2,381	France .	5,398	6,672
South America .	1,146	1,782	China .	2,450	1,985
Germany .	2,142	2,693	Japan .		
France .	1,581	1,389	West Indies .	1,802	2,174
Belgium .	2,806	2,444	Belgium .	3,828	1,712
British Africa .	1,204	3,842	British East Indies .	1,371	1,619
Australia .	2,311	2,586			

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1902:—

United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. The term "special trade," in Canada, is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

The accuracy of the statistical results may at times be affected by fraudulent misdescription or undervaluation by importers, and by the adoption of "sight entries" which, under the Customs Act, may be passed when importers declare on oath that, for want of full information, they cannot make a perfect entry. In such circumstances the goods may be landed, examined, and (a sum being deposited sufficient, in the collector's opinion, to pay the duty) delivered to the importer. A time is fixed within which a perfect entry should be made, but when this time has elapsed the deposit is held as payment of the duty, and the provisional valuation, which may be only approximate, is not corrected. Statistics of exports may be affected in two ways: large quantities of goods are shipped at remote points where no officer is stationed, and the prescribed entry outwards is not unfrequently neglected, while, on the other hand, it may happen, by the mistake of officers or of carriers' agents, that exports already entered outwards at the inland port of shipment are recorded also at the point of exit from Canada.

Imports, 1902, for Home Consumption	Dollars	Exports of Canadian produce, 1902.	Dollars
Wool, manufactures of	10,946,856	Cheese . . .	19,686,291
Iron, steel, and manu- factures of . . .	24,072,141	Cattle . . .	10,663,819
Coal and coke . . .	13,841,162	Horses . . .	1,457,173
Breadstuffs . . .	1,732,579	Sheep . . .	1,483,526
Cotton manufactures .	7,392,977	Eggs . . .	1,733,242
Tea . . .	2,940,397	Bacon . . .	12,162,953
Sugar, molasses, &c. .	8,746,314	Butter . . .	5,660,541
Cotton wool, &c. .	5,864,089	Other animal products	6,179,066
Silk and manuf. . .	4,183,926	Wood pulp . . .	2,046,398
Meat . . .	1,716,014	Wood & manufactures	33,342,870
Wool, raw . . .	1,374,054	Wheat and wheat flour	22,656,942
Timber, &c . . .	2,987,433	Peas . . .	1,806,718
Animals, living . . .	1,438,503	Apples (green or ripe)	1,658,011
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of . .	1,979,710	Oats . . .	2,052,559
Spirits and wines . .	2,093,687	Hay . . .	4,413,411
Coin and bullion . .	6,311,405	Other agric. products	4,666,047
Glass and manuf. . .	1,938,808	Codfish . . .	3,201,527
Paper and manuf. . .	1,945,786	Salmon . . .	5,397,259
Oils, all kinds . . .	2,223,507	Fish of other kinds ¹ .	5,544,508
Leather and manuf. .	1,810,261	Coal . . .	4,867,088
Fruits . . .	3,577,457	Gold-bearing quartz, &c.	19,668,015
Furs and manuf. . .	2,903,378	Other minerals . . .	10,411,471
Drugs, chemicals . .	5,623,390	Leather and manf. of .	2,301,963
Indian corn . . .	2,480,397	Iron and manuf. . .	2,460,781
Tobacco . . .	1,948,358	Foreign produce . . .	15,620,523
Seeds . . .	1,988,974		

¹ Including fish-oils, furs and skins of fish, and other products of the fisheries.

More than half the revenue of Canada is derived from Customs duties. The following statement shows, for 1901, the amount of imports dutiable and duty-free, and the average rate per cent. of duty on dutiable imports:—

Nature of Imports (1901)	Dutiable	Free	Duties collected	Av. rate of duty on dutiable goods
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Food and animals . . .	19,303,246	11,352,740	4,833,645	25·04
Raw materials for Domestic industry . . .	5,983,132	29,950,935	1,459,905	24·40
Wholly or partially manufac- tured materials for manu- factures and mechanical arts	16,808,459	15,086,817	3,460,040	20·58
Manufactured articles ready for consumption . . .	51,812,636	13,784,508	12,570,746	24·26
Luxuries, &c. . .	12,062,283	655,929	6,782,644	56·23
Totals . . .	105,969,756	71,730,938	29,106,980	27·47

The following table shows the progress of the leading classes of domestic exports, in thousands of dollars:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Produce of the Mines .	11,299	14,460	13,365	24,575	40,355	34,948
„ „ Fisheries .	10,314	10,842	9,910	11,169	10,720	14,143
„ „ Forest .	6,067	6,013	5,487	4,496	4,989	32,119
Animals & their produce	39,245	44,301	46,743	56,148	55,495	59,161
Agricultural produce .	17,983	33,063	22,953	27,517	24,781	37,153
Manufactures .	34,715	31,179	34,244	39,397	41,046	18,462
Miscellaneous .	64	61	99	208	44	33

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports for consumption and general exports) of 1902 was as follows in dollars:—

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Van- couver
Imports .	60,949,352	38,007,593	6,029,263	6,813,839	4,927,624	4,221,611	4,088,214
Exports .	55,442,159	94,964	7,589,957	4,438,492	14,278,846	332,857	3,597,559

The following figures give the value of exports of Canadian produce to Great Britain, according to Canadian returns, in the last six years ended 30th June. (Conversions made at 4·86 $\frac{2}{3}$.)

1897 .	£14,287,780	1900 .	£19,843,670
1898 .	19,122,570	1901 .	19,082,220
1899 .	17,489,113	1902 .	22,471,000

Canadian returns of imports from Great Britain do not distinguish between British and foreign produce. The chief exports of domestic produce from Canada to Great Britain in the last four years were:—

Articles	1899	1900	1901	1902
	£	£	£	£
Wheat	1,532,730	2,338,300	1,256,060	3,800,950
Wheat Flour	431,090	343,140	555,290	470,600
Pease	339,320	359,080	423,740	248,750
Wood, and Manufactures of	3,121,980	3,417,240	3,563,710	3,241,100
Cheese	3,435,630	4,081,410	4,235,220	4,031,950
Cattle	1,465,200	1,561,290	1,649,850	2,002,150
Sheep	68,582	97,960	89,460	107,950
Fish	680,620	838,630	693,780	1,195,650
Apples, green or ripe .	495,810	499,160	292,360	307,200
Bacon and Hams . .	2,138,760	2,626,330	2,411,090	2,539,550
Skins and Furs . .	239,463	306,320	255,930	326,100
Leather, and manufac- tures of	308,180	328,180	414,880	417,950

The chief imports into Canada from Great Britain were :—

Articles	1899	1900	1901	1902
	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of . . .	748,850	1,512,900	982,126	1,314,350
Woollens	1,579,540	1,604,320	1,656,630	1,862,750
Cottons	831,760	953,220	1,025,680	1,104,200
Silk, and manufactures of	423,830	462,070	432,380	499,500
Fancy goods	183,517	191,270	184,910	216,800
Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of . .	440,690	341,730	358,490	688,500

The following table exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, in each of the last six years.

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Canada . . .	16,047,263	19,217,918	20,403,610	20,205,740	21,764,021	19,854,586
Exports of British produce to Canada .	5,352,029	5,171,850	5,838,000	6,960,535	7,605,257	7,785,472

The chief imports into Great Britain from Canada in five years were :—

Articles	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	1,875,058	1,948,147	1,801,953	2,206,878	2,216,049
„ flour	803,389	1,057,927	1,154,246	570,680	628,611
Maize	740,609	1,533,749	1,085,621	1,069,547	476,224
Pease	287,496	309,290	240,650	276,606	235,046
Wood & timber . . .	5,546,073	4,454,355	4,884,762	5,380,677	4,653,159
Cheese	3,349,501	2,943,725	3,014,211	3,799,223	3,697,660
Cattle	2,045,209	1,774,760	1,596,097	1,806,238	1,484,860
Fish	734,866	880,390	646,226	930,185	690,454
Apples	278,939	448,515	470,903	427,763	305,953
Bacon & Hams . . .	783,467	1,228,897	1,063,073	1,522,387	1,226,331
Skins & Furs . . .	261,570	285,499	356,801	352,426	360,602

The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada were :—

Articles	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Iron, wrought & unwrought	541,660	459,127	954,438	863,988	1,067,428
Woollens	1,083,918	1,238,532	1,358,898	1,467,343	1,563,721
Cottons	727,170	825,948	918,149	1,087,968	1,111,499
Apparel, &c.	360,228	391,699	384,723	398,647	406,501

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1901, the registered shipping of Canada, including vessels for inland navigation, comprised (according to Board of Trade statistics) 2,189 steamers of 182,832 tons net, and 4,705 sailing vessels of 492,795 tons net; total 6,894 vessels of 675,627 tons net. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1902 at Canadian ports were as follows:—

Vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sea-going:				
Canadian	5,695	929,173	5,718	1,008,054
British	2,242	3,704,666	2,121	3,161,258
Foreign	7,402	2,960,195	7,128	2,959,242
Total	15,339	7,603,034	14,967	7,128,454
Coasting:				
British and Canadian	79,992	20,746,567	76,002	18,989,926
Foreign	1,251	499,082	1,212	466,332
Total	81,243	21,245,649	77,214	19,455,258

In 1902 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were: Canadian, 21,789 of 7,717,301 tons; United States, 25,558 of 7,576,615 tons; total, 47,347 of 15,293,916 tons.

Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk. Up to 1901, 81,404,544 dollars had been spent on canals for construction alone. In 1900, 27,257 vessels, of 6,538,235 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 217,036 passengers and 5,013,693 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, and coal.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 18,294 miles completed at the end of June 1901, being an increase of 470 miles over that of 1900. The number of miles in operation was 18,140. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles in length. By means of this railway and a line of Pacific steamers subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Governments, Montreal and Yokohama have been brought within 14 days of one another. There is a monthly steam service between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gives 25,000*l.* a year and the Australian 12,000*l.* a year.

It is in contemplation to extend the Grand Trunk system to the Pacific Coast, as well as to construct another Trans-Canadian line to the north of the Canadian Pacific.

The traffic on Canadian steam railways in the last two years was:—

Yrs.	Miles	Passengers No.	Freight Tons	Receipts Dollars	Working Expenses Dollars	Net profits Dollars	Capital paid up Dollars
1900	17,481	17,122,193	35,764,970	70,231,979	47,405,596	22,826,383	992,141,047
1901	18,140	18,835,722	36,099,371	72,898,749	50,368,726	22,530,023	1,042,785,539

In 1901, of the capital paid up, 166,158,731 dollars represented Federal Government aid, and 48,705,776 dollars aid from Provincial Governments and Municipalities.

The number of electric railways in Canada in 1901 was 43, with a mileage of 688; the number of passengers carried during the year was 132,885,258; the total paid up capital was 24,471,240 dollars, and the bonded debt, 14,166,225 dollars.

On June 30, 1901, there were 9,834 post offices in the Dominion. During the year ended on the foregoing date the number of letters sent through the post-office was 191,650,000, of postcards 26,842,000, of newspapers, books, &c., 34,470,000, and of parcels 39,368. Newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free. Their number in 1901 was estimated at 32,489,036. The letters and postcards posted amounted to 40.55 per head, and the other articles to 23.08 per head. Revenue, 4,641,608 dollars; expenditure, 5,153,622 dollars. A uniform rate of postage of two cents has been established over the whole Dominion, also between Canada and the United States, between Canada and the United Kingdom, and forty-five other parts of the British Empire. The number of money order offices in Canada in 1901 was 1,904 and of orders issued 1,151,024, their value having been 17,956,258 dollars. From June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901, 877,599 postal notes for sums not over 5 dollars were issued, their value having been 1,453,970 dollars. The Ocean Mail subsidies paid by the Government amounted to 629,198 dollars in 1901, and to 599,832 dollars in 1900.

There were 35,902 miles (5,708 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1901 and 82,355 miles of wire, with 2,922 offices, and the number of messages sent, as nearly as could be ascertained, 5,181,680. There were in 1901, 113,294 miles of telephone wire, and 63,192 sets of instruments; 185,369,216 messages were sent by the telephone companies.

Money and Credit.

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points in all chartered and incorporated banks. In making payments every bank is compelled if required to pay a certain proportion in Dominion Government notes, and must hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserve in Dominion Government notes. On January 1, 1902, there were 34 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with 747 branches all over the Dominion. The following are some particulars of the banks:—

Year ended June 30	Capital Paid up	Notes in Circulation	Total on Deposit	Liabilities	Assets	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1888	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	229,794,322	244,975,223	67.90
1897	62,027,703	34,350,118	211,788,096	252,660,708	341,163,505	74.06
1898	62,571,920	37,873,934	236,161,062	281,076,656	370,583,991	75.86
1899	63,726,399	41,513,139	266,504,528	318,624,033	412,504,768	77.24
1900	65,154,594	46,574,780	305,140,242	356,394,095	459,715,065	77.52
1901	67,035,615	50,601,205	349,573,327	420,003,743	531,829,524	78.97

Post-office savings-banks under charge of the Government have been in operation in Canada since 1868; there are also Government savings-banks, under the management of the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In 1901 there were 895 offices of the former and 24 of the latter. In 1901 the post-office savings-banks had 157,368 depositors and 39,950,813 dollars on deposit. The following is a statement of the transactions of the post-office and Government savings-banks for two years in dollars:—

Year ended June 30.	Balances, July 1	Cash Deposited (Incl. interest)	Withdrawals	Balances, June 30
1899-00	50,241,715	14,876,837	11,970,330	53,147,722
1900-01	53,147,722	15,562,835	12,663,100	55,046,957

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted in 1900 to 17,425,472 dollars, and in 1901 to 19,125,097 dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, 4·86 dollars; the crown piece, 1·2 dollars; and the half-crown, the florin, the shilling, and the sixpence at proportionate values. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of 10 dollars, with its multiples and halves, are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for 4, 2, and 1 dollar, and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars.

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon, and the Imperial bushel. By Act 42 Vict. cap. 16, the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. } 17 and 19, Vic-
Secretary.—Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G. } toria Street, S.W.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor.—Wm. Grey Wilson, C.M.G. Salary 1,200*l.* per annum.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 3,000 square miles; West Falkland, 2,300 square miles; about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles: total 6,500 square miles; besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles. Population: (census 1901) 2,043; male 1,203, females 840. Estimated on December 31, 1901, 2,076. The population is about 320 per square mile; birth-rate 33·28, and the death-rate 7·34 per 1,000. No religious census taken. Chief town, Stanley, 916 inhabitants.

Education: 2 Government schools, with 142 on the roll, in 1902; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 79 on the roll; 1 Baptist school with 12 on the roll; the Darwin school has 18 pupils. There are, besides, 2 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands, and 1 in East Island. Education is now compulsory. The number of criminal convictions in 1901 was 31, only one being a case of serious crime.

The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

No naval or military forces, except a volunteer corps with 65 efficient, 35 non-efficient; total 100 in 1902.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	12,970	13,039	13,219	15,510	15,476
Expenditure . .	13,636	14,278	13,314	15,435	17,639
Imports . . .	63,286	72,987	73,978	66,948	74,765
Exports . . .	125,123	106,984	139,203	111,539	108,294

Chief sources of revenue (1901): Customs, 5,663*l.*, and rents of crown lands, 4,990*l.* Chief branches of expenditure: Mails 4,267*l.*; public works 4,189*l.*

Leading exports: Wool, hides and skins, and tallow. Chief imports: Provisions, wearing apparel, timber and building materials, machinery and ironmongery.

Imports from United Kingdom (1901) 67,638*l.*; from other countries, 7,134*l.* Exports to United Kingdom 108,338*l.*; to other countries 1,956*l.*

Chief industry, sheep-farming; 2,325,154 acres pasturage. Horses 3,101, cattle 4,771, sheep 762,357, pigs about 400. In 1901 44 vessels of 97,878 tons entered, and 41 of 96,011 tons cleared. Up to September 30, 1901, 50,236*l.* had been deposited in the Savings Bank by 379 depositors. About 35,000 letters and 36,000 packets and parcels pass through Post Office yearly.

Fortnightly communication with Great Britain is maintained by the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which call at Port Stanley on both the outward and homeward voyages.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Same as in Great Britain. Also currency notes of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 5*s.*

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GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G. (4,600*l.*).

Government Secretary.—A. M. Ashmore, C.M.G. (1,400*l.*)

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers. A survey of the boundary between the colony and Venezuela is now being executed. For legislative purposes the Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight elective members (the latter elected by the registered voters) and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters. The functions of the Combined Court are to consider the Estimate of Expenditure, and to raise the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 2,676 registered electors. The Roman-Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by orders in Council and local ordinances; the criminal law is based on that of Great Britain.

Area, 104,000 square miles. At the census of 1891 the population was 278,328, of whom 16,724 were Europeans; 115,588 Africans; 105,463 East Indians, mainly coolies; 3,714 Chinese. Births (1901) 10,792; deaths 7,096. Capital, Georgetown, 53,176 (1891). Living on sugar estates 90,492; in villages and settlements 125,757. Of the total in 1891, 105,444 were agricultural labourers. Immigrants from India (1901-2), 4,228; return emigrants, 1,150. 213 schools received Government grant (23,875*l.* in 1901-2), with about 26,684 pupils.

Paupers (1901-2) receiving out-door relief, 2,087. In 1901-2 there were 9,921 summary convictions; 84 before the superior courts for serious offences.

—	1896-7	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	545,171	505,369	525,865	538,838	509,950	531,507
Expenditure . .	590,616	562,598	525,387	525,542	505,492	522,631

Chief items of revenue (1901-2): customs, 337,516*l.*; licences, 86,889*l.*; rum duty, 17,755*l.*; royalty on gold, 14,777*l.* Expenditure on civil establishment, 104,659*l.*; introduction of immigrants, 28,757*l.*; ecclesiastical, 21,639*l.*; judicial, 28,170*l.*; education, 30,914*l.*; public works, 20,733*l.* Public debt (1901) 992,120*l.* Two banks with note circulation of 121,849*l.* on 31st March 1902. Savings banks, 21,266 depositors (Dec. 31, 1901), credited with 289,126*l.*

Under cultivation, about 79,954 acres; sugar, 71,766 acres; 52 sugar estates. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1886, and in the 10 years 1886-1896 the returns amounted to 2,796,300*l.*; for the 6 years 1896-97 to 1901-02, the amount was 687,100 oz. or about 2,405,000*l.* In 1901-02 the quantity was 101,709 oz., valued at 371,492*l.* In 1900-01, 906 carats diamonds were exported, valued at 2,683*l.*; in 1901-02, 7,507½ carats, valued at 19,055*l.*

—	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,282,976	1,371,412	1,318,701	1,393,529	1,414,769
Exports	1,783,764	1,775,691	1,927,960	2,068,406	1,833,624

Value of imports subject to duty (1901-1902), 1,058,555*l.*; duty free, 238,340*l.*

Chief imports (1901-1902): Flour (188,553 barrels), 181,944*l.*; tissues, 242,596*l.*; rice, 65,416*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 19,562*l.*; machinery, 98,183*l.*; manures, 92,753*l.*; fish, 64,198*l.*; coal, 26,112*l.*; hardware, 60,354*l.* Chief exports: Sugar, 1,038,163*l.*; molasses, 4,403*l.*; rum, 160,846*l.*; balatta, 23,653*l.*; charcoal, 7,186*l.*; timber and woods, 21,121*l.*; gold (raw gold), 371,492*l.*; rough diamonds, 19,055*l.*

The value of imports and exports are in general determined by declarations subject to scrutiny, but for exports of sugar, rum, and molasses the average prices for the year are taken as obtained from the secretary of the Planters' Association in the Colony. The values are accurate so far as they relate to imports subject to *ad valorem* duty; in other cases they are not so reliable. Quantities are ascertained by the Customs officers. The countries recorded as those of origin or destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the prime origin of imports or ultimate destination of exports.

Imports from Great Britain (1901-1902), 703,268*l.*; from British possessions, 151,743*l.* Exports to Great Britain, 752,418*l.*; to British possessions, 101,474*l.*

In (1901-1902) the total tonnage entered and cleared was 725,867. The registered vessels belonging to British Guiana in 1901 were 16 steamers of 2,213 tons, and 32 sailing vessels of 1,497 tons; total 48 vessels of 3,684 tons.

Railways, 108 miles; 450 miles river navigation; 12 miles of canals; 264 miles of good roads. There are 73 post-offices, of which 46 are telegraph offices, 41 money order offices, 25 savings banks, and 9 travelling post offices. There are about 559 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam of 677 miles, with 457 subscribers.

Currency: British gold and silver coin with a small circulation of 'bits,' local coins.

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 See also under Venezuela.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor.—Colonel Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G. (8,748 dollars), assisted by an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Council consisting of three official and five unofficial members.

A Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood. Area, 7,562 square miles. Population in 1891 31,471; at census of March 31, 1901, 37,479 (19,140 males, and 18,339 females). The birth rate per 1,000 (1901) was 39·55, and the death rate 28·39. Illegitimate births, 43·12 per cent. of births. In 1901 there were 312 marriages. Primary schools (1901), 36; children enrolled, 3,423; average attendance, 2,328; there are, besides, 7 primary schools receiving no grant; Government grant, 12,030 dollars. There are four secondary schools, with altogether about 300 pupils, under denominational management and receiving no aid from Government. In 1901, 947 persons were convicted in police courts, and 37 in the superior court. The police force contains 116 men; the volunteer force, 191 of all ranks. Chief town, Belize; population, 9,113.

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901-2 ²
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ¹	64,613	56,521	51,535	59,700	60,150
Expenditure ¹	65,716	62,019	53,994	50,800	51,210
Imports	292,613	256,977	212,237	246,950	252,500
Exports	288,969	263,908	263,090	267,900	285,500

¹ Converted from gold dollars worth 4s. 1½d.

² Up to 1900 the years are Calendar years; since then the revenue and expenditure are for year ending March 31.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (35,950*l.* in 1901-02); excise, licenses, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 34,736*l.* in 1901-02.

Value of imports subject to duty (1901), 219,079*l.*; duty free, 33,431*l.* Chief exports, mahogany (6,485,952 superficial feet in 1901), logwood, (19,682 tons in 1901), fruit (chiefly to New Orleans), sugar. The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in india-rubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c. Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are coffee, bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle. Exports to United Kingdom in 1901, 130,846*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 76,883*l.*

In 1901 the tonnage entered and cleared amounted to 414,795 tons, of

which 162,657 was British. The registered shipping of the colony in 1901 consisted of 204 sailing vessels of 4,498 tons and 6 steamers of 1,326 tons; total tonnage, 5,824. In 1901, 151,882 letters and post-cards, 91,748 books and newspapers, and 2,064 parcels passed through the post office. There is a project to lay a telegraph line to connect with the Mexican system in Yucatan.

Savings banks at Belize with five branches—deposits, 46,470 dollars, December 31, 1901. United States gold was adopted as the standard of currency on October 15, 1894. There is (1901) a paper currency of 112,342 dollars in Government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage of 200,000 dollars in circulation.

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Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Governor.—Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., appointed 1901; salary 10,000 dollars.

Newfoundland is an island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N., 52° 35' and 59° 25' W.; and Labrador, its dependency, is the most easterly part of the continent of North America.

The coast of Newfoundland is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. On the borders of the lakes and water-courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered. Area, 42,200 square miles. Population in 1901, 217,037. Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent, with an area of 120,000 square miles, and population (1901) of 3,947. Of the total Newfoundland population (1891) 54,755 were engaged in the fisheries, 1,547 were farmers, 2,682 mechanics, 1,258 miners. Capital, St. John's, 29,594 inhabitants; other towns being Harbour Grace, 5,184; Carbonear, 3,703; Twillingate, 3,542; Bonavista, 3,696. The birth rate in 1901 was 31.4, and the death rate 16.7 per 1,000.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 9 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 15 members), and a House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives. Members of the Legislative Council receive 120 dollars per session; members of the Legislative Assembly receive 200 or 300 dollars per session, according as they are resident or not in St. John's. The Executive Council, enlarged and reconstructed December 7, 1900, is as follows:—

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Justice.—(Vacant).

Minister of Finance.—Hon. E. M. Jackman.

Without Portfolio.—Hons. E. P. Morris, K.C., A. W. Harvey, J. S. Pitts, H. J. B. Woods, J. D. Ryan, and G. Knowling.

For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies, 7 of which elect 3 members, 4 return 2 members, and 7 return 1 each. Of the population, 73,016 belong to the Church of England, 75,990 are Roman Catholics, 61,379 Methodists, 1,497 Presbyterians, 9,102 other denominations. At the colleges of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bodies, respectively, in 1901 there were 253, 485, and 449 students. The number of schools of all kinds was: Church of England, 254; Roman Catholic, 237; Methodist, 216. The attendance at Board schools was: Church of England, 13,148; Roman Catholic, 14,006; Methodist, 10,813; total, 38,258; total expenditure, including Government grant, fees, &c., 157,504 dollars.

By the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, the French retain some rights enabling fishermen to land and dry fish on the northern and western shores. The existence of these rights, their extent having long been matter of dispute, has interfered with the development of the island, and it is understood that an effort towards a better understanding regarding them is now being made by the British and French Governments.

The revenue and expenditure in five years (1 dollar=4s. 1½d.) have been:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	332,225	317,917	349,867	433,898	423,407
Expenditure . .	385,029	487,264	365,657	380,760	416,086

Of the Revenue for 1901, no less than 389,990*l.* is from Customs. Public debt (1901) 3,570,908*l.*

The total imports and exports of Newfoundland for five years are as follows:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	1,211,905	1,066,205	1,283,132	1,540,509	1,536,199
Exports . . .	1,005,263	1,074,027	1,425,270	1,772,792	1,717,802

The chief imports and exports in 1901 were:—

Imports.	£	Exports.	£
Flour (318,975 Brls.)	239,883	Dried cod . . .	1,062,721
Textiles, apparel. .	202,623	Cod oil . . .	81,782
Salt pork . . .	74,176	Seal skins . . .	58,006
Molasses . . .	38,222	Seal oil . . .	87,253
Hardware . . .	84,123	Lobsters (tinned) .	92,158
Tea . . .	33,379	Herring (pickled) .	34,715
Butter . . .	20,418	Copper and ore . .	80,298
Leather . . .	53,298	Iron ore and Pyrites	93,607

Of the imports the value of 478,484*l.* came from Great Britain ; 511,541*l.* from Canada ; 429,136*l.* from the United States. Of the exports the value of 376,426*l.* went to Great Britain ; 146,249*l.* to Canada ; 244,043*l.* to Portugal ; 425,348*l.* to Brazil ; 181,657*l.* to United States. According to the Board of Trade Returns, the imports into the United Kingdom from Newfoundland and Labrador and the exports of British produce and manufactures thereto in 5 years were valued as follows :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Newfoundland . .	321,080	351,032	524,367	476,304	582,725
Exports from U.K. to Newfoundland . .	304,341	316,773	377,607	521,453	358,223

The imports in 1901 included fish, 180,826*l.* ; fish oil, 123,363*l.* ; copper ore, 15,638*l.* ; wood, 40,691*l.* ; skins and furs, 54,275*l.* The exports thereto included haberdashery, 103,735*l.* ; cottons, 34,514*l.* ; woollens, 35,975*l.* ; iron, 24,697*l.* Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1900, 1,408,293, of which 980,029 was British. The total number of vessels registered in the colony on December 31, 1901, was 2,637 sailing vessels of 114,553 tons, and 47 steam vessels of 9,392 tons ; total 2,634 vessels of 107,168 tons. Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fish caught being over one million sterling annually.

In 1891 there were 64,494 acres of cultivated land. The chief products are potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, hay, barley, oats. In 1891 there were in Newfoundland 6,138 horses, 23,822 cattle, 60,840 sheep, and 32,011 swine. Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established. The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable. Large beds of iron ore have been found and are being worked on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast. Coal of excellent quality is found near St. George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock, and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found.

Railways open in 1899 : 638 miles. The transinsular railway has been completed, with branch lines to important towns and settlements. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 8 first-class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. Telegraph line open (1901) 1,952 miles. By various contracts the Government conceded to private enterprise the working of railways, steamboats, and other means of communication. The concessions embraced the Newfoundland Railway ; mail contracts for bays, coasts, &c., with an annual subsidy of 93,000 dollars ; land grants extending to 5,000,000 acres ; the graving dock at St. John's ; the Government telegraphs in the island ; and the electric railway in the streets of St. John's. The question of the expediency of these concessions was raised in consequence of a proposal by the contractor to transfer his rights to a limited liability company. A settlement, however, was arrived at in 1901, by which the contractor holds simply a lease of the railway for fifty years, hands back to the Government the telegraphs, and also three million acres of the land granted to him. A company has been formed with a capital of 25,000,000 dollars to take over the enterprise. Disputes with the Government are being settled by arbitration.

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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombbrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately, while the statistical results are exhibited in general tables for convenience of comparison. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

BAHAMAS.

Governor.—Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification.

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S.E. coast of Florida.

Area, 5,450 square miles. Principal islands—New Providence (pop. 12,534 containing capital Nassau), Abaco (3,314), Harbour Island (1,232), Great Bahama (1,780), St. Salvador (4,658), Long Island (3,562), Mayaguana, Eleuthera (8,733), Exuma (3,086), Watling's Island, Acklin's Island, Crooked Island (1,597), Great Inagua (1,453), Andros Island (6,347). Total population in 1891 47,565; in 1901, 53,735; estimated for December 31, 1901, 54,358. Births in 15 months, 1901–02, 2,663; deaths, 1,896. There are (1901) 43 Government schools with 5,876 pupils on the rolls, and average attendance of 3,987; and 11 aided schools with attendance of 970 pupils; Government grant, 4,500*l.*; 28 Church of England schools

with 1,600 enrolled pupils; 24 private schools with 461 enrolled pupils, and 3 Roman Catholic, with 416 enrolled pupils. In 1901-02 (15 months), 2,173 persons were convicted summarily, and 22 in superior courts. Sponge-fishing is carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained. Fruit culture is on the increase, pineapples, oranges, and grapes being largely exported. Fibre cultivation is rapidly spreading. In January 1902, 18,036 acres had been planted out with sisal plants. The total land granted in the colony amounts to 350,085 acres.

The Bank of Nassau came into operation on June 1, 1889. The Post Office Savings Bank at the end of 1901 had 1,421 depositors with 16,435*l.* to their credit. British silver and bronze coin are legal tender without limit. American half dollars and quarter dollars are current at the value of 2*s.* and 1*s.* respectively. In 1901-02 (15 months), 358,435 letters, 7,352 post-cards, and 169,342 papers passed through the Post Office.

BARBADOS.

Lies on the E. of the Windward Islands.

Governor.—Sir Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people; in 1901, there were 1,782 registered electors.

Area, 166 square miles; population (1891), 182,306; (1901), about 195,588. Capital, Bridgetown, the principal town; population, 21,000 in 1891, but it has very largely increased since then; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1901), 7,058; deaths (1901), 5,762. Church of England, 156,539; Wesleyans, 14,485; Moravians, 6,801; Roman Catholics, 816; Jews, 21, according to the census of 1891. The legislature grants to the Church of England, 9,723*l.*; Wesleyan, 700*l.*; Moravians, 400*l.*; Roman Catholic 50*l.*—per annum, 10,873*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1901 there were 169 primary schools, and 13,547 pupils in average attendance; Government grant 11,000*l.*; 6 second-grade schools (2 for girls), 231 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 140 and 57 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 119 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 12 students. Two monthly, one tri-weekly, one twice a week, one weekly, and three daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 7 police magistrates. In 1901, 11,843 summary convictions, 103 in superior courts; 399 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1901, 17,600*l.* was spent in poor-relief, &c. Police, 315 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 officers and men.

Barbados is the headquarters for European troops in the West Indies. The garrison consists of 38 officers and 753 non-commissioned officers and men.

The area of the colony in acres is about 106,470, of which about 100,000 are under cultivation. The staple produce of the island is sugar. About 30,000 acres are annually planted with the sugar-cane, which yielded in 1900, 50,571 hhds.; in 1901, 65,010 hhds. There are 441 sugar works and 6 rum distilleries. Of "man-jak" or "glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel 1,043 tons (9,394*l.*) were exported in 1901. In the fishing industry, 250 boats are employed, and about 1,000 persons. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l.*

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 600,000*l.* The Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1902, had 13,573 depositors, with 197,022*l.* to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coin are in circulation, and 5-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank.

In 1901 the registered shipping consisted of 43 sailing vessels and 3

steamers of a total tonnage of 6,571 tons net. There are 470 miles of roads in the island; railway 24 miles. There are 35 miles of line for telephonic communication in the island to the several police stations. A private Telephone Company has 600 miles of line and 510 subscribers.

Grenada. See WINDWARD ISLANDS.

JAMAICA.

Largest of the British West India Islands, 100 miles west of Hayti and 90 miles south of Cuba.

Governor.—Sir Augustus Hemming, G.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*), assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President and of 5 ex-officio, 10 nominated, and 14 elected members. The term of service is limited, in the case of elected members only, to five years. There are boards elected in each parish (15) for administration of local affairs.

Attached to it are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,200 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Total, 4,424 square miles. Population (Census, 1891): Jamaica, 639,491 (males, 305,948; females, 333,543); white, 14,692; coloured or half-breed, 121,955; black, 488,624; East Indian, 10,116; Chinese, 481; not stated, 3,623. Capital, Kingston, 46,542. Other towns—Spanish Town, 5,019; Montego Bay, 4,803; Savanna-la-Mar, 2,952; Falmouth, 2,517. The estimated population of Jamaica on March 31, 1902, is 770,242. Births (1901-02), 31,268; deaths, 16,756; marriages, 3,202. Total East India immigrants in colony in 1901, 15,198, of whom 1,174 were under indentures. Immigration suspended in 1886 and resumed in 1891.

There is no Established Church. The number of members of the different religious bodies cannot be stated with any accuracy, but in 1902 the churches and chapels were as follows:—Church of England, 219; Presbyterian, 73; Roman Catholic, 28; Wesleyan Methodist, 128; Baptist, 189; Moravian, 27; Church of Scotland, 10; Christian Church, 20; Congregational, 26; United Methodist Free Church, 43.

In 1901-02 there were 728 Government schools, 84,799 children enrolled; the average attendance was 46,277. Government grants, including building grants, 43,115*l.* There are 3 Government training colleges for female teachers in which 52 students, and one for male teachers, in which 60 students are being trained mainly at Government expense. There is a high school near Kingston with 60 pupils, largely supported by Government. There are besides a number of endowed secondary and high schools and industrial schools.

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1901-1902), 12,349; before superior courts, 4,294. Prisoners in gaol, March 31, 1902, 1,110. In 1901 there were 749 police officers and men, including water policemen, and 769 district constables.

Total number of acres under cultivation and care in 1902, 739,256, of which 200,168 under tillage, and 413,152 under pasture. Under sugar-cane, 27,342 acres; coffee, 31,265; bananas, 32,842; cocoanuts, 13,244; corn, 194; cocoa, 3,548; ground provisions, 91,733; Guinea grass, 125,936; common pasture, 329,603; common pasture and pimento, 79,379; pimento, 4,170.

The holdings are classified as follows:—Not exceeding 5 acres, 60,671; 10, 8,754; 20, 4,755; 50, 2,674; 100, 916; 200, 569; 500, 625; 800, 285; 1,000, 148; 1,500, 206; exceeding 1,500, 250.

On March 31, 1902, there were 34,537 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the deposits amounting to 424,648*l.* The legal coinage is

that of Great Britain ; but various American coins are also current. Notes of the Colonial Bank and of the Bank of Nova Scotia are current ; their average total circulation in 1901-02 was 112,820*l.* and 47,602*l.* respectively.

The strength of the Regular Forces in Jamaica in 1902 was 1,866 officers and men ; there is besides a Militia, numbering 763. There are fortifications and batteries at Port Royal, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery, Fort Clarence, Fort Augusta, Rock Fort, Salt Pond's Hill. There are 13 ships of the Royal Navy on the North American and West India station. Jamaica has a naval dockyard, coaling station, and victualling yard. Port Royal is strongly fortified, and the old depot ship *Urgent* is also stationed there as guardship.

In 1901-02 the registered shipping of Jamaica consisted of 144 sailing vessels of 9,300 tons.

Jamaica has 185 miles, 9 chains of railway open (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1902, 118,335*l.* ; expenses, 77,908*l.* ; passengers carried, 391,178), 683 miles of telegraph and 154 of telephone ; telegraph messages (to March 31, 1902), 91,080 ; receipts, 5,010*l.* ; expenses, 7,871*l.* Letters and post-cards passed through the Post Office in the year 1901-02, 5,424,814.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, a Dependency under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of five members appointed by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government. There are upwards of thirty small cays ; area 165½ miles. Only eight inhabited ; the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad. Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad, the town having 1,751 inhabitants. Population, 1901, 5,350 (males, 2,464 ; females, 2,886).

Education free in the Government schools ; Government grant for Turks and Caicos Islands, 600*l.* ; 2 elementary schools in Turks Islands, and 4 in Caicos Islands ; average attendance, in 1901, of 302. Public library and reading-room at Grand Turk ; a weekly newspaper.

The most important industry is salt raking. About 1,800,000 bushels are raked annually and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands. Sponge and fibre industries are also carried on. At Grand Turk there were (1902) 56 vessels registered, of 4,877 tons net. The Direct West India Cable Company have a station at Grand Turk, where their cable was landed in January, 1898. The Dependency has invested surplus balances to the amount of 7,947*l.*

Commissioner.—William Douglas Young (salary 600*l.*) ; residence, Grand Turk.

CAYMAN ISLANDS, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brae. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad ; total population 4,322 (males, 1,904 ; females, 2,418). Good pasturage. Coco-nuts and turtle exported. The government is administered by a Commissioner. There are also magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

The **MORANT CAYS** and **PEDRO CAYS** are also attached to Jamaica.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. (2,600*l.*). *Colonial Secretary.*—Sir George Melville, K.C.M.G. (800*l.*)

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz., Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda) St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 8 nominated and 8 elective members. Of latter, 3 chosen by the unofficial members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 3 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis. In Antigua and Dominica the representative element in the Legislature was suppressed in 1898. The Federal Legislative Council meets once a year.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands :—

	Area : Square miles	Population 1891	Population 1901
Antigua	108	36,819	34,971
Barbuda and Redonda	62		
Virgin Islands	58	4,639	4,908
Dominica	291	26,841	28,894
St. Kitts	65	30,876	29,782
Nevis	50		
Anguilla	35	13,087	12,774
Montserrat	32		
		3,699	3,890
		11,762	12,215
Total	701	127,723	127,434

In 1891, 5,070 white, 23,320 coloured, and 99,333 black. In 1881 33,000 were Anglicans, 29,000 Roman Catholics, 30,000 Wesleyans, and 17,000 Moravians. Education is denominational. In 1901, 114 schools, with 23,273 pupils; Government grant, 6 255*l.* Also private schools. Grants of 200*l.* and 100*l.* per annum are made to two schools in Antigua, one for boys with 40 pupils, and the other for girls with 35 pupils. A grammar school in Dominica is maintained by Government. Technical schools have been opened in Antigua and St. Kitts. Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands. Fruit-growing is increasing in some of the islands.

ANTIGUA. Islands of Barbuda and Redonda are dependencies, with an area of 62 square miles, situated 61° 45' W. long., 17° 6' N. lat., 54 miles in circumference, with an area of 108 square miles. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. Chief town, St. John, 9,262. Chief products sugar and pineapples. In Government savings banks (1902) 1,520 depositors, 44,236*l.* deposits. There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable.

MONTSEKAT. Nominated Legislative Council. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,461. Chief products sugar, coffee, cocoa, arrowroot, and lime juice from fruit of lime trees; 1,000 acres under lime trees. Savings bank (1901) 169 depositors, 3,563*l.* deposited.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS have one Executive Council nominated, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 nominated unofficial members. Capital of St. Kitts, Basseterre, 9,962; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,383. Chief produce sugar and rum. Produce of Anguilla, garden stock, and salt. Savings bank St. Christopher (1901) 378 depositors, 8,530*l.* deposited; Nevis, 60, with 2,028*l.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by Denmark, except Crab Island, which is Spanish. Nominated Executive Council. Chief town, Roadtown in Tortola Island, 400. Mostly peasant proprietors; sugar and cotton cultivated in small patches.

DOMINICA. Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 12 nominated members. Chief products, coffee (Liberian), fruit, cocoa, limes, and some sugar. Savings bank (1901) 389 depositors, with 7,637*l.* deposited. Dominica contains a Carib settlement with a population of about 400, the majority being of mixed Negro blood, but about 120 apparently pure Caribs. [For details see Report on the Caribs of Dominica. No. 21, Colonial Reports (Miscellaneous). By H. H. Bell, Administrator. London, 1902.]

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Virgin group, but unattached administratively to any group. Phosphate of lime is shipped, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse.

TRINIDAD,

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively.

Governor.—Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G. (5,000*l.*), with Executive Council of 6 official members and a Legislative Council of 11 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated. Tobago was annexed to Trinidad, in 1889, and was made a ward of the main island on January 1, 1899.

Area : Trinidad, 1,754 square miles; Tobago 114. *Population :* Trinidad (census, 1901), 255,148; Tobago, 18,750. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 54,100. The population of the two islands is mostly of mixed African and European blood, the oldest European elements being French and Spanish. A French patois is spoken, and in some places Spanish, but these are in general confined to the cocoa planting districts. There are always Venezuelans and Portuguese in Port of Spain. The Christian population (Trinidad and Tobago) numbers 193,335 (89,213 being Roman Catholic, 74,920 Church of England, and 29,967 others). The non-Christian population is East Indian, numbering 86,357. Births (1901), 9,513; deaths, 6,892; marriages, 1,141. Education: 237 schools, 30,706 pupils; vote for elementary education, 38,835*l.* There are many private schools, and a Queen's Royal College, with 121 students, and an attached Roman Catholic College with 204 students. Of the total area 1,195,500 acres, about 450,000 acres have been alienated. Under sugar-cane, 52,000 acres; cacao, 190,800; coffee, 4,000; ground provisions, 34,500; coco-nuts, 14,000; pasture, 15,200. There is a large so-called pitch lake in the island, which is leased to an English Company, and from which 143,935 tons of asphalt were exported in 1901. Railway 81½ miles; 1,147 miles of telegraph and telephone. There is a Colonial Bank with note circulation of about 200,000*l.*, and also a branch of the Union Bank of Halifax. Government savings-bank, depositors (1901), 14,231; deposits (Dec. 31), 291,452*l.* Volunteer corps, 695. Police force, 567.

In TOBAGO the culture of cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The cacao industry is receiving increasing attention. The island is much frequented by visitors from England and the United States.

Virgin Islands. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St. Vincent, half under Grenada), and St. Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Robert Baxter Llewelyn, K.C.M.G. (2,500*l.*—resident at St. George's, Grenada). Each island has its own institutions; there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for other common purposes. Legal currency, British sterling, doubloons, and United States gold coins. The Colonial Bank issues 5-dollar notes.

GRENADA. There is a Legislative Council of the Governor, with 6 official and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each town has a semi-elective Board for local affairs, and each parish nominated Boards for roads and sanitation. Area 133 square miles; population, December 31, 1901, estimated from census returns of April 5, 1901, 64,288; the birth rate was 43.2 and the death rate 22.47 per 1,000. There are (1901) 40 Government and Government aided elementary schools, with 9,857 pupils; Government grant (1901) 5,113*l.*; and a grammar school with 37 pupils; Government grant, 423*l.* In 1901 there were 922 summary convictions, and 16 in superior courts. There were (1901) 18,935 acres returned as being under cultivation: cocoa, 14,795 acres; cotton, 2,486 acres; spices, 594 acres; under pasture, 5,566; but the accuracy of these figures is not guaranteed. Culture of sugar-cane is decreasing, of cocoa and spices increasing. In 1901, 1,355 depositors in savings-banks; balance (Dec. 31) 11,211*l.*

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,913 acres; population (1901), 6,497.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary.*—E. J. Cameron, with Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 nominated unofficial members. Area, 132 square miles; population (1891), 41,054; white, 2,445; coloured, 554; black, 31,005. Capital, Kingstown, 4,547 population. Education: 34 schools; Government grant, 2,051*l.* Sugar, rum, cocoa, spices, and arrowroot are produced; good timber from the forests. Most of the cultivated land belongs to three firms. About 13,000 acres (one-sixth of area) under cultivation. By the volcanic eruptions of May, 1902, about 1,600 persons were killed and many of the best sugar estates were destroyed.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary,* Sir G. Melville, K.C.M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles; population (December 31, 1901), 50,237. Chief town, Castries, 7,757. Births (1901), 1,781; deaths, 1,279. Education (1901): 44 schools (8 Protestant, 36 Roman Catholic), 6,883 pupils (on roll); Government grant, 3,167*l.* Education is also carried on in 2 other schools

which are in receipt of a Government Grant of, together, 307*l*. In 1901 there were 1,616 summary convictions, and 17 convictions in superior courts. Sugar, cocoa, rum, and logwood are chief products. Savings banks (end of 1901), 1,467 depositors, 20,891*l*. deposits. Letters and postcards despatched, 126,695 ; books and papers, 11,096 ; parcels, 624.

Statistics of West Indies.

	Revenue			Expenditure		
	1899	1900	1901-02	1899	1900	1901-02
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas . . .	76,698	78,860	77,760	72,483	82,837	81,135
Barbados . . .	176,022	185,475	179,972	207,884	182,866	175,350
Jamaica ¹ . . .	788,002	882,854	916,673	722,293	903,765	879,597
Turks Islands . . .	8,033	9,190	9,030	7,644	8,053	7,989
Windward Islands :—						
St. Lucia . . .	71,479	72,108	67,365	63,821	64,750	67,486
St. Vincent . . .	32,174	28,558	24,478	47,856	36,121	28,292
Grenada . . .	68,757	70,363	70,075	59,359	62,718	65,187
Leeward Islands :—						
Virgin Islands . . .	2,984	2,117	1,796	2,220	2,197	1,924
{ St. Christopher						
{ Nevis . . .	42,809	39,904	43,793	46,283	43,964	44,135
{ Anguilla . . .						
Antigua . . .	42,822	42,652	42,067	51,959	49,435	48,514
Montserrat . . .	6,790	6,664	6,196	16,608	9,597	10,312
Dominica . . .	26,156	28,113	29,598	25,083	26,780	26,012
Trinidad and Tobago .	651,135	661,874	712,394	650,760	630,200	731,160
Total . . .	1,993,831	2,108,732	2,181,217	1,974,253	2,105,283	2,170,013

¹ For years ended March 31.

² Exclusive of Parliamentary grants.

Customs revenue (1901-02) :—Bahamas 65,189*l*. ; Barbados, 99,145*l*. ; Jamaica, 344,905*l*. ; St. Lucia, 32,123*l*. ; St. Vincent, 11,748*l*. ; Grenada, 36,738*l*. ; Virgin Islands, 716*l*. ; St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 25,167*l*. ; Antigua, 21,663*l*. ; Montserrat, 4,360*l*. ; Dominica, 15,154*l*. ; Trinidad, 328,312*l*.

The chief branches of expenditure (1901-02) were :—Jamaica : charges of debt, 171,309*l*. ; police, 54,985*l*. ; Bahamas : public works, 22,401*l*. ; debt charges, 11,206*l*. ; police, 6,960*l*. ; Barbados : police, 22,211*l*. ; public works, 6,523*l*. ; debt charges, 3,566*l*. ; St. Vincent : public works, 1,833*l*. ; St. Lucia : public works, 10,498*l*. ; debt charges, 11,472*l*. ; Grenada : public works, 13,182*l*. ; Trinidad : public works, 159,762*l*. ; police, 47,298*l*. ; debt charges, 50,623*l*. ; Leeward Islands : public works, 13,446*l*. ; debt charges, 15,272*l*. ; police, 9,737*l*.

In 1902 the Public Debt of Jamaica was 3,867,144*l*. ; of Bahamas, 111,626*l*. ; of Barbados, 428,600*l*. ; of Trinidad, 992,286*l*. ; of St. Vincent, 13,410*l*. ; of Grenada, 123,670*l*. ; of Montserrat, 11,200*l*. ; of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 72,250*l*. ; St. Lucia, 173,780*l*. ; Antigua, 136,971*l*. ; Dominica, 65,900*l*.

	Imports ¹			Exports ¹		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bahamas	329,197	335,269	324,720	169,148	207,223	176,884
Barbados	998,007	1,045,252	1,021,679	845,590	909,011	950,175
Jamaica ²	1,844,332	1,722,069	1,755,921	1,868,080	1,797,077	1,939,142
Turks Islands	25,708	29,564	30,817	33,707	34,584	40,148
Windward Islands:—						
St. Lucia	282,963	403,598	382,652	98,574	104,881	77,871 ³
St. Vincent	103,774	98,591	74,919	33,575	100,327	51,987
Grenada	223,820	232,790	246,567	267,738	311,681	303,934
Leeward Islands:—						
Virgin Islands	3,642	3,387	3,215	3,867	2,812	3,219
(St. Christopher						
Nevis	148,384	136,435	149,729	159,854	169,783	127,051
Antigua	115,908	125,304	121,347	128,095	111,849	112,503
Montserrat	27,204	26,911	22,247	15,569	8,115	11,093
Dominica	70,229	80,144	79,386	65,766	68,452	66,892
Trinidad ⁴	2,535,965	2,500,253	2,651,602	2,572,891	2,584,549	2,445,651
Total value	6,709,145	6,739,567	6,864,801	6,262,454	6,360,344	6,307,156

¹ Including bullion and specie.² For year ended March 31 following.³ Exclusive of bunker coal.⁴ Including transshipments.

In 1901, Jamaica imported cottons worth 291,642*l.*; fish, 115,313*l.*; flour, 142,128*l.*; rice, 36,529*l.* Trinidad imported flour, 178,672*l.*; textiles, 386,600*l.*; rice, 116,280*l.*; machinery and hardware, 202,404*l.* Bahamas: textiles, 62,870*l.*; flour, 42,772*l.* Barbados: textiles, 187,880*l.*; flour, 61,698*l.*; rice, 44,389*l.*; fish, 51,722*l.* St. Lucia: cottons, 27,197*l.* Leeward Islands: cottons, 86,534*l.*; flour, 46,406*l.*; fish, 18,091*l.* Grenada: flour, 24,364*l.*; textiles, 60,071*l.* St. Vincent: textiles, 16,934*l.*

Trinidad alone, in 1901, exported sugar valued at 452,210*l.*; cocoa, 954,291*l.*; asphalt, 159,633*l.* Jamaica exported sugar, 136,704*l.*; rum, 124,425*l.*; coffee, 152,091*l.*; bananas, 825,288*l.*; oranges, 102,780*l.*; spices (pimento), 79,288*l.*; wood, 128,588*l.* Barbados: sugar, 564,809*l.*; molasses, 143,884*l.* Bahamas: sponge, 137,287*l.*; pine-apples, 28,892*l.*; fibre, 18,534*l.* Grenada: cocoa, 265,979*l.* St. Lucia: sugar, 47,515*l.*; cocoa, 18,185*l.* Leeward Islands: sugar, 198,769*l.*

Total imports into Great Britain from the British West Indies in 1901, according to Board of Trade returns, 1,838,479*l.* (sugar, 508,687*l.*; rum, 207,179*l.*; cocoa, 456,713*l.*; fruits, 190,473*l.*; spices, 89,438*l.*; wood, 25,098*l.*).

Exports from Great Britain to West Indies in 1901, 1,910,917*l.* (cottons, 492,988*l.*; apparel, 217,322*l.*; leather and saddlery, 80,293*l.*; iron, 117,117*l.*; manure, 80,872*l.*; machinery, 72,851*l.*; beer and ale, 60,823*l.*).

The total tonnage entered and cleared (foreign trade) in 1901 was as follows:—

Bahamas	1,010,007	Grenada	543,742	Dominica	477,967
Barbados	1,476,166	Virgin Islands	11,886	Trinidad	1,326,087
Jamaica	1,992,130	St. Kitts and			
Turks Islands	305,016	Nevis	548,215	Total (1901)	10,675,203
St. Lucia	1,864,720	Antigua	492,489	Total (1900)	9,910,300
St. Vincent	361,467	Montserrat	477,976		

Of the total tonnage returned in 1899, 6,739,066; in 1900, 7,209,808; and in 1901, 7,524,704 tons was British.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

The general conclusions of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the West Indian sugar-growing colonies, are that the sugar industry there is in danger of great reduction, in some cases of extinction, not on account of mismanagement, but from the competition of sugar-growing countries assisted by bounties; that in several of the islands there is no other industry which could profitably take its place, and that the total or partial extinction of this industry would seriously affect the condition of the labouring classes, and so reduce the revenues of the colonies, that in many cases they would be insufficient to meet the cost of administration. Measures of relief have been adopted, and, in addition to other assistance, advances to the extent of 663,000*l.* to various West Indian Islands were authorised by the Colonial Loans Act, 1899. In the year 1902-03 a grant of 250,000*l.* was provided in aid of the West Indian sugar industry. For the same year the sum of 25,000*l.* was provided towards meeting the charge incurred under contracts for a line of steamers between Canada and the West Indies, and another between Jamaica and the United Kingdom.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

The British Colonies in Australasia comprise the self-governing States which now form the Commonwealth of Australia; the Crown colony of British New Guinea, the self-governing colony of New Zealand, and the Crown colony of Fiji. The British possessions in Oceania include the Tonga Islands and many other groups of islands and islets scattered over the Pacific.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies (now denominated Original States) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was proclaimed at Sydney January 1, 1901. After five of these colonies had, by legislative enactments, approved by the direct vote of the electors, declared their desire for a Federal Union, the British Parliament, on July 9, 1900, passed the Act to constitute the Commonwealth. This Act provided for the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation if that colony so desired, and in the following month the colonial legislation necessary for this end was passed.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, the King being represented by a Governor-General. The Senate consists of Senators (six for each of the Original States) chosen for six years by the electors voting in each State, except Queensland, as one electorate. In general, the Senate will be renewed to the extent of one-half every three years, but, in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected. The House of Representatives consists, as nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth; but not less than five shall be chosen in any original State. For the first House of Representatives the number is 75, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 26; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. Every House of Representatives will continue for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Electoral qualifications are those of the several States; the qualifications of persons eligible for either House are prescribed by the Constitution. Every Senator or Member of the House of Representatives must be a natural-born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth. He must be of full age, must possess electoral qualification in his State, and must have resided three years within the Commonwealth.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, and embrace, among other matters, commerce, railways, shipping, lighthouses, &c.; finance, defence; postal, telegraph, and like services; census and

statistics; marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration; currency, banking, weights and measures; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. The several State Parliaments retain legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament. With respect to money bills, the House of Representatives has special powers, and provision is made for cases of disagreement between the two Houses.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercisable by the Governor-General, who is assisted by an Executive Council of seven Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament; they are paid salaries not exceeding, in all, 12,000*l.* a year. The Executive Government of the Commonwealth is constituted as follows:—

Governor-General.—Right Hon. Hallam Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.—Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Alfred Deakin.

Minister for Home Affairs.—Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.

Treasurer.—Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Minister for Trade and Customs.—Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., K.C.

Minister for Defence.—Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. J. G. Drake.

Vice-President of Executive Council.—Hon. R. E. O'Connor, K.C.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. Sir Philip O. Fysh, K.C.M.G.

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judicature, for an inter-State Commission on Trade and Commerce, for the transfer of State officials, State property, and State debts to the Commonwealth, for the collection and expenditure of duties during the transition period, and for alteration of the Constitution. The site for the permanent capital of the Commonwealth has not yet been selected; in the meantime the Federal Government has its seat at Melbourne.

The area comprised within the limits of the Commonwealth, and the census population (exclusive of aborigines) in 1891 and 1901 are given as follows:—

Original States	Area	Population	
		1891	1901
	Sq. Miles		
New South Wales	310,700	1,123,954	1,354,846
Victoria	87,884	1,139,840	1,201,070
Queensland	668,497	393,718	496,596
South Australia	903,690	320,431	362,604
Western Australia	975,920	49,782	184,124
Tasmania	26,215	146,528	172,475
Total	2,972,573	3,174,253	3,771,715

The Commonwealth budget, presented in the House of Representatives on September 23, 1902, showed actual revenue and expenditure for 1901, and estimated revenue and expenditure for 1902, as stated in the subjoined table. The payments to States represent the balances of revenue collected in the several states after the necessary expenditure on Commonwealth services :—

	1901 Actual	1902 Estimated
Revenue :	£	£
Customs and excise	8,908,300	9,055,000
Post office	2,378,700	2,444,400
Various	17,800	10,704
Total	11,304,800	11,510,104
Expenditure :		
Post office	2,440,100	2,541,273
Defence	899,700	791,087
Customs	247,900	272,583
Various	348,600	319,821
Total administrative	3,931,300	3,924,764
Payments to States :		
N.S. Wales.	2,385,905	2,662,903
Victoria	1,920,974	1,878,534
Queensland	904,775	858,300
S. Australia	626,148	573,120
W. Australia	1,220,076	1,260,761
Tasmania	315,540	268,169
Total to States	7,373,418	7,501,787
Total expenditure	11,304,718	11,485,551

Until the Federal Statistical Department provide commercial and other statistics for the whole Commonwealth, information will be supplied for the separate States as heretofore.

Defence.

The principal ports of the States are protected by fortifications, and forts have been erected at King George's Sound and Thursday Island, the cost being shared by the different colonies.

In the following table the military forces of the various States of the Commonwealth on June 30, 1901, are shown :—

States	Paid	Partially paid	Unpaid	Total
N. S. Wales	688	5,194	3,063	8,945
Victoria	364	3,306	8,147	11,817
Queensland	272	3,177	1,527	4,976
S. Australia	56	2,262	—	2,318
W. Australia	34	1,891	200	2,125
Tasmania	39	—	2,391	2,430
Commonwealth	1,453	15,830	15,328	32,611

These numbers include 7,109 cadets, youths who, while attending school, are taught the use of fire-arms. In addition to these forces, there were within the Commonwealth 35,674 members of rifle clubs.

Sydney is a first-class naval station, the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia. In 1900 there were 8 imperial war vessels on the station. By the 'Australasian Naval Force Act,' which was assented to on December 20, 1887, a fleet of five fast cruisers, each of 2,575 tons displacement and 7,500 horse-power, and two torpedo gunboats, each of 735 tons and 3,500 horse-power were equipped for the Australian seas. These vessels—the cruisers *Kaloomba*, *Taurang*, *Ringarooma*, *Mildura*, and *Wallaroo*, and the torpedo-gunboats *Boomerang* and *Karakatta*—are attached to the Australian Squadron. The cruisers are now growing obsolete, and have little fighting value.

On June 30, 1902, the naval forces of the Commonwealth totalled 2,009, comprised as under :—

State	Number	State	Number
New South Wales	663	Western Australia	—
Victoria	275	Tasmania	—
Queensland	886		
South Australia	185	Commonwealth	2,009

Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Each of the colonies publishes an Annual Blue Book and Statistical Register, containing Annual Reports of the various administrative, industrial, criminal, educational, and other departments.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855, which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (63 in August, 1902), appointed by the Crown for life, and the Assembly has 125 members. An Act, assented to June 13, 1893, provides for the division of the State into 125 electorates, each with only one member, and abolishes the property qualification and plural voting. Every male subject 21 years of age, having resided one year in the State and three months in his electoral district, is qualified as an elector. The elections must all take place on one and the same day. The first general election under this act took place on July 17, 1894; the second on July 24, 1895; the third on July 27, 1898; and the fourth on July 3, 1901. The duration of a parliament is not more than three years. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 300*l.* per annum, in addition to which they are allowed to travel free on government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes to the value of £15 per annum for the free transmission of correspondence through the post.

In July, 1901, there were 346,184 electors enrolled, or 25·4 per cent. of the total population. At the general election of 1901, 195,359 electors out of 313,390 enrolled in contested districts, or 62·34 per cent. of the electors on the roll voted. The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, R.N., K.C.B., appointed January 29, 1901.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the State. He has a salary of 7,000*l.*; private secretary and orderlies paid for by the State. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of seven ministers, consisting of the following members:—

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Sir John See, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Railways.—Hon. Thomas Waddell.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Bernhard Ringrose Wise, K.C., M.L.C.

Secretary for Lands.—Hon. William Patrick Crick.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. Edward William O'Sullivan.

Minister of Public Instruction & Industry and Labour.—Hon. John Perry.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.—Hon. John Kidd.

Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. Francis Bathurst Suttor, M.L.C.

Members of the Executive Council (without portfolio).—Hon. James Hayes and Hon. Walter Bennett.

The Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General have salaries of 1,820*l.*, and the other ministers, except the Vice-President of the Executive Council, of 1,370*l.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the 'Municipalities Act of 1867' local government is extended to 190 districts, 78 being designated 'boroughs' and 112 'municipal districts,' in addition to the City of Sydney. A borough must contain a minimum population of 1,000, within an area not larger than 9 square miles; a municipal district a population of 500, and an area not larger than 50 square miles. The portion of the State incorporated is small, covering only 1,802,532 acres, or the one hundred and ninth part of its area. The population residing within the municipal area is 860,118 (census March, 1901).

The State grants an endowment to every municipality for a period of 15 years after its incorporation as follows: For each of the first 5 years a sum equal to the local revenue raised during the past year, in each of the next 5 years one moiety, and in each of the next 5 years a fourth of the amount raised by rates and subscriptions. All persons holding household, leasehold, or freehold estate in any municipality, and paying rates, are entitled to from 1 to 4 votes for the election of aldermen and auditors, according to annual value of property.

Area and Population.

The area of the State is estimated at 310,700 square miles. The State is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties.

The estimated population on June 30, 1902, was 1,395,600 (731,620 males, and 663,980 females). The population at five successive census periods was:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase percent per annum.
1861	198,488	152,372	350,860	1·13	—
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1·62	4·3
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·42	4·9
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3·65	5·1
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4·38	2·0

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1901 (exclusive of aborigines):—New South Wales, 72·20; other Commonwealth States, 7·54; New Zealand, 0·78; English, 9·32; Irish, 4·43;

Scotch, 2·27; Welsh, 0·26; other British subjects, 0·44; total British subjects, 97·24. Chinese, 0·74; German, 0·64; other foreigners, 1·23; total foreigners, 2·61. Born at sea, 0·15.

At the census of 1901 there was in the State a population of aborigines, comprising:—Males, 2,451; females, 1,836; total, 4,287, included in total census population given above.

According to occupation the number of actual workers was distributed thus at the census of 1891:—

Professional	31,491
Domestic	55,867
Commerce and Trade	86,629
Industries	140,451
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mineral	147,026
Indefinite	10,423
Total workers	471,887

The number of persons classed as 'dependents' was 649,203, of whom 12,551 were dependent on public or private charity. There were besides 2,864 persons whose occupations were not stated. The aborigines are not included in this tabulation.

The census population of Sydney (1901), including suburbs, is 496,990. Of the country towns Newcastle has 14,238; Bathurst, 9,223; Goulburn, 10,612; Parramatta, 12,560; Broken Hill, 27,500; Maitland, 10,073; Albury, 5,823; Granville, 5,094; Hamilton, 6,124; Lithgow, 5,268; West Maitland, 6,789; Wagga Wagga, 5,108; Tamworth, 5,799; and Wickham, 7,752.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1897	8,813	37,247	2,452	14,264	22,983
1898	8,888	36,222	2,511	16,661	19,561
1899	9,275	36,461	2,609	15,901	20,560
1900	9,996	37,146	2,605	15,118	22,028
1901	10,538	37,875	2,712	16,021	21,854

The increase in population between the census of 1891 and that of 1901 was 226,899. Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed 226,739.

The following are the statistics of the arrivals and departures by sea for five years, making allowance for those unrecorded:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Immigrants by sea . . .	67,016	75,526	77,634	68,783	76,139
Emigrants „ . . .	65,611	71,398	71,563	67,190	74,754
Excess of immigrants by sea	1,405	4,128	6,071	1,593	1,385

Assisted immigration, which became the policy of New South Wales in 1832, practically ceased in 1887. The total number of assisted immigrants

from 1832 was 211,972. Of these, 209,440 persons were British-born 96,409 being from England and Wales, 88,822 from Ireland, and 24,209 from Scotland. There were no assisted immigrants during 1901. In 1881 a poll-tax of 10% was imposed on Chinese immigrants other than British subjects or those who have been naturalised in New South Wales. The tax in 1888 was increased to 100%. In the year 1888, there were in New South Wales 16,032 Chinese not including half-castes. At the census of 1901 there were 10,219 Chinese and 1,044 Chinese half-castes.

The recorded arrivals and departures of all Chinese have been as follow in six years :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Arrivals . . .	99	34	32	36	75	71
Departures . . .	450	428	419	449	379	342

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862. The clergy who received State aid when the Act was passed, and now survive, still receive that aid.

The Church of England in the State is governed by a Metropolitan who is Archbishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia and Tasmania. He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were in 1901 six dioceses. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are administered by the Bishops of seven dioceses under the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, who is also Primate of Australasia.

The following table shows the number of ministers of religion licensed to celebrate marriage in January, 1901, and the number of adherents of the various denominations according to the census results of 1901 :—

Denomination	Clergy 1902	Adherents 1901	Denomination	Clergy 1902	Adherents 1901
Church of England . . .	331	623,131	Unitarians	2	770
Roman Catholic	311	347,286	Hebrew	4	6,447
Presbyterian	178	132,617	Salvation Army	10	9,585
Methodists	199	137,638	Others	30	48,546
Congregational	52	24,834			
Baptist	45	16,618			
Lutherans	5	7,387			
			Total	1,217	1,354,869 ¹

¹ Aborigines not included.

Instruction.

Education is under State control, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years; children unable to pay the school fee of three pence per week are educated free.

There were in 1901, 2,818 Government schools, divided into 3,036 departments, and classified as follows :—High schools 4; public and half-time schools 2,325; provisional schools 428; house-to-house schools 20; evening schools 41; total 2,818 schools.

During 1901 there were 241,790 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 154,404, with 5,212 teachers.

In 1901 the expenditure on Government schools was :—Gross State ex-

penditure 761,637*l.*; less school fees 80,240*l.*; net expenditure 681,397*l.* Besides the Government schools, the Sydney Grammar School (683 pupils), three Reformatories and one Industrial School (623 pupils), and one school for the deaf and dumb, and the blind (91 pupils), receive subsidies from Government.

Of private schools there were 839, with 60,282 pupils and 3,353 teachers, of which 341 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools having 1,721 teachers, and 41,486 pupils.

The University of Sydney, opened in 1852, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 9,800*l.* in 1901. The total revenue for 1901 was 35,766*l.* There were 657 students and, in addition to 7 honorary lecturers and demonstrators, 62 professors, lecturers, &c. There are 3 theological colleges and a college for women, unsectarian. The technical college, with branch schools, comprising classes in agriculture, physics, applied mechanics, &c., had a total enrolment of 12,548 in 1901.

The free public library at Sydney had 151,141 volumes in 1901. Most of the country towns have schools of art, mechanics' institutes, &c., with libraries attached, or municipal libraries. The Australian Museum, founded in 1836, is endowed by the State. There is a National Art Gallery at Sydney, also a Technological and a Geological Museum.

Justice and Crime.

There are Courts of Magistrates, of Quarter Sessions, and the Supreme Court, with a chief justice and six puisne judges. All prisoners charged with offences bearing sentences of more than six months' imprisonment are tried by a jury of twelve persons, either at Quarter Sessions, or before the Supreme Court. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

Circuit courts are held at the principal towns in the State twice a year.

In the metropolitan district police courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates; in the country districts, police magistrates and honorary justices of the peace adjudicate. The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose.

In 1901 there were 48,962 convictions before magistrates; and 730 at Quarter Sessions and at Central Criminal and Circuit Courts; total convictions 49,792.

The police force of the State is 2,172 strong.

There are in all 59 gaols. On December 31, 1901, there were 1,812 prisoners in confinement.

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue :—

Year ¹	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Services	From Miscellaneous Sources	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1897	2,396,412	1,898,834	4,562,541	251,466	9,109,253
1898	2,511,298	1,976,816	4,610,546	206,224	9,304,884
1899	2,515,231	1,953,074	4,857,186	247,924	9,573,415
1900	2,618,069	2,116,076	4,992,521	247,070	9,973,736
1901	1,980,885 ²	2,066,545	5,316,832	1,248,160	10,612,422

¹ Year ended June 30.

² Includes import and excise duties for six months ended December 31, 1900, only.

Under the heading 'Services' is included revenue from railways, tramways, post, and telegraphs, water supply and sewerage, &c.

The bulk of taxation is obtained indirectly through the Customs House—may be seen from the accompanying summary for the year ending June 30, 1901:—Import and Excise Duties, 939,336*l*. (for six months ended December 31, 1900, only, the control of the customs and excise having passed to the Federal Government on January 1, 1901); Stamp Duties, Land, and Income Tax and Licenses, 1,041,549*l*.; total, 1,980,885*l*.

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans:—

Year ¹	Railways and Tramways	Post and Telegraphs	Interest on Public Debt (Funded and Unfunded)	Immigration	Instruction	Other Services	Refunds	Total Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	1,827,150	706,144	2,267,861	486	716,589	3,977,546	179,104	9,316,620
1898	1,865,776	701,054	2,255,690	186	717,243	3,936,670	177,208	9,299,411
1899	1,963,907	695,262	2,292,955	147	749,365	4,021,293	180,770	9,562,739
1900	2,102,793	726,569	2,310,271	27	769,572	4,407,149	230,195	10,086,186
1901	2,474,376	527,254	2,316,852	—	785,379	4,789,101	193,121	10,729,741

¹ Year ended June 30.

The amount of the Public Debt on June 30, 1901, was 67,361,246*l*., with mean rate of interest 3·61 per cent. Of this amount fully 80 per cent. has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs and water supply, and sewerage controlled by Boards. The net return from these services for the year 1900–1901 was equal to 3·70 per cent. of the cost of construction; or 3·02 per cent. of the existing Public Debt, exclusive of treasury bills in aid of deficiency of revenue. In June, 1901, the amount still to be raised on which the authority had not been withdrawn was 16,929,178*l*.

The expenditure of loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1901, has been: Railways and tramways, 43,170,811*l*.; telegraphs and telephones, 1,255,600*l*.; water supply and sewerage, 9,878,833*l*.; other works and services, 12,807,920*l*.; total, 67,113,164*l*.

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1901–1902:—

—	Fair Average Annual Rental of all Property in Municipalities ²	Estimated Capital Value of all Property in Municipalities ²	Revenue exclusive of Loans ³	Expenditure ³	Loans Outstanding ³
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney ¹	2,168,500	43,370,000	295,801	277,898	1,670,000
Suburbs . . .	2,745,150	46,690,600	217,933	232,342	728,597
Metropolis . .	4,913,650	90,060,600	513,734	510,240	2,298,597
Country . . .	2,766,280	37,936,300	296,875	291,700	578,609
Total . . .	7,679,980	127,996,900	810,609	801,940	2,877,206

¹ Year ended December 31, 1901.

² Year ended February 3, 1902.

³ Year ended February 4, 1901.

The estimated wealth of the State at the census of 1891, and at the close of the year 1898, when the latest estimate was made, was as follows:—

	At census of 1891	At close of 1898.
	£	£
Revenue-yielding railways, waterworks, &c.	44,958,000	58,850,000
Works and buildings not directly revenue yielding	20,318,000	29,080,000
Amount due to lands purchased from the State	13,224,000	11,169,700
Public lands leased but not sold	94,400,000	67,000,000
	172,895,000	166,049,700
Municipal property	6,400,000	8,655,800
Total public wealth	179,295,000	169,705,500
Land	173,352,000	147,818,000
Houses and improvements	129,800,000	117,709,000
Other forms of wealth	104,253,000	112,569,000
Total private wealth	407,405,000	378,116,000
Total wealth	586,700,000	547,821,500

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. A naval establishment, the main works of which are at Garden Island, Sydney, has been completed, and, in addition to shore works, torpedo and other boats have been provided. Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron in Australian waters, and has a dockyard, naval coaling station, and victualling and other stores. The cost of the defence of the State during the year 1900–1901 was 245,869*l.*, inclusive of 61,066 from loans. The amount shown is exclusive of 179,702*l.*, cost of military contingents sent to South Africa, naval contingent to China, 32,066*l.*, and Commonwealth expenditure, military and naval forces, 85,765*l.*

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In 1901–1902 there were 2,274,493 acres under crop. About one fourth of the total area of the State is under forest. The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres. The State is divided legally, in accordance with its natural apportionment, into three parts, viz., the Eastern, Central, and Western divisions, and land is obtainable under the following conditions:—1st, as a “conditional purchase,” in the two first-mentioned divisions, at the rate of 1*l.* per acre, payable under a system of deferred payments, with interest at 4 per cent. on outstanding balances. A “conditional lease” may be taken in conjunction with a “conditional purchase,” and with it is carried the right of conversion into a “conditional purchase,” at any time after confirmation of the application. In the Eastern division the minimum area to be conditionally purchased is 40 acres, and the maximum 640 acres; a similar maximum limiting the area

which may be conditionally leased; in the Central the maximum is 2,560 acres, which may be taken up either as a conditional purchase, or as a partly-purchased and partly-leased area. 2nd, by additional purchases under like conditions after the completion of the condition of residence upon the original selection, provided that the total area does not exceed the maximum acreage. 3rd. In the Central division the Land Act of 1895 provides for the acquisition of land on easy terms, but with stringent residential conditions attached, either as "homestead selections" or as "settlement leases," the maximum area of the former being 1,280 acres, and of the latter a similar extent of agricultural land, or 10,240 acres of grazing land. The obligations attached to a homestead selection are the payment of an annual rental based on the capital value and perpetual residence. The term of a settlement lease is twenty-eight years, with continuous residence during that period. 4th, by purchasing at 2*l.* per acre, without the condition of residence, the maximum area being 320 acres. 5th, Government land is also sold at auction, the upset prices being 8*l.* for town, 2*l.* 10*s.* for suburban, and 1*l.* 5*s.* per acre for country lots. The area sold is not to exceed 200,000 acres annually, and the maximum area for purchasers is for town lots, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, for suburban lots 20 acres, and for country lots 640 acres. In the Western division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants under various forms. Land of more than ordinary value in each of the three divisions may be declared to be a "special area," the price per acre not being less than 30*s.*, and the maximum area that may be selected 320 acres in the Eastern division, and 640 in the Central and Western divisions.

In December, 1901, a new land bill had passed both houses of the Legislature, its main features being:—(1) Tenure of Western leaseholds extended to forty-two years, subject to resumption of one-eighth of the total area; (2) occupation licences similarly extended, but subject to open tender; (3) improvements become the property of the Crown at the end of the lease; (4) rent—*minimum*, 2*s.* 6*d.* per square mile; *maximum*, 7*d.* per sheep on the carrying capacity of the land.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation at the end of 1901 was 48,003,857 acres. The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 126,938,678 acres. The following table gives the statistics of holdings of 1 acre and upwards for the past ten years ending March 31:—

Acreage	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
1 to 15 acres . . .	9,201	10,164	10,892	12,301	13,101	14,082	15,179	15,862	16,631	17,266
16 to 300 . . .	22,815	23,790	24,062	25,707	26,529	27,627	28,404	28,546	29,971	29,225
301 to 400 . . .	7,892	7,796	7,821	8,299	8,315	8,579	8,679	8,587	8,780	8,851
401 to 1,000 . . .	7,158	7,453	7,813	7,569	7,423	7,517	7,623	7,827	8,182	8,851
1,001 to 2,000 . . .	2,402	2,547	2,508	2,475	2,436	2,557	2,631	2,650	2,728	2,811
2,001 to 10,000 . . .	1,905	2,006	2,012	2,013	2,046	2,109	2,108	2,123	2,162	2,232
10,001 and upwards	677	672	643	656	679	672	674	671	694	703
Total . . .	51,550	54,428	55,251	59,020	60,529	63,143	65,298	66,286	68,098	69,439

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during the last four years and the crops produced were as follow:—

Year ending 31 March		1899		1900		1901		1902	
Area under Cultivation		Acres 2,203,500		Acres 2,440,963		Acres 2,343,138		Acres 2,274,493	
Principal Crops		Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
		Acres	Bush. Tons	Acres	Bush. Tons	Acres	Bush. Tons	Acres	Bush. Tons
Wheat	Grain	1,319,503	9,286,216	1,426,160	13,604,160	1,530,609	16,178,771	1,389,434	14,786,069
	Hay	312,451	177,002 Bush.	414,813	341,200 Bush.	332,143	347,743 Bush.	312,542	286,231 Bush.
Maize		193,286	6,064,842		5,976,022	206,051	6,292,745	189,999	4,838,835 ¹
Barley	Grain	4,459	64,094 Tons	7,154	132,476 Tons	9,435	114,228 Tons	5,952	100,936 Tons
	Hay	1,438	1,605 Bush.	1,469	1,957 Bush.	904	1,263 Bush.	971	1,190 Bush.
Oats	Grain	19,874	278,007 Tons	29,125	627,904 Tons	29,363	593,548 Tons	32,245	667,165 Tons
	Hay	115,147	79,011 Tons	105,404	130,340 Tons	96,105	92,749 Tons	96,785	100,311 Tons
Potatoes		27,978	61,900	34,968	81,337	29,408	63,253	26,066	50,378
Lucerne and sown grasses (Hay)		32,748	76,679 Cwts.	32,362	73,353 Cwts.	37,084	84,505 Cwts.	31,418	64,020 Cwts.
Tobacco		1,405	12,706	546	6,641	199	1,905	178	1,311

¹ Estimate; production of maize not yet determined.

Year ending 31 March	Sugar-cane		Vines			
	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
1899	24,759	289,206	8,078	Gallons 845,232	Gallons 3,886	Tons 4,264
1900	22,517	170,509	8,278	739,668	9,624	3,652
1901	22,114	199,118	8,441	891,190	11,170	4,214
1902	20,549	185,304	8,567	866,316	9,351	3,342

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in March, 1902, 15,735 acres under oranges, with an estimated production of 7,243,212 dozen.

On December 31, 1901, the State had 41,858,000 sheep, 2,045,350 horned cattle, 486,258 horses, 265,434 pigs.

There were 120,926 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year 1900-1901.

In 1887 a Forest Conservation Department was created and attached to one of the principal State departments. The timber reserves, in which State forests are included, cover an area of 6,261,611 acres. The following are the general statistics for five years:—

Year	Revenue from Royalties, Licences, &c.	Quantity of Timber Sawn
1897	£ 8,713	Sup.ft., 1 in. thick 169,600,000
1898	10,952	175,168,000
1899	11,866	Information not available
1900	14,421	
1901	19,813	

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold is found in all parts of New South Wales. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold won in New South Wales since its discovery in 1851 :—

Periods	Weight	Value
	Oz.	£
1851-90	10,251,019	38,089,881
1891-95	1,176,325	4,258,462
1896-1900	1,781,228	6,392,190
1901	267,061	921,282
Total . .	13,475,633	49,661,815

Most of the gold won in the State is received at the Mint for coinage. The value of silver and silver-lead and ore obtained to the end of 1901 was 32,341,577*l.* In 1901, 448,501 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 50,484*l.*, and 417,078 tons of silver-lead ore and metal, altogether valued at 1,808,979*l.* The value of copper raised in 1901 was 412,292*l.* The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1901 amounted to 5,857,073*l.* The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 6,601,806*l.* In 1901 there were 96 coal mines, employing 12,191 men; the quantity of coal raised in 1901 was 5,968,426 tons, valued at 2,178,929*l.* The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1901 amounted to 39,494,844*l.* There are 40 smelting furnaces giving employment to 3,182 hands, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores. It is estimated that there were 39,797 persons employed in mining and smelting during 1901.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The following classification of manufactories, number of hands employed, and capital invested is compiled from the returns of 1900, as far as the number of establishments and hands employed is concerned, and from the Census returns of 1891 for the capital invested :—

Classification	No. of Works ¹	Hands	Capital Invested
			£
Treating raw pastoral products	179	2,582	729,908
Preparation of foods and drinks	575	9,573	4,899,007
Clothing and textile fabrics	500	13,061	1,550,415
Building materials	556	6,636	2,007,716
Metal works, machinery, &c.	297	12,932	2,893,429
Docks, slips, ship-building, &c.	29	1,674	262,475
Furniture, bedding, &c.	115	1,916	298,684
Paper, printing, binding, &c.	299	5,421	1,089,319
Vehicles, harness, saddlery	217	2,248	545,598
Light and heat	83	1,083	569,132
Other works	227	3,653	804,021
Total	3,077	60,779	15,649,704

¹ Exclusive of small establishments employing less than 4 hands, in which no steam or other power is used.

Commerce.

The following table gives the values of the total imports, the total exports, and the exports of home and of foreign produce for the last five years :—

Year	Total Imports	Home Produce Exported	Foreign Produce Exported	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1897	21,744,350	17,057,543	6,693,529	23,751,072
1898	24,453,560	17,727,067	9,921,050	27,648,117
1899	25,594,315	19,221,854	9,223,612	28,445,466
1900	27,561,071	18,873,488	9,291,028	28,164,516
1901	26,928,218	19,915,884	7,435,240	27,351,124

The total revenue from import duties in 1901 amounted to 1,886,568*l.*, or 7·006 per cent. of the total value of the imports.

Wool is the staple export of the State. The following is a table of the total quantities and values of wool exported in the last ten years :—

Year	Weight	Value	Year	Weight	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1892	323,052,014	10,540,147	1897	285,797,725	8,920,285
1893	344,982,876	10,449,911	1898	280,948,406	9,457,535
1894	354,165,446	9,628,123	1899	240,019,494	11,738,607
1895	329,992,675	9,976,044	1900	221,265,084	8,342,612
1896	306,824,358	9,897,332	1901	285,176,505	9,467,254

Values of imports are furnished by importers or their agents. In the case of articles free or subject to specific duties, the values given are understood to represent the values at the port of shipment, with the freight, insurance, packing and portorage added, and are in every instance exclusive of duty. In the case of goods free of duty, importers' valuations are taken, checked, and, if necessary, corrected by Customs officials. Values of exports are supposed to be values at port of shipment. Bills of entry have to be furnished by exporters, and are checked by Customs officials as far as possible. Quantities of both imports and exports are taken from merchants' invoices, checked by Customs officials. As all possible care is taken by the Customs officials to obtain correct values, it may be assumed that the values as published, are sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes. Properly so called there is very little transit trade through New South Wales, nevertheless Sydney is the distributing centre for large quantities of British and other European goods chiefly for Queensland, New Zealand, and the South Seas. Goods transhipped are not included with imports or exports.

Exports in 1901, besides wool, were :—Tallow, 413,318*l.*; coal, 1,681,824*l.*; hides and skins, 759,990*l.*; leather, 392,578*l.*; meat, preserved and frozen, 903,468*l.* (including frozen beef, 159,140*l.*; frozen mutton, 419,783*l.*; frozen poultry, 14,617*l.*; frozen game, 15,995*l.*; frozen rabbits, 6,233*l.*; other frozen meat, 6,792*l.*; and preserved meat, 280,908*l.*); gold coin, 4,063,598*l.*

The following table shows the direction of the total trade of New South Wales in 1901 :—

—	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
United Kingdom	10,102,941	7,647,963
Commonwealth of Australia	9,368,011	9,140,497
New Zealand	953,284	906,806
Other British possessions	1,057,419	1,923,082
United States	2,803,641	2,539,116
Other foreign countries	2,642,922	5,194,160
Total	26,928,218	27,351,124

The overland trade was as follows for the last five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
1897	3,931,292	4,498,619	8,429,911
1898	5,678,201	4,121,784	9,799,985
1899	3,464,320	4,961,495	8,425,815
1900	4,304,164	5,849,139	10,153,303
1901	4,028,966	5,345,636	9,369,602

The direct commercial intercourse (exclusive of gold) of the State with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for six years :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from N. S. W.	9,678,532	9,262,226	9,281,740	10,687,547	10,057,230	10,019,701
Exports of British produce to N. S. W.	6,363,976	6,167,459	6,630,789	6,874,007	8,609,760	8,668,113

The staple article of import from New South Wales into the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the last six years :—

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1896	163,717,080	5,743,230	1899	146,184,762	5,692,949
1897	165,843,338	5,588,413	1900	113,800,092	5,233,135
1898	152,658,462	5,406,135	1901	152,799,300	5,236,844

Other important articles of import into Great Britain from New South Wales are tallow (1901), 571,638*l.*; fresh mutton, 562,344*l.*; preserved meat, 210,311*l.*; silver ore, 310,843*l.*; gold ore, 28,984*l.*; copper, 568,462*l.*;

copper ore, 30,437*l.*; lead, 525,624*l.*; lead ore, 51,473*l.*; tin, 153,083*l.*; wheat, 381,691*l.*; flour, 125,520*l.*; hides, 38,155*l.*; skins and furs, 128,526*l.*; leather, 289,941*l.*; butter, 293,917*l.*; coconut oil, 152,916*l.*. The chief exports from Great Britain to New South Wales in 1901 were apparel, 802,935*l.*; iron, 1,201,041*l.*; cottons, 1,168,602*l.*; woollens, 792,942*l.*; linens, 160,589*l.*; hats, 151,984*l.*; machinery, 600,945*l.*; leather, 147,080*l.*; paper, 173,966*l.*; spirits, 297,512*l.*; beer and ale, 171,827*l.*; arms and ammunition, 165,104*l.*; books, 142,887*l.*; chemicals, 118,961*l.*; oil cloth, 111,812*l.*; earthenware, 104,309*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The shipping on the registers of the State at the close of 1901 consisted of 523 sailing vessels of 61,525 tons, and 499 steamers of 78,919 tons; total 1,022 vessels of 140,444 tons, while the shipping registered during the year consisted of 28 sailing vessels of 5,166 tons, and 20 steamers of 7,063 tons; total 48 vessels of 12,229 tons.

The number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, during three years were :—

Year	British		Foreign		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1899 { Entered .	2,908	2,977,097	311	491,494	3,219	3,468,591
{ Cleared .	2,877	3,036,277	322	490,683	3,199	3,526,960
1900 { Entered .	3,248	3,487,968	378	606,120	3,626	4,094,088
{ Cleared .	3,060	3,358,524	346	562,277	3,406	3,920,801
1901 { Entered .	3,059	3,545,893	393	650,515	3,452	4,196,408
{ Cleared .	2,948	3,630,759	427	694,067	3,375	4,324,826

Of the total cleared in 1901, 1,444 of 2,460,166 tons were from Sydney, and 1,114 of 1,573,683 tons were from Newcastle.

Internal Communication.

In 1901 there were 10,968 miles of roads metalled, gravelled, ballasted, or corduroyed; 7,382 formed; 5,791 cleared and drained; 11,825 cleared only; and 16,506 of bush roads. The total mileage of roads was 52,474, including 7,555 miles of roads in municipalities.

The following are particulars of the Government railways in the State on June 30, 1901 :—Lines open for traffic, 2,845½ miles. The total amount of money expended on railway construction and equipment to June 30, 1901, was 38,932,781*l.* The gross earnings for 1900–1901 amounted to 3,573,779*l.*, working expenses 2,043,201*l.*, and percentage of working expenses to the gross earnings, 57·17. There were also, at the close of 1901, 81 miles of private railways, which had a capital expenditure of 537,652*l.*

Nearly all tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1901, 79½ miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 2,194,493*l.* The gross earnings for 1900–1901 were 551,674*l.*; the working expenses, 462,471*l.*; and the percentage of working expenses to revenue 83·83. There were, besides, 7 miles of privately-owned tramways.

In 1901 there were 1,684 post-offices and 524 receiving-offices; number of letters carried, 81,152,977; post-cards, 1,630,490; newspapers, 52,317,650;

packets and book-parcels, 14,479,891 ; parcels, 736,496 ; money orders issued, 482,768 for 1,637,488 $\frac{1}{2}$; postal notes issued, 1,400,844 for 508,432 $\frac{1}{2}$.

At the end of December 1901 there were in operation 14,272 miles of telegraph line, with 46,133 miles of wire.

Money and Credit.

The value of gold, silver, and bronze coin issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during five years, was :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1897	2,532,000	17,250	1,890	2,551,140
1898	2,598,000	39,800	3,940	2,641,740
1899	3,324,000	61,800	2,830	3,388,630
1900	3,716,000	139,400	4,100	3,859,500
1901	3,012,000	83,400	5,500	4,100,900

The assets of the banks (13 in 1901) trading in New South Wales, according to returns relating to operations within the State for the last quarter of each of the last five years, were :—

Year	Coin	Bullion	Landed Property	Notes and Bills discounted, &c.	Notes and Bills of other Banks	Balances due from other Banks	Total Assets
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	5,766,554	175,037	1,816,691	35,697,494	227,427 $\frac{1}{2}$	297,519	43,980,722
1898	5,564,870	200,310	1,812,804	34,403,700	256,997 $\frac{1}{2}$	399,543	42,638,224
1899	5,865,622	217,136	1,819,359	33,688,662	287,030 $\frac{1}{2}$	316,652	42,194,661
1900	5,933,076	193,050	1,874,099	34,385,368	246,998 $\frac{1}{2}$	403,816	43,036,427
1901	5,814,180	171,545	1,744,664	35,068,787	259,202 $\frac{1}{2}$	379,181	43,437,559

¹ Inclusive of Queensland Government Treasury Notes.

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were :—

Year	Notes in Circulation	Bills in Circulation	Deposits not bearing Interest	Deposits bearing Interest	Total Deposits	Balances due to other Banks	Total Liabilities
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	1,237,964	112,113	10,582,621	19,024,114	29,606,735	79,711	31,026,538
1898	1,278,940	125,414	10,812,215	19,040,496	29,852,711	54,228	31,311,293
1899	1,340,557	202,468	11,779,913	19,648,107	31,428,025	84,009	33,055,059
1900	1,447,641	209,905	12,224,510	20,009,081	32,233,591	78,594	33,969,731
1901	1,499,937	218,943	12,841,599	20,416,857	33,258,456	100,496	35,077,832

Of the Savings Bank of New South Wales, established in 1832, the Governor is president, and the management is vested in nine trustees. Besides the head office and a branch in Sydney there are 12 branches in the country districts. There are also post-office savings-banks. Statistics of both are given below :—

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount on Dec. 31	Average per Depositor		
		£	£	s.	d.
1897	227,629	9,136,793	40	2	9
1898	242,365	9,480,944	39	2	4
1899	260,826	10,069,434	38	12	1
1900	282,643	10,901,882	38	11	5
1901	306,311	11,808,710	38	11	0

There are also banks in connection with Land, Building, and Investment companies. The amount of deposits in these institutions in December 1901, was 654,880*l.* (exclusive of deposits in Benefit, Building, and Investment Societies).

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Henry Copeland.

Secretary.—T. G. White.

NORFOLK ISLAND 29° S. latitude, 163° E. longitude, area 10 square miles, population 827, administered since November 14, 1896, by a Resident Magistrate and an elective council of 12 members who, with a grand jury, deal with all criminal offences not capital; and LORD HOWE ISLAND, 31° 30' S., 159° E., population 100, are administered by the Government of New South Wales.

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VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Victoria was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of the colony in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers: the Legislative Council, composed of forty-eight members, elected for six years, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety-five members, elected for three years (unless a dissolution occur sooner). Members of the former must be in possession of an estate of the net annual value of 100*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l.* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 25*l.* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British or Colonial universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy not in active service. About one-third of the members of the Legislative Council retire every two years. The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal manhood suffrage, and no man may vote in more than one district, nor twice in the same district. Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Legislation is in progress for the amendment of the Constitution in view of the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 300*l.* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

In 1901-02 the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 134,049; the number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Assembly was 273,266. Of the former all but 448, and of the latter all but 58,718, are ratepayers.

Governor.—Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G.

Lieutenant Governor.—Hon. Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G.

The Governor's Salary is 5,000*l.* per annum.

In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry, September, 1902, is as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. W. H. Irvine.

Treasurer.—Hon. W. Shiels.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.—Hon. John Murray.

Minister of Railways.—Hon. T. Bent.

Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Health.—Hon. Robert Reid.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. M. K. McKenzie.

Minister of Public Works and Agriculture.—Hon. J. W. Taverner.

Solicitor-General.—Hon. J. M. Davies.

Minister of Mines and Water Supply.—Hon. E. H. Cameron.

Without Portfolio.—Hons. W. Pitt, A. O. Sachse, D. McLeod, and J. W. Kirton.

Under the Constitution Act 15,500*l.* was set apart for salaries of ministers, but owing to retrenchment the amount has been reduced to 10,400*l.*—the Premier receiving 1,400*l.* and the other ministers 1,000*l.* each. At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than eight may at any one time be members of the Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local administration the state is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 300 householders. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 500*l.* In 1900 there were 58 urban and 150 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the state not being included within their limits. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates.

Area and Population.

The State, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The State has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{34}$ part of the whole area of Australia. The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by census returns, is exhibited in the following table:—

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of Increase per cent.
March 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	—
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	104·50
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	7·88
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	3·07
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	1·65
April 5, 1891 . . .	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	2·83
March 31, 1901 . . .	608,883	597,458	1,201,341	·48

The average density of the population is nearly 14 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 47 acres.

The population in 1891 included 9,377 Chinese and 565 aborigines ; in 1901, 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1901, 98 per cent. of the population were British subjects by birth ; native Victorians numbered 875,873, or 73 per cent. of the population ; natives of the other Australasian states, 65,227 ; of England and Wales, 117,131 ; of Ireland, 61,462 ; of Scotland, 35,772.

Of the total population (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) in 1891, there were 493,977 bread-winners and 629,800 dependants, while 6,686 were not accounted for. Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 29,631 ; domestic, 56,980 ; commercial, 98,472 ; industrial, 167,127 ; primary producers, 123,996 (including agricultural, 82,482 ; pastoral, 15,296 ; mining, 22,464) ; indefinite, 17,771.

About three-fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns. At the end of 1901 it was estimated that the town population numbered 708,680, out of a total population of 1,208,705.

Inclusive of the suburbs the enumerated population in March 1901 of Melbourne was 496,079, or two-fifths of the population ; and the populations in 1901 of the undermentioned towns were as follow :—Ballarat, 49,414 ; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 41,898 ; Geelong, 25,017 ; Warrnambool, 6,404 ; Castlemaine, 7,912, and Stawell, 5,318.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the state for five years :—

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1897	31,310	1,696	15,126	7,568	16,184
1898	30,170	1,597	18,695	7,660	11,477
1899	31,008	1,701	16,578	8,140	14,430
1900	30,779	1,818	15,215	8,308	15,564
1901	31,008	1,729	15,904	8,406	15,104

In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the state ; but since 1874 State-assisted immigration has ceased. No account is taken of migration overland across the borders, but the recorded immigration into and emigration from the state of Victoria by sea were as follow in each of the last five years :—

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1897	90,847	97,301
1898	94,436	98,225
1899	85,384	86,948
1900	82,157	83,684
1901	98,107	90,126

Of the immigrants in 1901, 61,118 were males and 31,989 were females, and of the emigrants 58,182 were males and 31,994 females. In the

four years, 1897 to 1900, there was an excess of emigrants over immigrants, amounting to 6,454 in 1897, 3,789 in 1898, 1,563 in 1899, and 1,427 in 1900, chiefly in consequence of departures to the gold fields of Western Australia, but in 1901 the immigrants exceeded the emigrants by 2,981.

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875. Prior to that period a sum of 50,000*l.* had been set apart annually out of the general revenue for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, and this amount had been distributed proportionately amongst the various denominations. At the date of the census of 1901 about 75½ per cent. of the population were Protestants, 22 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent. were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal divisions in 1901:—Episcopalians, 432,732; Presbyterians, 191,471; Methodists, 180,287; other Protestants, 91,631; Roman Catholics, 263,712; Jews, 5,897; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 4,999; others (including unspecified), 30,612.

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz., the University with its three affiliated colleges, State schools (primary), technical schools or colleges, and private schools. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, and the building was opened on October 3, 1855. The Institution received in 1900–1901, by way of endowment, 15 250*l.* out of the general revenue. It is both an examining and a teaching body, and in 1859 received a royal charter empowering it to grant degrees in all Faculties except Divinity.

Affiliated to the University are three colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Churches respectively. The School of Mines at Ballarat is also affiliated to the University. From the opening of the University to the end of 1900, 4,523 students matriculated, and 2,617 direct degrees were conferred. In 1900 the students who matriculated numbered 101, the direct graduates numbered 124, and there were 647 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction. In 1900 there were 1,948 State schools, with 4,977 teachers, a total enrolment of 243,667 scholars, and an average attendance of 147,020, or about 60 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Practically all the children of school age living in the State are being educated, and about 84 per cent. of them at State schools. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1891, 95½ per cent. were able to read and write, and only 2½ per cent. were entirely illiterate. In 1900 the total cost of public (primary) instruction, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, was 653,810*l.*—all paid by the State, except 6,053*l.* which was contributed by the parents in fees, &c. Although the education given by the State is strictly primary, it awards 60 scholarships, while 22 exhibitions and 45 scholarships, were awarded by the leading private colleges to the ablest scholars to enable them to complete their education at the University, and at the private grammar schools, respectively. Secondary education is entirely under the control either of private persons

or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were in 1900 884 private schools in Victoria, with 2,348 teachers, a gross enrolment of 51,834 scholars, and an average attendance of 48,483 scholars. Nearly one-fourth of these schools, about one-third of the teachers, and over half of the scholars were estimated to be in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State.

The other educational establishments embrace 18 technical schools under the control of the Education Department, viz., 3 working men's colleges, 5 schools of arts, and 10 schools of mines. There were also an agricultural and a horticultural college, whilst a viticultural college will be opened soon. In 1900 there were 106 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural colleges, and the gross enrolment of pupils was 2,980.

The public library of Melbourne has about 580,065 volumes, pamphlets, and parts. The leading towns have either a public library or a mechanics' institute. For 1900, 379 furnished returns. The total number of volumes in the libraries, exclusive of Melbourne, was about 617,402.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. There are courts of general and petty sessions, county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing. The following are the criminal statistics for five years :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Taken into custody . . .	22,787	20,105	26,587	23,669	27,568
Summarily convicted . . .	14,759	13,078	16,987	15,437	18,384
Committed for trial . . .	675	504	667	566	575
Sentenced	424	332	402	367	374

There are 10 prisons in Victoria, besides police gaols. At the end of 1900 there were confined in these prisons 960 males and 208 females.

Finance.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the State in each of the last five years ended June 30 were :—

Year ended June 30—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1897	6,645,129	6,568,329
1898	6,898,240	6,692,444
1899	7,389,444	7,107,206
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1900-01 :—

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
	£		£
<i>Taxation :—</i>			
Customs, duties, &c.	1,065,397 ¹	General expenditure	246,238
Excise	174,386 ¹	Pensions, &c.	310,301
Land tax	97,948	Debt charges	1,900,139
Duties on estates of deceased persons	155,902	Railways	1,982,421
Duty on bank notes	19,057	Other public works	322,370
Stamp duty	184,000	Posts and telegraphs	329,272 ¹
Tonnage, dues, &c.	47,625	Crown lands, &c.	78,978
Income Tax	220,314	Public instruction, &c.	696,869
		Charitable institutions, &c.	312,824
Total taxation	1,964,629	Judicial and legal	177,185
		Police and gaols	324,582
Railways	3,302,202	Customs, harbours, &c.	66,378 ¹
Post and telegraphs	410,435 ¹	Mining and agriculture	218,175
Crown lands	344,457	Defences	161,342 ¹
Other sources	1,690,376 ²	Other expenditure	545,706
Total	7,712,099	Total	7,672,780

¹ To date of transfer to Commonwealth only.

² Including proportion of surplus revenue returned by Commonwealth amounting to 1,177,740^l.

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the last table, viz. 1,964,629^l., was equivalent to a proportion of 1^l. 12s. 10^d. per head of population.

The revenue for 1902-03 is estimated at 6,694,080^l., and expenditure at 7,050,358^l.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1901, to 50,013,552^l. (exclusive of temporary treasury bills). Of this sum, 37,072,034^l. was borrowed for the construction of railways, 7,390,538^l. for waterworks, 1,094,781^l. for State school buildings, and 2,306,633^l. for other public works. The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 4½ per cent., and averages 3·75 per cent.

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trust Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1900 were respectively 1,619,968^l. and 1,725,233^l. The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to about 11,046,953^l. on June 30, 1901.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1901 amounted to about 174,141,754^l., and the annual value was 10,537,497^l.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. The Naval flotilla of the State consists of the coast-defence ironclad *Cerberus*, and two first-class and three second-class torpedo boats.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of Victoria about 23,770,000 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 6,300,000 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 17,190,000 acres for pastoral purposes; State forests, timber and water reserves, over 4,892,000 acres; auriferous land, 1,044,110 acres; and roads, 1,530,000.

The total number of cultivated holdings in 1901-02 was 41,153.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five years :—

Years	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1898	3,260	1,657	10,580	294	4,809	37	758	44	67	580	600
1899	3,878	2,154	19,581	266	5,523	48	1,112	41	161	565	723
1900	3,820	2,166	15,238	271	6,116	80	1,466	55	173	450	596
1901	3,925	2,017	17,847	363	9,582	59	1,215	38	123	502	673
1902	3,810	1,754	12,127	329	6,725	32	694	40	125	659	884

The produce per acre of the principal crops has been :—

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1898	6.38	16.35	19.24	23.09	1.52	1.14
1899	9.09	20.75	23.13	23.52	3.91	1.28
1900	7.04	22.55	18.16	19.72	3.15	1.32
1901	8.85	26.42	20.39	23.24	3.20	1.35
1902	6.91	20.43	20.70	23.95	3.12	1.34

In addition to these, green forage and permanent artificial grasses covered about 195,749 acres, vines covered about 28,592 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of about 58,807 acres in 1901-02.

At the census of 1901, there were in the state 392,237 horses, 1,602,384 head of cattle (including 521,612 milch cows), 10,841,790 sheep, and 350,370 pigs.

II. MINING.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the last six years:—

Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value	Years	Number of Ounces	Approximate Value
		£			£
1896	805,087	3,220,348	1899	854,500	3,418,000
1897	812,766	3,251,064	1900	807,407	3,229,628
1898	837,258	3,349,032	1901	789,562	3,106,433

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1901 is estimated at 65,136,174 oz., of an aggregate value of 260,492,881*l*. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields at the end of 1901 was 27,777.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c. in 1901, was 3,249, of which about 1,971 used steam or gas engines; the aggregate horse-power used was 34,548; the number of hands employed was 66,529; and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 12,298,500*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce.

There is a heavy tariff on most of the important articles of import, the total customs duties collected in 1901 amounting to 2,233,382*l*. equal to nearly 12 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the last six years, was:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports	Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£		£	£
1896	14,554,837	14,198,518	1899	17,952,894	18,567,780
1897	15,454,482	16,739,670	1900	18,301,811	17,422,552
1898	16,768,184	15,872,246	1901	18,927,340	18,646,097

The distribution of the trade during 1900 and 1901 of Victoria is shown in the following table according to Victorian returns:—

Country	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	£	£	£	£
<i>British Countries :—</i>				
United Kingdom	7,055,028	7,221,801	6,363,685	5,425,772
Australasian States	6,769,200	6,240,460	5,703,810	5,570,838
India	465,867	480,684	1,256,100	255,929
Ceylon	173,392	206,699	575,874	558,117
Canada	56,789	57,150	11	25
Other British possessions	238,911	915,703	1,462,423	4,501,100
Total	14,758,687	15,122,497	15,361,903	16,311,781
<i>Foreign Countries :—</i>				
Belgium	198,631	174,268	203,245	265,281
France	207,783	141,107	730,765	636,277
Germany	778,056	822,685	328,763	546,567
Sweden and Norway	239,783	274,938	—	4
Java and Philippine Islands	392,563	503,494	47,493	52,428
China	84,202	29,959	107,424	6,670
United States	1,461,880	1,537,598	120,138	249,598
Others	180,226	320,794	522,821	577,491
Total	3,543,124	3,804,843	2,060,649	2,334,316
All countries	18,301,811	18,927,340	17,422,552	18,646,097

The following are the values¹ of the principal articles imported and exported in 1901 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Wool	1,840,066	Gold (inclusive of specie)	4,298,618
Woollen goods	648,905	Wool	4,351,085
Cottons	1,032,302	Live stock	688,197
Sugar and molasses	877,107	Leather and harness	354,038
Tea	307,753	Cereals and flour	1,939,388
Live stock	1,092,819	Tea (re-export)	191,823
Timber	600,303	Sugar and molasses	168,164
Iron and steel	898,615	Apparel and slops	205,312
Coal	446,058	Tallow	100,543
Hides, skins	252,395	Hides, skins, furs	354,909
Silks	384,831	Butter	1,244,614
Oils	386,858	Frozen meat	401,675
All other articles	10,159,328	All other articles	4,347,736
Total	18,927,340	Total	18,646,097

¹ In the case of dutiable imports the recorded value is the value in the principal markets of the country of export as established by declaration and the production of original invoices, with 10 per cent. added. The value of goods free from duty, of which the principal are wool, skins, and tallow, is the value at the place of import as declared by importers.

The values of the principal articles of import and export have been as follow in the last five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports	£	£	£	£	£
Coal	228,647	257,688	276,137	403,723	446,058
Cottons	919,661	1,140,393	985,931	1,044,523	1,032,302
Iron and steel	535,666	644,890	846,509	935,768	898,615
Live stock	528,787	732,001	767,216	897,904	1,092,819
Sugar and molasses	785,717	665,014	683,717	696,942	877,107
Timber	251,451	344,890	441,298	569,173	600,303
Wool	1,964,731	1,808,492	2,351,059	1,927,677	1,840,066
Woollens	604,895	602,255	609,689	707,458	648,905
Exports					
Gold, mostly specie	6,472,318	5,947,195	4,386,719	4,132,061	4,298,618
Wheat	225,957	323,987	1,252,131	892,480	1,443,810
Live stock	329,860	255,664	352,137	705,619	688,197
Wool	3,999,813	4,036,968	5,701,410	4,217,018	4,351,085
Butter	886,012	736,325	1,404,830	1,489,935	1,244,614

The quantity of wool exported in 1901 amounted to 131,623,062 lbs., of which nearly two-thirds was the produce of Victoria.

Of the total imports those arriving at the port of Melbourne were valued at 15,576,424*l.*, and of the exports those shipped from Melbourne were valued at 17,015,767*l.* in 1901.

The value of goods for export is the value at the port of shipment, as declared by exporters. The recorded quantities are those declared by importers and exporters. Those of imports are nearly all checked and corrected by Custom House officers. The country of origin, or production, of imports is ascertained from the declarations of importers. It is supposed to be that of prime origin, but the "country whence the goods are imported" is that where they are put on board the importing ship. The country of destination of exports is that of the ultimate destination which they will reach by the vessel in which they are exported. It must be admitted, however, that in both cases the information supplied is to a great extent not to be depended upon. There is no distinction in the Victorian returns between "general" and "special" trade; but entries equivalent to these appear in part "Interchange" of the Statistical Register of Victoria"—viz. "Imports on which duty was paid" = Special Imports, and "Exports of Home Products" = Special Exports. The transit trade embraces goods removed from ship to ship, or from ship to railway, without being landed for a longer period than is necessary for such removal. Such goods are excluded from the returns of general exports and imports. The value of the statistical results is somewhat impaired by the unreliability of the declarations of importers and exporters, upon which they are based. The imports are under a closer supervision by the Customs Department than the exports, and are therefore less liable to error.

The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom (exclusive of gold) is shown in the subjoined table, according to the 'Board of Trade Returns,' for each of the last five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U.K. from Victoria	£	£	£	£	£
	5,590,662	5,021,477	6,477,668	7,338,491	8,154,286
Exports of Brit. produce to Victoria					
	4,622,544	4,633,455	4,852,966	5,680,415	5,473,984

The staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Victoria are wool and gold. The imports of wool into Great Britain were as follows in each of the last six years:—

Years	Quantities	Value	Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£		Lbs.	£
1896	82,370,220	3,277,464	1899	71,813,542	2,996,207
1897	84,456,615	3,154,930	1900	67,248,570	3,265,826
1898	74,662,506	2,929,198	1901	101,356,788	3,744,447

Among the minor articles of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Victoria in 1901 were tallow, 149,512*l.*; leather, 234,286*l.*; preserved meat (not salted), 46,871*l.*; fresh mutton, 276,153*l.*; butter, 921,505*l.*; sheep skins and furs, 222,067*l.*; tin, 157,998*l.*; lead, 52,953 lbs.; copper, 777,227*l.*; wheat and flour, 1,091,461*l.*; rabbits, 151,841*l.*; wine, 51,958*l.*

The British exports to Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, 700,378*l.*; carriages, cycles, &c., 76,156*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 92,073*l.*; woollen goods, 543,121*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 318,076*l.*; cotton goods, 916,731*l.*; machinery, 249,823*l.*; paper, 157,077*l.*; printed books, 160,609*l.*; spirits, 211,542*l.*; beer and ale, 75,628*l.*, in 1901.

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1901 consisted of 222 sailing vessels of 35,894 tons, and 150 steamers of 68,028 tons, total 372 vessels of 103,922 tons.

The shipping inwards and outwards has been as follows for five years:—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1897	1,888	2,437,190	1,882	2,428,182
1898	2,008	2,472,745	2,043	2,483,992
1899	2,024	2,662,792	2,031	2,678,663
1900	2,101	2,929,389	2,134	2,944,192
1901	2,418	3,392,226	2,347	3,323,265

Of the vessels entered in 1901, 580 of 1,559,896 tons, and of those cleared 561 of 1,528,929 tons were British; 1,640 of 1,408,772 tons entered, and 1,598 of 1,389,345 tons cleared, were colonial. Of the total entered 2,048 of 3,236,149 tons, and cleared 1,970 of 3,129,954 tons, were at the port, Melbourne.

Internal Communication.

The railways in Victoria all belong to the State. There were 3,221 miles of railway completed at the end of 1900-01.

The total cost of the lines open to June 30, 1901, was 39,845,667*l.*—of which 2,803,740*l.* was provided out of the general revenue and the remainder from loans—being about an average of 12,370*l.* per mile for the lines open. The gross receipts in the year 1900-01 amounted to 3,337,797*l.*; and the ex-

penditure to 2,075,239*l.*, or 62 per cent. of the receipts. The profit on working was thus 1,262,558*l.* being equivalent to 3·18 per cent. of the mean capital cost, or 3·06 of the borrowed capital, which bears interest at the average rate of 3·8 per cent. Besides the sum of £2,803,740 paid towards construction (before mentioned) certain other sums amounting in the aggregate to over nine millions has been paid from time to time out of the consolidated revenue towards meeting deficiencies in the working of the railways (after payment of interest). The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1900-01 was 54,704,062, and the weight of goods and live stock carried was 3,381,860 tons. The train mileage in 1900-01 was 11,066,016 miles. The proportions of receipts from passengers and goods traffic to the total receipts were 49 and 51 per cent. respectively.

There were 1,637 post-offices on December 31, 1901. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, telephones, &c., was approximately 579,511*l.* in the year 1901, and the expenditure was 517,609*l.*

There were about 6,800 miles of telegraph lines (including railway telegraphs), comprising 15,650 miles of wire, open at the end of 1901. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1901 was about 1,946,912. The revenue from telegraphs was 111,062*l.* in the year 1901. At the end of the year 1901 there were 843 telegraph stations.

The telephone system (exclusive of railway telephones) included 802 miles of poles, 223 miles of aerial cable, and 46 miles of underground cable, the whole containing 17,623 miles of wire; whilst the number of subscribers at the end of 1901 was 6,049.

Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1901, 24,620,279 oz. of gold, valued at 97,271,850*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 97,265,565*l.* No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint.

On 30th June, 1901 the Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have recently been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had about 340 branches in the State. At the end of the financial year there were 393,026 depositors, with a total balance of 9,662,007*l.* By recent legislation, a special branch of the Savings' Bank, called the "Advances Department," has been created for the purpose of making advances to farmers at a low rate (4½ per cent.) of interest, repayable by instalments extending over a term not exceeding 31½ years. The requisite funds are raised by the issue of bonds, taken up either by the Commissioners of Savings Banks or by the general public, and repayable by half-yearly drawings. The amount advanced during 1900-01 was 201,405*l.*

During the last quarter of 1901 Victoria had 11 banks of issue, with about 420 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 947,597*l.*, deposits 30,618,062*l.*, the total liabilities being 31,856,498*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, 7,015,316*l.*; landed property, 2,741,347*l.*; advances, &c., 31,268,826*l.*; total assets, 41,460,634*l.* Total paid-up capital, 15,827,886*l.*

Acting Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.—Hon. Alfred Dobson. Offices, 142 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the State of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 39 members, nominated by the Crown for life; but no limit is put to the number. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 61 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot, a six months' residence qualifying every adult male for the franchise. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of £300 per annum, with travelling expenses. Owners of freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of house property of 10*l.* annual value, or leasehold of 10*l.* annual rent, or holders of pastoral lease or license from the Crown, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated. At the end of 1901 there were 102,385 registered electors.

Governor of Queensland.—Major-General Sir Herbert Charles Chermide, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.; appointed Governor of Queensland, 1901.

He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of ministers, consisting of the following members:—

Prime Minister, Chief Secretary, Secretary for Mines.—Hon. Robt. Philp.

Attorney-General.—Hon. A. Rutledge, K.C.

Secretary for Agriculture and Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. D. H. Dalrymple.

Home Secretary.—Hon. J. F. C. Foxton.

Vice-President of Executive Council.—Hon. John Murray.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. W. B. O'Connell.

Secretary for Railways and Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. John Leahy.

Treasurer.—Hon. Robert Cribb.

Without Portfolio.—The Hon. George Wilkie Gray.

Each of the ministers who holds a portfolio has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, subject to reduction of 15 per cent. for 2 years from August, 1902, under Special Retrenchment Act of 1902. The Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the State into areas denominated respectively municipal boroughs, municipal shires, and divisions. These are under the management of aldermen, councillors, and members, who are elected by the ratepayers and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas.

The principal towns of the State are formed into boroughs. Shires mostly comprise adjoining suburban areas, whilst the divisions for the most part consist of purely rural districts.

The number and area of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1901, were :—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure
			£	£
Boroughs . . .	30	346 $\frac{1}{2}$	273,415	278,924
Shires	6	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,880	26,464
Divisions . . .	120	667,850 $\frac{3}{4}$	330,299	315,204
Totals	156	668,252	633,594	620,592

The revenue is mainly derived from rates supplemented by a *pro rata* endowment paid by the central government from the consolidated revenue. The rates are levied on the assessed value of the land only exclusive of improvements.

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The territory is of an estimated area of 668,497 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay; in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent.

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows :—

Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1881	213,525	7·06
1856	18,544	72·16	1886	322,853	10·23
1861	34,367	17·06	1891	393,718	4·39
1871	125,146	26·41	1901	503,266	2·78

The census of March 31, 1901, showed that the population then consisted of 280,092 males, 223,174 females. The total numbers included 9,313 Chinese (of whom only 530 were females), a large proportion of whom were engaged in the gold mines. There were 9,327 'Polynesians,' 671 of whom were females; 2,269 Japanese, of whom 154 were females; 939 coloured natives of India and Ceylon, including crews of ships in port only, 12 of the total number being females; also 1,557 males and 230 females of other coloured alien races, and 3,862 male and 2,808 female Aborigines, exclusive of those of migratory habits or living in camps.

The census population was distributed as follows:—Northern Division, 110,957; Central Division, 63,919; Southern Division, 328,390.

As to occupation the population in 1901 was classified as follows:—Professional class, 13,741; domestics, 25,210; commercial, 26,506; industrial, 51,716; transport and communication, 18,188; agricultural, pastoral, mining, &c., 84,698; indefinite, 1,935; dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c.), 281,272.

Of the total population as ascertained by the census of 1901, 282,861 persons (exclusive of aborigines) were born in the State; 68,589 in England; 37,636 in Ireland; 19,934 in Scotland; 24,860 in N. S. Wales; 10,272 in Victoria; 3,910 in the other Australian States; 13,163 in Germany.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1897	14,313	862	5,423	2,894	8,890
1898	13,933	841	6,243	2,972	7,690
1899	13,899	830	6,144	3,449	7,755
1900	14,801	948	5,747	3,371	9,054
1901	14,303	848	6,007	3,341	8,296

The immigration and emigration have been as follows:—

Years	Immigration			Emigration		
	Total	Chinese	Pacific Islanders	Total	Chinese	Pacific Islanders
1897	29,110	455	935	25,479	398	924
1898	34,243	742	1,182	28,110	478	731
1899	39,916	979	1,537	33,590	836	968
1900	36,348	1,085	1,760	35,433	807	996
1901	41,998	1,870	1,737	36,524	713	903

Brisbane, the capital of the State, is divided into two municipalities—Brisbane and South Brisbane, and portions of several other Local Divisions, with, on March 31, 1901, a population within a ten-mile radius of 119,428.

The next largest towns are Rockhampton, 19,691; Townsville, 15,506; Maryborough, 12,900; Gympie, 14,431; Ipswich, 15,246; Toowoomba, 14,087; Charters Towers, 20,976.

Religion.

There is no State Church. Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain. The following are the numbers belonging to the various religious denominations at the census taken in 1901:—Church of England, 185,023; Church of Rome, 120,663; Presbyterians, 57,615; Wesleyan, 29,791; Lutheran, 25,505; Baptist, 12,252; other Christian sects, 40,926; Jews, 733; Moham-medan and Pagans, 19,128; no religion, 2,928; other religion, unspecified, &c., 8,702.

Instruction.

Primary secular education is provided free by the State, and statutory provision is made for compulsory education, but has not yet been given effect to. Recently, however, truant officers have been appointed with good results and further action is contemplated. Of the census population in 1901, 375,146 could read and write; 11,701 could read only; 114,899 could not read; 1,520 not specified. According to the marriage statistics for 1901, about 98 per cent. of the adult population, exclusive of coloured aliens, are able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education for the year 1901 was 299,866*l.* At the end of 1901 there were 972 public elementary schools in operation, with 2,310 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 70,432 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1901, 75 teachers and an average attendance of 788 pupils. There were also 159 private schools, with 603 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 11,985 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships, tenable for three years, to the various grammar schools of the Colony, and the scholars of such private schools as are under Government inspection are eligible as candidates. Technical instruction is given in institutions mostly connected with schools of art, where training in special subjects can be obtained at small cost, and generally outside usual working hours. There were 23 of these in operation in 1901 with 5,465 individual students. The receipts amounted to 23,582*l.*, and the expenditure to 22,520*l.*

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, 2 district Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by stipendiary magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Puisné Judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1901 was 281, and the summary convictions at petty sessions numbered 19,844. Including penal establishments, there were at the end of 1901, 18 prisons, with 511 male and 63 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,000 men.

Pauperism.

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment. At 68 hospitals during 1901, 19,194 patients received attention at a cost of 120,781*l.*, but a porportion of the patients contribute towards their attendance. Benevolent Asylums provided accom-

modation for 1,720 persons at a cost of 34,859*l*. There are also lying-in hospitals as well as an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb. Refugees and homes helped 607 persons, besides 324 children, at an outlay of 10,607*l*., whilst persons suffering from temporary want were relieved at an expenditure of 9,890*l*., chiefly at the cost of the State. Orphans and other homeless and unprotected children are provided for by the Government. They are for the most part dealt with on the boarding-out system.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the last five years ending June 30 :—

—	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	3,768,152	4,174,086	4,588,207	4,327,345	4,242,295
Expenditure .	3,747,428	4,024,170	4,540,418	4,855,533	4,674,235

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1901-1902 :—Net amount from Commonwealth, 904,775*l*. Stamp duty, 146,513*l*. ; licenses, 56,980*l*. ; dividend duty, 66,204*l*. From land—Rent, pastoral occupations, 304,790*l*. ; other rents and sale of land, 275,843*l*. From railways, 1,316,829*l*.

The chief items of expenditure during 1901-1902 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 1,480,376*l*. ; endowments to municipalities and divisional boards, 59,988*l*. ; public instruction, 328,723*l*. ; treasurer's department, 148,762*l*. ; secretary of public lands department, 101,767*l*. ; department of agriculture, 47,893*l*. ; cost of working railways, 990,751*l*. The total expenditure from loans mostly on public works was 1,161,689*l*., of which the following are the principal items :—On railways, 751,451*l*. ; electric telegraphs, 17,551*l*. ; on harbours and rivers, 16,252*l*. ; defence, 30,079*l*. ; water supply, 7,462*l*. ; loans to local bodies, 171,755*l*. ; endowments to harbour boards, 5,110*l*. ; public works' building, 125,478*l*.

The estimated revenue for 1902-03 was 3,640,800*l*., exclusive of that retained by Commonwealth, and the estimated expenditure 3,888,588*l*. exclusive of the anticipated Commonwealth expenditure chargeable to Queensland. The estimated value of the landed property of the colony in 1901, as taken for purposes of assessment under the several Acts for providing Local Government, was 43,806,448*l*. This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 6,617,895*l*., but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands, lands the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship.

The public debt of the State amounted, on December 31, 1901, to the sum of 38,272,627*l*.

Defence.

For *defence*, see under 'Commonwealth of Australia.' The Queensland Government gun-vessels are the *Gayundah* and *Paluma* (360 tons), sister vessels, launched in 1884; the *Otter* and *Stingaree*, 290 and 450 tons, are twin screw tenders; the *Midge* is a steam pinnace, and the *Mosquito* is a second-class steel torpedo boat.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 13,533,468 acres have been alienated : in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 2,791,664, leaving 411,512,948 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 97 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1901 amounted to 8,001,731*l*. Under a Land Act passed in 1897, provision is made for both conditional and unconditional selection ; under the latter land can be purchased at prices from 1*s*. 4*d*. per acre, payable by twenty annual instalments. Conditional selection is the more general ; homestead farms, agricultural farms, grazing farms, and grazing homesteads can be selected. Homestead farms up to 160 acres, if occupied by selector personally for five years, may be secured in freehold at 2*s*. 6*d*. per acre, payable in ten annual instalments ; but, if conditions have been performed, the purchase may be completed and a title obtained at the end of five years. Agricultural farms can be acquired by a 20 years' lease with right of purchase ; maximum area, 1,280 acres ; annual rent one-fortieth of the purchase price which becomes part of the purchase money. Grazing farms can be secured on a 14, 21, or 28 years' lease ; maximum area, 20,000 acres ; annual rental varying according to quality ; minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ *d*. per acre, subject to reassessment at end of first 7 years and each subsequent 5 years. Grazing homesteads may be leased on similar conditions. Scrub selections are lands extensively overgrown by scrub. Margin area, 10,000 acres ; term, 30 years ; annual rent, $\frac{1}{4}$ *d*. to 1*d*. per acre, no rent is chargeable for periods ranging from 5 to 20 years, but the selector must clear the scrub and fence. In the letting of agricultural and grazing farms and homesteads conditions as to residence are imposed.

About one half of the State is natural forest, though little has been done hitherto to develop the forestry of the State. A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 222,729,760 acres in 1901 ; the number of runs was 1,582, besides 21,793,242 acres in grazing farms and homesteads. The live stock in 1901 numbered 462,119 horses, 3,772,707 cattle, 10,030,971 sheep, and 121,641 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1901 was 507,317 acres, and of this 483,460 acres were under crop, besides which 34,679 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture. The leading grain crop is maize, of which 116,983 acres yielded 2,569,118 bushels in 1901 ; 87,232 acres were under wheat, yielding 1,692,222 bushels. The growth of sugar-cane has in recent years been successful, though the want of labour hinders its development ; in 1901 there were 112,031 acres under this crop ; of this the produce of 78,160 acres yielded 120,858 tons of sugar.

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 539,472 tons in 1901, valued at 189,877*l*. Gold-fields were discovered in 1858 ; the production for the year 1901 amounted to 835,553 ounces, of the value of 2,541,892*l*. ; for 1902, 846,204 ounces, of the value of 2,647,879*l*. ; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1901, to 15,672,602 ounces, of the value of 52,643,378*l*. The quantity and value of other minerals raised in the year 1901 were—

Tin	1,661 tons	93,723 <i>l</i> .	Bismuth	20 tons	3,684 <i>l</i> .
Copper	3,061 „	194,227 <i>l</i> .	Wolfram	72 „	1,145 <i>l</i> .
Silver	571,561 oz.	62,241 <i>l</i> .	Manganese	218 „	795 <i>l</i> .
Lead	561 tons	6,993 <i>l</i> .	Molybdenite	—	—
Opal	—	7,400 <i>l</i> .			

Antimony is also worked, and gems, valued at 6,000*l*., were obtained.

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found

by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1900, 891 bores were recorded as having been sunk, aggregating a depth of 1,066,605 feet. Some of these yield large supplies of water, there being 98 in which the flow was between 750,000 and 1,150,000 gallons daily, whilst 63 bores exceeded the latter quantity. The deepest bore reported was returned as at Bemerah, namely, 5,045 feet, and eleven others are shown to be 4,000 feet and upwards.

Commerce.

A very large number of articles are subject to tariffs; the total customs duties collected in 1901 amounted to 1,244,711*l.*, being nearly 20 per cent. of the total value of imports.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the last six years, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1896	5,433,271	9,163,726	1899	6,764,097	11,942,858
1897	5,429,191	9,091,557	1900	7,184,112	9,581,562
1898	6,007,266	10,856,127	1901	6,376,239	9,249,366

The trade of Queensland was distributed as follows in 1900 and 1901:—

From or to	Imports (1900)	Imports (1901)	Exports (1900)	Exports (1901)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	3,100,706	2,474,784	3,271,656	3,354,854
Australasian Colonies.	3,101,086	2,882,120	5,488,128	4,937,057
Other British Possessions	185,262	238,738	453,598	636,108
United States	357,124	375,668	2,596	1,110
Other Foreign Countries	439,934	404,929	365,604	320,237

In 1901 the leading exports were gold, 2,197,108*l.*; copper, 182,341*l.*; wool, 2,138,756*l.*; sugar, 789,191*l.*; hides and skins, 419,228*l.*; tin, 114,121*l.*; silver, 51,794*l.*; tallow, 213,227*l.*; pearl shell, 106,647*l.*; meat, preserved and salted, 260,681*l.*; meat, frozen, 1,022,548*l.*; meat extract, 37,590*l.*, and green fruit, 101,959*l.* The chief imports were textiles and apparel, 1,227,460*l.*; metals and metal goods, 958,809*l.*

For imports duty-free and for those subject to fixed duty, the declared *landed* values are recorded. For imports subject to *ad valorem* duty the invoice value is furnished by importers and a percentage added by Customs Department to cover charges. For exports the values at the port of shipment are declared by exporters. Quantities are ascertained from invoices or, if necessary, by actual weighing, &c., by Customs officers. The country of origin and that of destination are obtained respectively from invoices and export entries. The transit trade is unimportant.

The following table gives, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports (exclusive of gold) into Great Britain from Queensland, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Queensland, for five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Queensland	3,320,418	3,002,802	3,014,718	3,017,290	1,832,654
Exports of British produce	1,964,411	1,960,185	2,457,244	2,563,820	2,227,835

The principal articles of import into the United Kingdom from Queensland are wool, the value of which was 1,963,193*l.* in 1897; 985,365*l.* in 1901; preserved meat (1901), 99,536*l.*; fresh beef, 317,189*l.*; fresh mutton, 15,221*l.*; shell, 86,553*l.*; tin, 54,650*l.*; tallow, 145,670*l.* Among the exports of British produce to Queensland in the year 1901, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, 122,724*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 364,992*l.*; cottons, 260,904*l.*; woollens, 126,143*l.*; spirits, 86,864*l.*; beer and ale, 50,397*l.*; chemicals, 55,132*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1901 consisted of 155 sailing vessels of 10,007 tons, and (including river steamers) 102 steamers of 13,127 tons; total, 257 vessels of 23,134 tons. In 1901, 684 vessels of 853,515 tons entered, and 675 of 832,305 tons cleared the ports of the State; of the former, 52 of 97,500 tons were from, and of the latter, 52 of 138,230 tons, were to the United Kingdom. In 1901 431 vessels of 545,626 tons entered from, and 398 of 443,756 tons cleared for other Australian colonies. Vessels entering and clearing more than one port on the same voyage are only counted at one port of arrival and departure. In the coasting trade 6,838 vessels of 3,692,119 tons entered, and 6,848 of 3,712,369 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1901 there were 2,801 miles of railway open for traffic in the State. The railways are nearly all in the hands of the Government, and the cost of construction of State railways up to December 31, 1901, was 20,139,023*l.* The revenue from railways during 1901 was 1,279,952*l.*, and the expenditure in working them 1,056,099*l.* The total expenditure to December 31, 1901, including apportionment of cost of floating loans, losses on sales of stock, &c., has been 21,941,545*l.*

The Post Office of the State in the year 1901 carried 23,269,126 letters, 12,804,902 newspapers, 7,333,084 packets, and 296,264 parcels. There were 1,234 post and receiving offices in the colony at the close of 1901. The post-office revenue was 203,128*l.*

At the end of 1901 there were in the State 10,246 miles of telegraph lines, and 20,537 miles of wire, with 481 stations. The number of messages sent was 1,168,993 in the year 1901, and 205,734 received from places outside the colony, besides 164,951 official messages. The receipts of the Department during that year were 104,877*l.*, and the working expenses of the joint department of Post and Telegraph was 389,322*l.*

Banks.

There are eleven banks established in Queensland, of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1901:—Notes in circulation, viz., 388,833*l.* Treasury notes issued by the Government through the banks; deposits, 13,420,173*l.*; total liabilities, 13,983,898*l.*; coin and bullion, 2,064,859*l.*; advances, 12,900,935*l.*; landed property, 738,830*l.*; total assets, 16,741,379*l.* There is a Government savings bank with 177 branches; on December 31, 1901, there were 83,733 depositors, with 4,013,819*l.* to their credit.

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—The Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.

Chief Clerk.—J. M. Grant, 1, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Books of Reference.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Founded in 1836 (Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 95) the present Constitution of South Australia bears date October 24, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members. Every three years the three members for the Central District and two members for each of the other three Districts whose names are first on the roll retire, and their places are supplied by new members elected from each of the four districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are to be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the State for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members. Each member of the Council, and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l.* per annum and a free pass over government railways.

The House of Assembly consists of 42 members elected for 3 years, representing 13 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are

that of having been on the electoral roll for 6 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 146,459 registered electors in 1901. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible ministers.

Governor of South Australia.—

The Chief Justice, being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts pending a new appointment, or during the absence of the Governor.

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. The ministry is divided into 4 departments, presided over by the following members:—

Premier, Chief Secretary, and also Minister Controlling the Northern Territory—Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P.

Attorney-General and Minister of Education.—Hon. J. H. Gordon, K.C., M.L.C.

Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Minister for Agriculture.—Hon. R. Butler, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Industry.—Hon. R. W. Foster, M.P.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom.

The settled part of the State is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts. The ratepayers have the power of levying rates, &c., and applying the funds for road-making purposes. There are 46 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes. There are 3 extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern. There are 32 municipalities and 140 district councils. The Northern Territory is presided over by a Resident, assisted by a small staff.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the State, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean. The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 44. By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory, was added. The total area of the State is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles.

The following return shows the population of South Australia (including the Northern Territory) at the date of each census from 1846 to 1901 (exclusive of Aborigines):—

Date of Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent.
1846—Feb. 26.	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024	28·9
1851—Jan. 1.	35,302	28,398	63,700	41,310	184·5
1855—March 31	43,720	42,101	85,821	22,121	34·7
1861—April 8.	65,048	61,782	126,830	41,009	47·7
1866—March 26	85,334	78,118	163,452	36,622	28·8
1871—April 2.	95,408	90,218	185,626	22,174	13·5
1876—March 26	110,491	102,780	213,271	27,645	14·0
1881—April 3.	149,530	130,335	279,865	66,594	31·2
1891—April 5.	166,801	153,630	320,431	40,566	14·5
1901—March 31.	184,422	178,182	362,604	42,173	13·7

Of the total population in 1901, 4,096 belonged to the northern territory, principally Chinese coolies.

There were December 31, 1901, 181,291 males, 178,921 females. There is only one person to about 3 square miles. The population of Adelaide, the capital of the State, and suburbs is about 163,430; of the Northern Territory, 4,081, of whom 502 are females.

The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. In 1891 the number of aborigines was stated to be 3,134; in 1901, 3,888—2,007 males and 1,881 females. Of the population in 1891, 3,848 were Chinese; in 1901, 2,567.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1897	9,535	1,949	3,973	5,562
1898	8,945	2,214	4,675	4,270
1899	9,397	2,265	4,406	4,991
1900	9,143	2,305	3,774	5,369
1901	9,079	2,304	3,974	5,105

The following are statistics of immigrants and emigrants by sea :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Immigrants	57,932	54,828	33,634	31,094	34,616
Emigrants	58,748	54,114	32,042	30,417	36,212

Religion and Instruction.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1900 was 969. At the census of 1901 the number belonging to the leading denominations were as follows :—Church of England, 106,987; Roman Catholic, 52,193; Methodists, 90,125; Lutherans, 26,140; Baptists, 21,764; Presbyterians, 18,357; Congregationalists, 13,338; Church of Christ, 6,103; Salvation Army, 4,030; other Christians, 5,130; Jews, 786; Mohammedans, 449;

Confucians, &c., 3,190; other non-Christian, 184; not stated, 13,828. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Public instruction is under charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public lands being set apart for educational purposes. Education is secular, free, and compulsory. Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities. In 1901 there were 284 public schools and 422 provisional schools; the number of children under instruction during 1901 being 69,115. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide, incorporated in 1874, is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicine, and science. Its endowment amounts to 131,200*l.* and 50,000 acres of land. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 230 private schools, with 11,310 pupils, in 1901.

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, a court of insolvency, 81 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. There were 131 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in 1896, 134 in 1897, 157 in 1898, 95 in 1899, 82 in 1900, and 134 in 1901. The total number of white persons in gaols at the end of 1901 was 210 males and 28 females, and in the labour prison 104 males.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. For the purposes of local defence a small cruiser, the *Protector* (920 tons), launched in 1884, is stationed off the chief port of the State, which is defended by two well-armed forts.

Finance.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the State of South Australia for each of the last five years ending June 30 were as follows :—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1898	2,566,611	2,598,939
1899	2,665,477	2,632,840
1900	2,780,858	2,779,317
1901	2,824,212	2,846,577
1902	2,667,560 ¹	2,650,876

¹ Including 239,000*l.* aid to revenue by Treasury Bills.

The revenue for 1902-1903 is estimated at 2,374,122*l.*, and expenditure 2,461,836*l.*; customs revenue, 1901-1902, 605,000*l.*

The greater part of the revenue of the State is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt. The total revenue averages 7*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* per head, of which customs and other sources of taxation contribute 2*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* About one-tenth of last year's expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges, &c., civil establishments, defences, police, gaols, and prisons.

The public debt of the State, dating from 1852, amounted, on June 30, 1902, to 27,272,545*l.* Over half of the public debt has been spent on

railways, water-works, and telegraphs. The railways show a profit over working expenses of about 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum.

The real property of the State in 1901 was valued at 51,807,160*l.*, and personal property is estimated at 28,056,294*l.*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area including Northern Territory (578,861,600 acres) 7,413,510 acres were alienated at the end of 1901. The area under forest is 13,503 acres. The freehold and leasehold land amounts to 93,666,052 acres, of which 3,122,800 acres were under cultivation in 1901-1902. Of this 1,743,452 acres were under wheat, 369,796 under hay, 16,315 under orchards, 20,860 vineyards, and 862,738 fallow. The gross produce of wheat in 1899 was 8,453,135 bushels; in 1902, 8,012,762 bushels. In 1901-1902, 2,077,923 gallons of wine were made and 476,646 were exported. In the year 1902, 2,431,563 gallons were made. The live stock in 1901 numbered—horses, 165,803; cattle, 225,256; sheep, 5,012,216. In Northern Territory—horses, 12,896; cattle, 255,521; sheep, 48,324. In 1901, of the total area 107,881 square miles were held under pastoral leases, and the number of leases was 536.

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper and silver. The value of the copper ore produced and exported in 1901 was 23,011*l.*, and of copper, 468,606*l.*; and the total value of all minerals produced and exported including Northern Territory was 513,597*l.*

In 1901 there were 1,047 factories in the State, employing 17,513 people. There were 37 iron and brass furnaces, employing 3,796 people, and 33 manufacturers of agricultural implements, &c., to 264 people.

Commerce.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the last six years, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1895	5,585,601	7,177,038	1899	6,884,358	8,388,396
1897	7,126,385	6,928,415	1900	8,034,552	8,029,157
1898	6,184,805	6,795,774	1901	7,371,588	8,015,889

Imports subject to duty (1901), 3,572,300*l.*: imports duty-free, 3,799,288*l.*

The imports into the State consist of articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce. Imports are 20*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* per head, and exports 21*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.* per head of mean population.

The principal exports have been as follows for five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool . .	995,393	945,589	1,511,693	1,008,391	1,029,063
Wheat . .	2,473	15,911	422,439	492,394	839,731
„ flour . .	225,387	235,752	338,820	344,724	440,226
Copper . .	238,277	244,865	406,208	371,920	468,606

233,275 tons of bread stuff were exported in 1901.

The distribution of the trade of South Australia in 1900 and 1901 was as follows :

—	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . .	2,397,684	2,234,982	2,325,519	2,288,286
Australian Colonies . .	4,174,369	3,444,382	3,917,143	3,583,111
Other British Possessions.	326,968	357,702	754,501	1,109,862
United States . .	406,461	556,474	1,953	4,549
Other Foreign Countries .	729,070	778,048	1,030,041	1,030,081

Recorded values and quantities are ascertained from invoices produced to the customs, 10 percent. being added to the invoice value. In the absence of invoices customs officers value the goods. The countries of origin and destination are those obtained from warrants passed by importers and exporters respectively.

The subjoined table shows the imports from South Australia (exclusive of gold) into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British produce and manufactures to South Australia, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for the last five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from S. Australia into U.K. .	1,922,272	1,796,606	2,281,416	2,151,490	2,387,848
Exports to S. Australia . . .	1,741,125	1,662,353	1,777,022	2,007,607	1,930,119

The following were the values of the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to South Australia in the last five years, the values being shown from the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from S. Australia:					
Wool . .	1,060,475	788,924	946,818	923,760	1,081,988
Wheat & flour.	Nil	Nil	287,688	324,304	469,877
Silver ore . .	154,489	135,852	168,415	117,187	88,097
Lead ore . .	56,251	108,170	116,734	91,074	123,009
Lead . .	127,358	275,587	252,114	157,517	149,004
Skins & furs . .	115,683	138,333	117,666	156,470	120,791
Copper & ore . .	33,028	35,017	76,295	46,838	3,219
Fresh mutton . .	3,341	14,832	43,393	45,318	99,093
Exports from U. K. to S. Australia:					
Iron . .	304,026	281,648	308,178	333,074	327,638
Apparel, &c. . .	194,299	170,375	181,601	207,002	188,154
Cottons . .	224,037	247,720	258,245	269,812	240,394
Woollens . .	153,689	135,282	162,405	194,134	174,326
Machinery . .	66,255	46,201	56,715	79,684	79,333

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1901 consisted of 217 sailing vessels of 18,943 tons, and 109 steamers of 29,661 tons; total, 327 vessels of 48,604 tons.

In 1901, 1,072 vessels of 1,966,698 tons entered, and 1,082 vessels of 1,997,500 tons cleared the ports of the State.

Communications.

The State possesses 5,014 miles of made roads. It had 1,881 miles of railway open for traffic in December 1901 (1,736 miles in South Australia and 145 in the Northern Territory). The railways pay about 3 per cent. profit to the Government. A railway is about to be constructed across the continent to connect Adelaide with Port Darwin.

There were 5,763 miles of telegraph and telephone in operation at the end of 1901, with 17,853 miles of wire. Inclusive of the total is an overland line running from Adelaide to Port Darwin, a distance of 2,000 miles in connection with the British Australian cable. The receipts exceed the cost of the department after paying interest on moneys borrowed for construction. Attached to the telegraph department are a number of telephone exchanges.

In 1901 there were 713 post offices in the State; and during 1901 there passed through them 21,401,518 letters, 1,300,842 packets, and 9,827,071 newspapers.

Banks.

There are 7 banking associations. In 1901 their total liabilities were 6,850,734*l.*, and assets 6,616,505*l.* The average note circulation was 394,602*l.* and deposits 5,908,921*l.*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 151 branches. On June 30, 1902, there were 116,436 depositors, with a total balance of 8,974,709*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Agent-General for South Australia in London.—H. A. Grainger.

Secretary and Registrar of Stock.—Edmund Snell.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

Western Australia was the last of the colonies on the continent to obtain responsible government. In 1890 the administration, which had before been vested in the Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council, partly nominated and partly elective, was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective. In 1893 this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated 18th July of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict. No. 14) amending the constitution.

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years. Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural-born British subjects or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the State for 5 years. Every elector must have resided in the State for 12 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £100, or be a householder occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £25, or holder of a lease of the value of £25 per annum, or the holder of a lease or license from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £25. The Legislative Assembly consists of 50 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 3 years. Members must be 21 years of age, have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, and be either natural born subjects of the Crown or naturalized for 5 years. Electors must be 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the Colony for 6 months and been 6 months on the roll, and must either be resident in the district, or hold freehold estate in the district of the clear value of £50, or be householders occupying a dwelling house of the annual value of £10, or holders of a lease of the annual value of £10, or holders of a lease or license of Crown lands at an annual rental of £5, or have their names on the electoral list of a municipality or Roads Board in respect of property within the district. Electors for both Houses may be of either sex. Members of the Legislature are paid 200*l.* a year, and travel free on all Government railways, and by courtesy are allowed the same privilege on private lines. The entire management and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State.

Governor.—Admiral Sir F. G. D. Bedford, G.C.B.

Administrator (acting Governor).—His Honour Sir E. A. Stone, Kt., Chief Justice.

The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows (July 1st, 1902):—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. W. H. James, K.C.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Education.—Hon. W. Kingsmill.

Minister for Mines.—Hon. H. Gregory.

Minister for Lands.—Hon. Adam Jameson.

Minister for Works and Railways.—Hon. C. H. Rason.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. J. Gardiner.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George Sound) in the south is 1,480 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartogs Island, on the west, to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 1,000 miles. According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the State is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 38 magisterial districts.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small.

The enumerated population in the various census years was as follows :—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1859	9,522	5,315	14,837
1867	13,934	7,779	21,713
1870	15,375	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124

The population in 1901 contained 5,261 pure and 951 half-caste aborigines (not included in the table). Of the total population, 52,663 were returned as born in Western Australia. The number of married persons was 59,106 (32,063 males and 27,043 females); widowers, 2,932; widows, 3,112; divorced, 111 males and 42 females; unmarried, 77,546 males and 41,004 females. The number of males under 21 was 35,890, and of females 33,552. Of the males over 21, 41,624 had never been married, and of the females over 21, 8,176.

Perth, the capital, had a population of 36,274; Fremantle, 20,444. In 1901 there were 5,718 births and 2,519 deaths, giving a surplus of 3,199; there were 32,762 arrivals and 20,780 departures—excess of arrivals over departures, 11,982.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1901 were :—Anglicans, 75,617; Wesleyans, 17,823; other Methodists, 6,717; Presbyterians, 14,707; Congregationalists, 4,404; Baptists, 2,914; other Protestants, 6,683; Roman Catholics, 40,584; Catholics (Greek and undefined), 1,481; other Christians, 561; Jews, 1,259; Mahometans, 1,191; other non-Christians, 992; indefinite, 3,437; no religion, 1,675; not stated, 4,079.

Instruction.

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1901 3.65 per cent. were stated to be unable to read or write. Education is compulsory.

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in assisted schools in 1880, 1890, 1899, 1900, and 1901 :—

—	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars	Av. Attendance	Cost per Head		
<i>Government Schools</i>				£	s.	d.
1880	67	2,719	2,102	3	7	11½
1890	82	3,352	2,535	3	7	11
1900	218	18,557	14,663	4	6	11
1901	233	20,548	16,423	4	9	0
<i>Assisted Schools</i>						
1880	19	1,327	1,006	1	11	7
1890	19	1,662	1,283	1	7	7½
1900	75 ¹	5,462	4,248	—		
1901	77	5,810	4,645	—		

¹ Private Schools, including those formerly assisted.

The grants to private schools ceased from 1895, but compensation was made to the schools that had so far received subsidy, the sum of £15,000 being divided amongst them in proportion to the grants received by them during 1895.

The total sum spent on education and schools during the financial year ended June 30, 1902. was 102,359*l*.

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for four years:—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901
Offences reported to police . . .	16,287	15,069	16,224	17,380
Apprehended by police or summoned	14,902	13,880	14,863	15,333
Summary convictions	9,659	9,293	9,925	10,829
Convictions in superior courts .	154	116	156	162

On December 31, 1901, there were 93 prisoners undergoing penal servitude in the colony. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1901 was 2,414—viz.: male adults, 2,132, adult females, 265, juveniles, 17.

Pauperism.

There are three charitable institutions, two situated in Perth and one at Fremantle, supported by public funds, with 659 inmates on December 31, 1901. Twenty-seven Government hospitals, two public hospitals, and two lunatic asylums are supported by public funds, whilst there are eleven assisted hospitals and numerous private hospitals; two Protestant and two Roman Catholic orphanages are partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also four native and half-caste institutions, and 8 Industrial Schools supported in a similar manner. During 1901 a total of 1,121 persons in the State received outdoor relief.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in the last five years, ended June 30, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1898	2,754,747	3,256,912
1899	2,478,811	2,539,358
1900	2,875,396	2,615,675
1901	3,078,034	3,165,244
1902	3,688,049	3,490,026

More than 33 per cent. of the public income is derived from customs and excise duties (1,102,809*l.* in 1901), 42½ per cent. (1,404,816*l.* in 1901) from railways, and the rest mainly from the Post Office, mining, and leases of Crown lands. Western Australia had a public debt of 14,942,310*l.* on June 30, 1902; the annual charge for which was 602,138*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund at same date was 486,737*l.*

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*.

Production and Industry.

The agricultural prosperity of the State has greatly increased in recent years; there were 216,824 acres of land under crop during 1901, out of a total of 624,588,800 acres. The live stock consisted, at the end of 1901, of 73,830 horses, 394,580 cattle, and 2,542,844 sheep. At the census of 1891, 8,746 persons were returned as directly engaged in agricultural pursuits—exclusive of their families; 6,380 persons were engaged in industrial pursuits.

At the beginning of 1902, of the cultivated area, 93,707 acres were under wheat, 2,719 under barley, 9,641 under oats, and 92,964 under hay. The total area alienated, or in process of alienation, in the State up to the end of 1901 was 6,815,334 acres, of which 6,392 acres were alienated during 1901, and 351,999 acres taken up under conditional purchase. The average produce per acre was (1901)—wheat 9·96 bushels, barley 13·18 bushels, oats 16·45 bushels, maize (only 530 acres) 10·59 bushels, and hay 0·98 ton to the acre. There were in 1900 3,325 acres under vines, 1,469 acres being used for wine making, 888 acres are used for table purposes, and 968 acres not yet bearing. The total area under vines in 1901 was 3,724 acres. There were in the State in 1901, 2,503 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 16,755, viz., 8,130 above and 8,625 underground; output of gold, 1,879,390 oz., value, 7,235,652*l.* In 1901, the export of silver from the State was 60,869 oz., valued at 7,609*l.*; of copper ore, 2,660 tons, value 54,903*l.*; of copper, ingot and matte, 881 tons, value 55,866*l.*; of tin ore, 507 tons, value 39,495*l.*; of tin, ingot, 96½ tons, value 12,607*l.*; output of coal, 117,836 tons, value 68,561*l.*; of ironstone, 20,569 tons, value 13,246*l.*; of limestone, 18,210 tons, value 4,348*l.*; export of precious stones, value 1,000*l.* The number of coal-leases was 96; of tin-leases, 113. Gold exported during 1895, 231,513 oz., valued at 879,748*l.*; in 1896, 281,265 oz., value 1,063,808*l.*; in 1897, 674,994 oz., value 2,564,977*l.*; in 1898, 1,050,184 oz., value 3,990,698*l.*; in 1899, 1,434,570 oz., value 5,451,368*l.*; in 1900, 999,767 oz., value 3,799,124*l.*; in 1901, 1,023,864 oz., value 3,941,876*l.*

Along the river-courses of the north and north-east of the colony are about 20,000,000 acres of fairly well-watered country, affording good pasturage.

Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the last six years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports.	6,493,557	6,418,565	5,241,965	4,473,532	5,962,178	6,454,171
Exports.	1,650,226	3,940,098	4,960,006	6,985,642	6,852,054	8,515,623

In 1901, of the total imports the value of 4,050,655*l.* was subject to duty, and 2,403,516*l.* duty free. The total imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 2,566,162*l.*, and exports to the United Kingdom 5,625,459*l.*

The values and quantities are furnished in the entries by importers and exporters, supported by invoices and declarations. The values are scrutinised in the checking branch of the Customs at Fremantle, and corrected when evidently inconsistent with current rates. The countries of origin of imports and of destination of exports are those disclosed in the entries and in the corresponding invoices or shipping bills. The trade returns include all goods entered from and cleared to foreign countries or places outside the State. Of transit trade, however, no record has been instituted. The statistical results, though accurate as regards the trade of the State considered by itself, are not easily comparable with those of other Australian States. The prevailing diversity of system, and the want of a General Statistical Board provided with expert knowledge for the determination of values, render it impossible to reconcile with nicety the returns of one State with those of another.

The chief exports are:—Gold, value in 1900, 3,799,124*l.*; in 1901, 3,941,797*l.*; pearls, in 1901, 25,000*l.* (estimated); pearl-shell, in 1901, 105,730*l.*; sandal-wood, in 1901, 73,931*l.*; timber, in 1901, 572,354*l.*; wool, in 1898, 287,731*l.*; in 1899, 423,296*l.*; in 1900, 270,718*l.*; in 1901, 378,135*l.*; skins, in 1900, 54,109*l.*; in 1901, 64,227*l.*

The distribution of the trade in 1901 was:—

	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
United Kingdom	2,566,162	5,625,459
Commonwealth of Australia	2,559,020	574,622
New Zealand	124,172	9,793
Other British Possessions	245,532	1,987,702
United States	507,563	273
Other Foreign Countries	451,722	317,774
Total	6,454,171	8,515,623

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Western Australia, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to Western Australia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years was:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from West. Australia	361,370	471,706	579,352	935,104	1,477,270
Exports of British produce to Western Australia	2,348,847	1,755,780	1,466,333	2,125,118	2,522,501

The imports into Great Britain from the State consist mostly of wool, pearl shells, and timber. The value of the wool imports was 146,202*l.* in 1878

265,180*l.* in 1888, 248,463*l.* in 1898, 283,929*l.* in 1901, 304,138*l.* The quantity of wool imported into Great Britain in 1898 was 8,539,680 lbs., in 1899, 8,830,040 lbs., in 1900, 9,022,940 lbs., in 1901, 10,765,760 lbs. In 1901 wood was imported into Great Britain from the State to the value of 413,579*l.*; gold, 428,067*l.*; silver, 97,198*l.*; lead, 50,782*l.*; copper and copper ore, 38,206*l.* The chief exports from Great Britain to the State in 1901 were iron, value 389,590*l.*; apparel, 182,534*l.*; beer and ale, 43,531*l.*; spirits, 56,603*l.*; cottons, 117,995*l.*; machinery, 316,874*l.*; leather, 49,351*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1901, 30 steamers of 5,708 tons, and 161 sailing vessels of 6,405 tons; total, 191 vessels of 12,113 tons. In 1901, 884 vessels of 1,842,236 tons entered, and 901 of 1,872,027 tons cleared, the ports of the colony.

There were 2,143 miles of railway open for traffic on June 30, 1902 (including 629 miles of private line).

On 31st December, 1901, there were 6,173 miles of telegraph poles within the colony, 9,104 miles of wire. Two wires, one from Albany and a second *via* Coolgardie, extend to South Australia, and Roebuck Bay is connected with Banjowangie by the alternative cable of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company. There is also cable communication with South Africa by Cocos Island. The number of telegraph stations on December 31, 1901, was 167. The number of messages sent in 1901 was 1,225,599, the expenditure amounted to 251,289*l.*, which includes the Post Office expenditure; and the net revenue from telegraphs alone to 82,533*l.*

In 1901 there passed through the Post Office 17,020,586 letters inclusive of registered letters, 430,292 postcards, 7,975,208 newspapers, and 4,421,672 packets, each counted once only.

Money and Credit.

There are six banks in Western Australia besides the Post Office Savings Bank. The following statement relates to the quarter ended June 30, 1902:—

Banks	Capital paid up	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total Average Liabilities	Total Average Assets	Reserved Profits
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Western Australian Bank.	100,000	141,984	1,840,647	2,053,005	2,487,365	241,797
National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.	1,498,220	53,819	463,146	527,723	942,686	14,074
Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.	1,500,000	104,178	1,181,698	1,292,725	1,209,068	959,499
Bank of New South Wales.	2,000,000	22,020	531,670	556,108	903,385	1,285,000
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.	1,132,761 ¹ 2,117,230 ²	12,745	167,452	181,075	381,820	27,619
Bank of Australasia.	1,600,000	57,140	557,966	623,517	535,011	1,009,237
Total of average	9,948,211	391,886	4,742,579	5,234,153	6,459,335	3,537,226

¹ Ordinary shares.

² Preference shares.

Government Savings Bank.—During the year ended 30th June, 1902, deposits of the value of 1,534,010*l.* were made. The amount withdrawn during that year was 1,311,847*l.*, leaving a balance of 1,841,022*l.* on deposit on 30th June, 1902.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. H. B. Lefroy.

Secretary.—R. C. Haie.

Offices.—15, Victoria Street, Westminster.

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TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 49 Vict. No. 8, passed in 1886. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members, elected by all natural-born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 10*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 30*l.*, or are barristers or solicitors on roll of Supreme Court, medical practitioners duly qualified, and all subjects holding a commission or possessing a degree. Each member is elected for six years. Members of the Legislative Council, and also of the House of Assembly, are paid 100*l.* per annum, and have the right to free railway passes, and of franking through the post-office and telegraph department. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-eight members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects who have continuously resided in Tasmania for over 12 months. The Assembly is elected for three years. The number of electors for the Legislative Council in 1901 was 10,502 or 6·02 per cent. of the total

population, and for the House of Assembly 39,495 or 22·60 per cent. of the total population. The legislative authority vests in both Houses, while the executive is vested in a Governor or Administrator appointed by the Crown.

Governor.—Rt. Hon. Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I. (3,500*l.*)

Chief Justice.—Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G. (1,750*l.*).

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of six members, as follows:—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.H.A.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. G. T. Collins, M.L.C.

Treasurer.—Hon. B. S. Bird, M.H.A.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. E. Mulcahy, M.H.A.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 750*l.* per annum. The Premier has 200*l.* a year in addition. The ministers must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Area and Population.

The first penal settlement was formed in Tasmania in 1804; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency until 1825. Transportation ceased in 1853.

The area of the colony, with Macquarie (170 square miles), is estimated at 26,385 square miles or about 16,886,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The colony is divided into eighteen counties.

According to Census Returns the population has increased as follows:—

—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.	—	Population.	Increase per Ct. per Annum.
1851	70,130	—	1881	115,705	1·38
1861	89,977	2·83	1891	146,667	2·36
1871	99,328	1·13	1901	172,475	1·64

At the census of 1901 there were 89,624 males and 82,851 females. On the basis of this population, the average density is 6·58 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1901, 136,629 were natives of Tasmania

19,815 natives of the United Kingdom, 12,526 natives of other Australasian colonies, 484 Chinese, 773 German. In 1901 there were 25,807 males and 25,460 females married, 60,917 males and 52,571 females unmarried, 2,560 males and 4,672 females widowed, 35 males and 22 females divorced, and 305 males and 126 females unspecified. The aborigines of Tasmania are entirely extinct.

Of the population in 1901, 4,997 were returned as professional; 7,937 domestic; 7,497 commercial; transport and communication, 4,848; 18,750 industrial; 27,899 primary producers; 1,566 indefinite; 98,981 dependants.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years have been as follows:—

—	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
1897	4,654	1,052	1,947	2,737
1898	4,580	1,097	2,359	2,221
1899	4,674	1,147	2,214	2,470
1900	4,864	1,332	1,903	2,961
1901	4,930	1,338	1,814	3,116

Of the total births in 1901, 293, or 5·94 per cent., were illegitimate.

The number of immigrants and emigrants was as follows in each of the last six years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Immigrants	19,076	20,735	24,074	24,959	23,056	25,084
Emigrants ¹	15,419	16,697	19,323	20,805	22,574	23,751

¹ It is estimated that the departures are understated by about 13 per cent.

The direct movement of population is mainly between the Australian colonies (chiefly Victoria) and Tasmania.

The population of the capital, Hobart, on 31st March, 1901, was 24,655, and of Launceston 18,077.

Religion.

On 31st March, 1901, the census showed belonging to the Church of England 83,812 of the population; Roman Catholics, 30,314; Wesleyan Methodists, 24,961; Presbyterians, 11,523; Independents, 5,544; Jews, 107; Salvation Army, 1,454; Baptists, 4,330; Friends, 179; other sects, 10,251.

Instruction.

There are 22 superior schools or colleges in the colony, with (1900) an average attendance of about 2,200; 338 public elementary schools, with 24,582 scholars on roll; and 215 private schools, with 10,373 scholars. Education is compulsory. There were also about 446 children attending ragged schools. There are also two technical schools with 657 pupils at Hobart and Launceston. The higher education is under a university which holds examina-

tions and grant degrees; in 1901 it had 53 students. Elementary education is under the control of a director working under a ministerial head. There are several valuable scholarships from the lower to the higher schools. At the census of 1901 the number of persons returned as unable to read and write was 34,872, or 20·29 per cent. of the population.

The total cost to Government of education in 1901, including grants to university (4,000*l.*), and technical education (1,559*l.*), was 55,024*l.* There are 43 public libraries and mechanics' institutes, with about 91,192 volumes. There are 7 daily, 5 weekly, 1 tri-weekly, and 7 monthly journals.

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace. The total number of prisoners that came before all the criminal courts in 1901 was 4,992 males and 507 females; of these 4,076 males and 393 females were summarily convicted, mostly for fraud; and 59 males and 8 females committed for trial. Before the Supreme Courts and sessions courts 39 persons were convicted in 1901. The total police force is 255. There were 2 gaols, with 92 male and 12 female inmates, at the end of 1901, and in training schools 67 inmates.

Pauperism.

Besides hospitals and benevolent institutions, there are two establishments for paupers, with 301 male and 156 female inmates at the end of the year 1901, the daily average number of persons maintained during the year being 348 males and 149 females. The total expenditure during the year was 6,673*l.*, mainly contributed by the colonial Government. During the year 1900 outdoor relief was administered to 650 people; 3,629 persons were relieved by Benevolent Societies in 1901.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The State revenue is derived chiefly from customs, railways, posts and telegraphs and other public services, and from the rental and sale of Crown lands. Of the expenditure 33 per cent. is for special public works, 37 per cent. for interest, 8 per cent. for general purposes, 7 per cent. for religion, science, and education, 6 per cent. for hospitals and charities, 9 per cent. for law and protection. In 1901 1,191*l.* State funds were spent in maintenance of defence force. The customs, postal and telegraph, and defence services are now in the hands of the Commonwealth, the balance of revenue over Commonwealth requirements being returned to the State. The decrease of State revenue and expenditure for 1901 shown in the following table is owing to this arrangement :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	845,019	908,223	943,970	1,054,980	826,163
Expenditure .	785,026	830,168	871,453	923,731	870,442

In 1901 the customs revenue amounted to 397,524*l*.

Included in the receipts and disbursements for 1901 are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The revenue for 1902 is (under existing Federal and State conditions) estimated at 728,000*l*., and expenditure 850,000*l*.

The public debt of Tasmania amounted December 31, 1901, to 8,854,540*l*. (exclusive of 241,195*l*. raised for redemption purposes); the debt, except 4,207,107*l*. at 3½ per cent., consists principally of 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1901 to 1940, and the whole was raised for the construction of public works. The interest on the amount realised on the last 3½ per cent. loan floated was equivalent to 3·621 per cent. at par. The following is an abstract of loans expenditure up to December 31, 1901:—Public works: railways, 3,991,177*l*., or 41·48 per cent.; telegraphs, 141,717*l*., or 1·65 per cent.; roads, bridges, 2,120,885 *l*., or 24·69 per cent.; harbours, rivers, jetties, and lighthouses, 424,260*l*., or 4·94 per cent.; public buildings, 760,954*l*., or 8·86 per cent.; defences, 127,833*l*., or 1·49 per cent.; other public works, 149,313*l*., or 1·74 per cent.; loans to local bodies, 233,856*l*., or 2·73 per cent.; miscellaneous, 125,786*l*., or 1·46 per cent.—total public works, 8,075,780*l*., or 94·04 per cent.; other public services, 512,371*l*., or 94·04 per cent.—total, 8,588,152*l*., or 100·00 per cent.

The total local revenue, exclusive of all grants from the Government, for 1901 was 188,306*l*., and the expenditure 186,083*l*. Local debt, 1901, 766,525*l*.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*. There are four batteries on the river Derwent, and one on the Tamar; and the State possesses one torpedo boat and some small craft.

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes, unalienated land, principally heavily timbered or mineral-bearing, 11,943,056 acres. In 1901 19,422 persons were directly engaged in agriculture, and 1,881 in pastoral pursuits. In 1902 there were 232,550 acres under crop, and 314,422 acres under permanent artificially sown grasses. Of the total area, 4,893,961 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown up to the end of 1901; while 1,470,621 acres have been eased as sheep runs. In 1901–1902 the total area under fallow, 26,712; 13,231 acres were devoted to horticulture. The following table shows the acreage and produce of the chief crops for five years:—

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Wheat, acres . . .	85,905	85,287	64,328	51,825	44,084
„ bushels . . .	1,668,341	2,303,512	1,101,303	1,110,421	963,662
„ bushels per acre	19·42	27·00	17·12	21·43	21·86
Oats, acres . . .	38,166	59,509	45,110	45,073	54,089
„ bushels . . .	1,102,285	2,271,070	1,148,160	1,406,913	1,702,659
„ bushels per acre .	28·88	38·17	23·45	31·21	31·47
Potatoes, acres	22,357	20,241	26,951	23,068	25,444
„ tons	49,124	88,166	101,620	93,862	114,704
„ tons per acre.	2·19	4·35	3·78	4·07	4·50
Hay, acres . . .	57,828	49,277	42,492	61,541	61,495
„ tons . . .	78,849	82,448	51,123	94,198	109,383
„ tons per acre .	1·36	1·67	1·20	1·53	1·77

Under the head of horticulture 599 acres were sown with hops in 1901, yielding 650,940 lbs. of hops. The yield of apples was greatly above the average while prices generally were exceedingly high. Fruit culture is of great importance; fruit and jam to the value of 330,939*l.* was exported in 1901.

There were in the colony 32,399 horses, 168,661 head of cattle, 1,792,481 sheep and lambs, and 58,716 pigs, on March 31, 1902.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, tin, copper, and galena, and there are large beds of coal. The total number of gold-mining leases in force at the end of 1901 was 343; of tin-mining leases, 400; coal, 24; silver, 208, copper, 71. Gold to the value of 204,164*l.* was exported in 1901, and silver to the value of 325,335*l.*, copper ore, &c., 1,026,748. Owing to cessation of alluvial working, the total number of persons employed in gold-mining has decreased from 2,060 in 1879 to 1,112 in 1902. The total number of men employed in silver and copper mining in 1901 was 2,414, output 791,794 tons, valued at 1,612,638*l.* The total value of tin exports in 1901 was 212,542*l.* The total value of the tin exported up to the end of 1901 was 7,444,789*l.* The total number of men employed in coal-mining in 1901 was 174, output 49,176 tons valued at 19,843*l.*

Commerce.

There are heavy customs duties, those levied in 1901 amounting to 397,524*l.*, or 20·07 per cent. of the total value of imports. The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows in each of the last five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	1,367,608	1,650,018	1,769,324	2,073,657	1,969,199
Total exports	1,744,461	1,803,369	2,577,475	2,610,617	2,945,757

In 1901 the imports subject to duty amounted to 1,586,826*l.*, and the imports duty-free to 486,832*l.*

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark. The following are the values of the more important of these for five years:—

Year	Wool	Gold	Silver and Silver Ore	Tin	Timber and Bark	Hops	Fruit, Green and Preserved	Copper and Copper Ore
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	264,630	230,282	216,893	150,586	62,085	18,373	195,078	317,437
1898	254,960	188,478	167,618	141,439	60,012	22,012	183,345	378,565
1899	357,757	205,936	208,860	281,947	70,584	18,555	244,143	761,880
1900	261,214	207,162	252,080	270,998	71,618	19,870	279,988	901,660
1901	280,347	204,164	325,335	212,542	79,826	24,448	330,939	1,026,728

The chief imports in 1901 were drapers' goods, 436,632*l.*; hardware, 131,128*l.*; sugar, 114,499*l.*; machinery, 112,044*l.*

Of the total imports those at the port of Launceston in 1901 were valued

at 779,916*l.*, and Hobart, 796,614*l.*; sub-ports, 388,669*l.* Exports from Launceston, 678,960*l.*; from Hobart, 769,617*l.*; sub-ports, 1,497,180*l.*

The following gives, according to Tasmanian returns, a synopsis of the general direction of trade during three years:—

Country	Imports from			Exports to		
	1899 £	1900 £	1901 £	1899 £	1900 £	1901 £
United Kingdom . . .	501,120	628,603	628,617	1,039,646	688,600	833,928
Victoria . . .	799,907	908,722	718,248	391,602	388,913	516,847
New South Wales . . .	275,414	337,672	295,773	701,524	613,161	642,564
Other British colonies . .	158,099	154,904	211,408	117,232	109,088	204,377
Foreign countries . . .	34,784	43,696	111,158	327,477	810,855	748,041
Total . . .	1,760,324	2,073,657	1,965,199	2,577,475	2,610,617	2,915,757

The recorded values are determined by the invoices and declarations; the quantities are ascertained from invoices, weights being checked by the customs officials. It is difficult to arrive at the value of the import trade in respect of any particular country, the custom being to refer all imports, whether transshipments or re-exports, to the last port of clearance. Owing to the increasing facilities offered by steam communication, direct trade with Tasmania is falling off in favour of indirect trade principally through Victoria, which from its geographical position is the nearest port of junction with the great oceanic lines of steamers with Europe. It is estimated that the true extent of inter-colonial trade in itself does not greatly exceed 25 per cent. of the whole, the balance being principally trade with England.

The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Tasmania and of the exports of British produce to Tasmania direct, for six years, was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tasmania . .	315,978	289,369	260,270	281,640	301,215	345,910
Exports of British produce . . .	423,784	412,234	452,489	529,584	589,108	533,939

The staple article of import into the United Kingdom from Tasmania is wool. The value was 181,134*l.* in 1897, 165,840*l.* in 1898, 154,664*l.* in 1899, 148,689*l.* in 1900, 199,774*l.* in 1901. In 1901 fruit was imported to the value of 115,172*l.* The principal exports from Great Britain to Tasmania are apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 68,712*l.* in 1901; iron, wrought and unwrought, 53,468*l.*; cottons, 59,834*l.*; woollens, 40,472*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping in 1901 consisted of 154 sailing vessels of 8,952 tons, and 53 steamers of 8,098 tons; total, 207 vessels of 17,050 tons. In 1901 816 vessels of 706,044 tons entered (44 of 163,364 tons belonging to the United Kingdom), and 820 of 726,681 tons (47 of 178,312 tons belonging to the United Kingdom) cleared Tasmanian ports. Of the former 281 of 437,373 tons entered, and of the latter 278 of 433,360 tons cleared Hobart; the remainder falling to Launceston and sub-ports.

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1901 there were open for traffic 682 miles of railway completed, consisting of a main line connecting the two principal ports, Hobart and Launceston, and a line connecting Launceston and Ulverstone, and other inland branch lines.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through all the settled parts of the colony. At the end of 1901 the number of miles of line in operation was 2,187½, and 3,993½ and 428 cable miles of wire; the number of stations 325. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 237,634 in the year 1901. The submarine cable to the Australian continent carried 125,780 messages in 1901. There are also 1,238½ miles of telephone wire, with exchanges at New Norfolk, Hobart, Launceston, Zeehan, and other principal centres. The revenue of the Government telegraph and telephone system was 30,684*l.* in 1901.

The number of letters carried by the Post Office in the year 1901 was 10,740,091; of packets, 2,238,632; of newspapers, 7,440,146; and post-cards 433,402. The Post Office revenue in 1901 was 99,863*l.*, and the expenditure of Post and Telegraph Departments was in 1901, 84,539*l.* There were 376 post-offices in 1901, 865 officers, 2,917 miles of post roads, and 1,597,591 miles travelled.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. Alfred Dobson.

Secretary.—Herbert W. Ely.

Offices.—5, Victoria Street, Westminster.

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NEW GUINEA, BRITISH.

This possession is the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and all islands between 8° and 12° S. latitude, and 141° and 155° E. longitude. It is bounded on the west by the Dutch and on the north by the German possessions. The total area is 90,540 square miles, and the population about 350,000, of whom 250 are Europeans.

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888. The cost of the administration to the extent of 15,000*l.* a year, is guaranteed, primarily by the Government of Queensland, for ten years, but this sum is contributed in equal proportions by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and these Colonies have a voice in the general administration of the affairs of the country. The relation of this dependency to the Commonwealth is not yet definitely determined. The Imperial

Government is willing to hand over the administration to the Commonwealth Government which proposes to provide 20,000*l.* a year for five years towards the expenses of administration. The dependency will not, however, be regarded as within the Commonwealth.

Lieut.-Governor.—George Ruthven Le Hunte, C.M.G.

Many large districts have been reduced to order and the tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Four missionary bodies are at work—the London Missionary Society on the South Coast, the Sacred Heart Society in the Mekeo district, the Wesleyans in the Islands, the Anglican Mission on the North-East Coast—and many thousands of natives are being taught. At the same time trading relations with Europeans are being established, and the groves of cocoa-nut trees are being extended. Considerable areas, comprising varieties of soil and climate are available for systematic planting by Europeans. Local labour is obtainable. The climate is very fairly good for its latitude. There is little disease save fever, and it is rarely of a malignant type. The country seems to offer very favourable conditions for the planting of tobacco, rice, sugar, tea, coffee, and other tropical products, more especially rubber producing trees. A small export of coffee and tobacco has begun.

With the exception that land cannot be acquired directly from the natives, that firearms, explosives, and intoxicating liquors cannot be supplied to natives, and that the engagement of natives as labourers is subject to certain regulations, no restriction is imposed on the pursuit of any industry in the Possession. Land can be purchased or leased from the Crown. The prices charged for land vary, but land suitable for planting purposes can be obtained in freehold at 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre, with easy conditions. There are 3 ports of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, and Baru.

The Territory is divided into 6 magisterial districts. There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever necessary. For native government some simple laws have been passed in the form of regulations, and a commencement has been made in the training of native magistrates. There are now many village policemen, and a trained force of constabulary of about 124 men, almost exclusively natives, now exists.

The revenue from the colony, the expenditure for ordinary administrative services, the value of imports and of exports (exclusive of gold), and the tonnage entered and cleared in 5 years ending June 30, were:—

Years	Revenue.	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1897	10,664	16,229	51,392	19,327	28,824
1898	10,281	14,991	46,971	24,247	26,551
1899	11,683	15,583	52,170	24,311	38,774
1900	13,831	19,315	72,286	23,689	39,843
1901	15,114	22,849	71,618	49,659	46,979

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties.

The possession is believed to contain valuable timbers, the coco and sago palm are plentiful, sandal-wood, ebony, gums, rattans, and other products are found. Gold is found in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island. There are about five hundred miners engaged in it

and many natives. Mining with machinery is progressing, and attention is being given to dredging for gold with encouraging results. The trade of the possession is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports, trepang, copra, pearl shell, gold, pearls, sandal-wood.

There is good water communication to some parts of the interior. British New Guinea is treated as a postal district of Queensland, its mails passing through that colony. In 1898-99 the postal movement was: letters, 7,767; newspapers, 2,120; packets, 640.

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NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By this Act the colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to nine, each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise practically amounting to household suffrage. By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were ordered to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. By the terms of this and other amending statutes, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a General

Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Governor has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return bills for amendment to either House.

The Legislative Council consists at present (May, 1902) of forty-four members, who are paid at the rate of 200*l.* per annum. Those appointed before September 17, 1891, are life members, but those appointed subsequently to that date hold their seats for seven years only, though they are eligible for reappointment. By an Act passed in 1887, the number of members of the House of Representatives was reduced to seventy-four, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years. An Act passed in 1900 increases the number of members by six, but the alteration does not take effect until the General Election in 1902. They are paid at the rate of 300*l.* per annum. Every man registered as an elector, and not coming within the meaning of section 8 of "The Electoral Act, 1893" (alien, felon, public defaulter, &c.), is qualified to be elected a member of the House of Representatives for any Electoral District. Women cannot be members of either branch of the Legislature. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the colony and three months in one electoral district, can be registered an elector. The property qualification, except in case of existing registrations, was abolished by the Amendment Act (Electoral) of 1896. No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll.

For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any Maori electoral district—of which there are four only in the colony—can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll. Registration is not required in Native districts.

At the general election in 1899 there were 373,744 (210,529 men and 163,215 women) electors on the rolls for the electoral districts, which returned 70 European members to the House of Representatives; and at the election of the four Maori members for the districts under the Maori Representation Act, 13,628 votes of natives were recorded.

The proportion of representation to population was in 1901 one European member in the House of Representatives to every 10,982 persons, and one Maori member to every 10,786 natives.

The proportion of electors to population in the year 1899 was one to every 2 persons.

Governor.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., appointed Governor of New Zealand, 10th August, 1897.

The Governor, who is by virtue of his office Commander-in-Chief of the forces, has a salary of 5,000*l.*, and 2,000*l.* additional of allowances to cover expenses of his establishment and for travelling.

The general administration rests with a responsible Ministry consisting of eight members.

The following is the list of the present Ministry :—

Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Defence.—Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.

Colonial Secretary, Postmaster-General and Electric Telegraph Commissioner, Minister for Railways, Minister of Industries and Commerce, and Minister of Public Health.—Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Lands and Minister for Agriculture.—Hon. T. Y. Duncan.

Commissioner of Stamp Duties and Native Minister.—Hon. J. Carroll.

Minister of Immigration and Minister of Education.—Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G.

Minister for Public Works and Minister of Marine.—Hon. W. Hall-Jones.

Minister of Justice and Minister of Mines.—Hon. J. McGowan.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs.—Hon. C. H. Mills.

The portfolio of Attorney-General remains open for the present.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington on account of the central position of the latter city.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs. The counties are subdivided into ridings. County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made. Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town districts and river and harbour boards.

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, known as the North and Middle Islands, besides the South or Stewart Island, and small outlying islands. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles across at the broadest part. Its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. New Zealand is situated 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent. By proclamation dated the 10th June,

1901, the boundaries of the Colony of New Zealand were extended to include the Cook and some other Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The area of New Zealand is estimated at 104,751 square miles, including the Cook and other islands; but of this aggregate area about 498 square miles are practically useless for settlement. The North Island is estimated to embrace an area of 44,468 square miles, the Middle Island 58,525, while Stewart's Island has an area of 665 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840. The total acreage of the colony is 66,861,440, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to the end of March 1902, 23,969,677 acres had been alienated from the Crown. The following table gives the population of New Zealand, exclusive of aborigines, at various dates, according to census returns:—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent. per annum
1871	150,267	105,993	256,260	6·3
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	6
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3·6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1·7
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	2·3
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1·9

The population of each provincial district and its area, with the population per square mile, is shown in the succeeding table as at last census (1901):—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population	Persons to a square mile
Auckland . . .	25,746	175,938	6·83
Taranaki . . .	3,808	37,855	11·44
Wellington . . .	11,003	141,354	12·85
Hawke's Bay . . .	4,410	35,424	8·03
Marlborough . . .	4,753	13,326	2·80
Nelson . . .	10,269	37,915	3·69
Westland . . .	4,641	14,506	3·13
Canterbury . . .	14,040	143,041	10·19
Otago . . .	25,487	173,145	6·79

In March 1901 the population of the North Island was 390,571; of the Middle Island, 381,661; of Stewart Island, 272; of Chatham Islands 207, and of Kermadec Islands 8. The total population was on March 31, 1901, 815,862. This included 43,143 Maoris, and 2,857 Chinese, of whom only 32 were females.

Of the Maoris, 23,112 were males, and 20,031 females. The total num-

ber includes 3,133 half-castes, living as members of Maori tribes, and 196 Maori wives of European husbands.

Of the total population, excluding Maoris, in 1901, 761,104 persons, or 98·50 per cent., were British subjects. Of these, 516,106, or 66·83 per cent., were born in New Zealand, and 205,111, or 26·56 per cent., born in the United Kingdom (111,964 in England, 1,765 in Wales, 47,858 in Scotland, and 43,524 in Ireland).

The foreign subjects numbered 11,615, or 1·50 per cent. of the population.

Excluding the Chinese, 65·53 per cent. of the population were found to be unmarried; 30·75 per cent. married; and 3·72 widowers or widows.

Of the population, enumerated in March 1901, 417,596 lived in the rural districts; 350,202 or 45·32 per cent., lived in boroughs; 1,158 lived on adjacent islands, and 3,763 were on board ship.

Of the total population in 1901, 55·95 per cent. were returned as dependents; 14·49 per cent. as agricultural, pastoral, mineral, and other primary producers; 13·09 per cent. industrial; 8·00 per cent. commercial; 4·45 per cent. domestic; 3·04 per cent. professional; and 0·98 per cent. indefinite occupation.

At the census of 1901 there were five towns with over 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand—namely, Auckland, 34,213, or with suburbs, 67,226; Wellington (the seat of Government), 43,638, or with suburbs, 49,344; Christchurch, 17,538, or with suburbs, 57,041; Dunedin, 24,879, or with suburbs, 52,390; and Sydenham with 11,404 inhabitants.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1897	18,737	826	6,595	4,928	12,142
1898	18,955	801	7,244	5,091	11,711
1899	18,835	829	7,680	5,461	11,155
1900	19,546	906	7,200	5,860	12,346
1901	20,491	937	7,634	6,095	12,857

The birth-rate for the year 1901 was 26·34 per 1,000 persons living; the death-rate was 9·81 per 1,000; and the marriage-rate, 7·83.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1897	18,592	15,840	2,752
1898	18,855	16,159	2,696
1899	18,506	16,619	1,887
1900	18,074	16,243	1,831
1901	25,086	18,564	6,522

Religion.

There is no State Church, and no State aid is given to any form of religion. When the settlements of Canterbury and Otago were originally founded, bodies in communion with the Church of England and the Free Church of Scotland respectively obtained endowments which they still retain from the Societies by which the settlements were organised. For purposes

of the Church of England the colony is divided into six dioceses—Auckland, Waiapu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The Roman Catholic Church is under the government of an Archbishop residing at Wellington, and three suffragan bishops. The list of officiating clergy under the Marriage Act shows the numbers given below. The churches and chapels are given from the census of 1896, the returns for 1901 having been partially destroyed by fire:—

Denomination	Number of clergy May 1902	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1896	Denomination	Number of clergy May 1902	Number of churches and chapels, &c. Census 1896
Church of England	327	414	Baptist . . .	28	34
Presbyterian .	209	301	Other Christian bodies . .	47	148
Roman Catholic .	160	212	Hebrew . .	6	5
Methodist bodies .	204	296	Total .	1,001	1,430
Congregational .	20	20			

According to the census of 1901, 40·84 per cent. of the population (exclusive of Maoris) belonged to the Church of England, 22·87 were Presbyterians, 10·86 per cent. Methodists, other Protestant sects represented being Baptists, Independents, Lutherans, Friends, and Unitarians. The total Protestants numbered 603,916, and Roman Catholics and Catholics undefined, 109,822, or 14·23 per cent. of the population. There were 1,611 Jews, 2,432 Pagans, and 18,295 who objected to state their religion.

Instruction.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, and grants degrees by virtue of a royal charter. It receives an annual grant of 3,000*l*. It awards scholarships to be held by students at affiliated colleges. The number of graduates admitted after examination is now 757. There are four affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 28 professors and lecturers; the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 13 professors and lecturers; the Auckland University College, with 8 professors and lecturers; and the Victoria College at Wellington with 10 professors and lecturers. They are all endowed with lands. Total students (1901) 783, of whom 581 have matriculated.

At the end of 1901 there were in operation 25 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 211 teachers and an average attendance of 2,899 pupils. The income of all the schools for 1901 was 71,040*l*., of which 37,077*l*. was from endowments, and 26,435*l*. from fees, not including boarding fees.

The colonial primary school system is administered by an Education Department, under a Minister. Local matters are controlled by 13 Education Boards, with about 1,300 School Committees. There are 1,677 public primary schools, with 3,623 teachers, and 131,351 scholars on the rolls; average attendance, 111,797. School age is from 5 to 15. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard

course entirely free. Where there are no secondary schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which special subsidies are given. The system is maintained by a statutory allowance to the boards for each average attendance; by special votes of about 8,000*l.* per annum for scholarships; and by further special votes for school buildings, of which the amounts vary according to circumstances.

There are 309 private schools, with 843 teachers, and 15,344 pupils; a medical school, and 4 schools of mines; a school of agriculture, a school of engineering, 2 normal schools, 5 central schools of art; 10 industrial schools, with 1,765 children or young persons; a school for deaf mutes, with 49 pupils; a school for the blind, with 31 inmates.

There are 91 Native village schools, with 172 teachers (including 15 teachers of sewing) and 3,273 scholars on the rolls; and 4 boarding schools for native children, at which 76 Government scholars are under instruction. Total net expenditure by Government on native schools in 1901 was 23,411*l.*

Total Government expenditure in 1901-02 upon education of all kinds 539,317*l.*, including 17,400*l.* for industrial schools, 3,163*l.* for the school for deaf mutes, 309*l.* (by way of subsidy) for the school for the blind, and 9,234*l.* for technical instruction.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is in the hands of five supreme court judges, three judges of district courts, and thirty stipendiary magistrates. Magistrates' courts are held daily in the principal centres and at convenient times in the smaller towns. There are numerous justices of the peace.

The convictions for the last six years in the superior and inferior courts were :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Europeans summarily convicted	14,149	14,875	16,642	17,286	18,989	20,300
Europeans convicted before supreme or district courts.	291	303	351	376	369	328

There are 9 principal gaols and 24 minor gaols. At the end of 1901 these gaols contained 713 prisoners. The police force consists of 597 officers and men.

Pauperism.

The Government does not deal directly with pauperism. The colony is divided into hospital and charitable aid districts. The boards rate the local bodies within their boundaries, and receive Government subsidy equal to what is raised. There are, besides, what are called 'separate institutions,' or 'incorporated hospitals and benevolent societies,' which receive from Government 2*s.* a pound on private subscriptions. The total sum paid to the Charitable Aid Boards during the year ended 31st March, 1902, out of the Consolidated Fund was 34,562*l.*

During the year 1901 the various benevolent asylums in the colony accommodated 2,200 inmates, 923 of whom were over 65 years of age.

1,765 children (1,009 boys and 923 girls) were wholly or in part maintained by the Government in industrial schools and other institutions, or were boarded out.

In 1898 an Act was passed providing for the payment of old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions, is entitled to a pension of 18*l.* a year. The prescribed conditions relate to the property and income of claimants, their residence in the colony, and their freedom from crime and immorality. No one whose property amounts to 270*l.*, or who has a yearly income of 52*l.*, can receive a pension, and in the case of those who have less, deductions are made proportionate to their property and income. The total number of pensions in force on March 31, 1902, was 12,776, representing a yearly payment of 217,192*l.*, the average pension being 17*l.*

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue and the total ordinary revenue (exclusive of receipts from sales and rents of land) have been as follows in five years ended March 31 :—

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, including Post and Teleg.	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	1,935,252	780,232	1,370,572	267,286	115,210	4,746,335
1899	1,965,018	779,399	1,465,507	298,053	115,480	4,980,129
1900	2,107,567	860,808	1,621,613	293,027	123,721	5,386,989
1901	2,180,862	903,935	1,720,641	294,584	173,809	5,582,502
1902	2,201,116	905,671	1,869,489	312,835	179,397	5,803,451

The receipts from sales of land for the year ended March 31, 1901, were 68,011*l.*, and the revenue from rents of pastoral runs, &c., amounted to 181,608*l.*

The chief branches of expenditure and the total ordinary expenditure (exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund) have been as follows in five years ended March 31 :—

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Education	Post. and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	1,741,413	849,923	466,925	362,993	195,602	4,602,372
1899	1,767,468	968,917	475,218	388,546	234,344	4,858,511
1900	1,749,394	1,039,412	472,653	388,582	278,692	5,140,127
1901	1,745,616	1,144,832	481,087	416,364	347,448	5,479,703
1902	1,803,939	1,280,772	539,317	463,817	311,879	5,895,915

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1902, was 36,430,900*l.*, including charges and expenses for raising loans.

In 1891 a land and income assessment act was passed repealing the property tax formerly existing, and providing for an ordinary land tax on the actual value of land, exemptions or deductions being granted on account of

improvements and mortgages and an income tax. Mortgages are subject to the land tax. The rate for 1901-1902 was 1*d.* in the pound, yielding a revenue of about 234,000*l.* In addition to the ordinary land-tax there is a graduated tax on land, rising from one-eighth of a penny in the pound on values from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, up to twopence in the pound on values of 210,000*l.* and upwards. This graduated tax yields in round numbers 79,000*l.* per annum, which sum is not included in the 234,000*l.* given above. The income tax rate is 6*d.* in the pound on the first taxable 1,000*l.* (*i.e.* after deducting the 300*l.* exemption), and 1*s.* in the pound on taxable incomes over 1,000*l.* The indirect taxation is by way of customs duty and excise duty on beer made in the colony. The average taxation per head of population, excluding Maoris, in 1901-1902 was 3*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

The public debt for five years ending March 31 is shown in the following table :—

Years	Public debt			Debt charge			Interest on Treasury Bills
	Debentures and Stock	Sinking Fund	Net debt	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	44,963,424	881,903	44,081,521	1,668,697	48,380	1,712,077	29,336
1899	46,938,006	857,279	46,080,727	1,689,749	44,651	1,784,400	83,068
1900	47,874,452	944,375	46,930,077	1,674,618	46,073	1,720,691	28,703
1901	49,591,245	1,038,494	48,552,751	1,671,552	46,364	1,717,916	27,700
1902	52,966,447	1,128,816	51,837,631	1,722,810	47,724	1,770,534	33,396

The net debt per head of population in 1902 amounted to 65*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* ; in 1901 it was 62*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* ; in 1900 it was 61*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* ; and in 1896 it was 60*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

LOCAL FINANCE.

For the purposes of local government the colony is divided into 101 boroughs and 86 counties, the latter being subdivided into 227 road districts and 35 town districts.

The following table shows receipts from rates and from Government and all other sources (including loans), and the expenditure and outstanding loans, of the local governing bodies (counties, boroughs, town, road, river, drainage, and harbour boards), for five years ended March 31 :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans (not Government loans)
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1897	598,528	1,011,966	1,636,716	6,793,398
1898	644,552	1,095,247	1,733,016	6,834,361
1899	685,769	1,206,095	1,778,574	6,963,254
1900	714,151	1,220,060	1,960,073	7,057,350
1901	734,023	1,744,870	2,250,572	7,563,069

The following figures for 1891 and 1902, the results of the assessments, show the unimproved value of the land, the value of improvements, and the increase:—

	1891 £	1902 £	Increase, 1891 to 1902. Amount £	Rate per cent.
Unimproved value . . .	75,787,895	94,847,727	19,059,832	25·15
Value of improvements . . .	46,365,297	59,968,405	13,603,108	29·34
Total	122,225,029 ¹	154,816,132	32,591,108	26·66 ¹

¹ In several cases in 1891 the unimproved value, together with the value of improvements, does not equal the capital value. This is chiefly owing to alterations made by Boards of Review.

Defence.

The first consideration has been to provide sufficient means of protection for the principal ports of the colony. The approaches thereto are defended by batteries of heavy ordnance, supplemented by torpedo-boats and submarine mines.

The Volunteer force in December, 1901, had a strength of 20,230 of all ranks. There is besides a permanent militia, consisting of an artillery branch of 216 officers and men. Torpedo branch 100. The colony has 4 Thorneycroft torpedo boats and 4 steam launches fitted for torpedo work. The police force numbers 597. It was found by the census that in March 1901 the total number of males liable to be called out for service in the militia was in round numbers 140,000, consisting of all males between seventeen and forty years, with the unmarried between forty and fifty-five years, less exemptions, numbering about 37,880.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. Of the total area, sixty-seven millions of acres, about 20,000,000 acres are still under forest, and nine millions are barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country. The total area under crop (including 11,620,178 acres in sown grasses and 55,947 acres broken up but not under crop) in October 1901 was 13,083,971 acres, besides 17,684 acres in garden, 26,836 acres in orchard, and 48,770 acres in plantations. The total area of Crown lands open for selection on March 31, 1902, was 2,982,198 acres, and excluding this area and all native lands, there remained for future disposal 13,651,673 acres.

The rural lands of the colony can be bought from the Crown for cash. They can also be held on 'lease in perpetuity' (999 years), 'occupation with right of purchase' (with restriction of area) or in some parts on pastoral leases. The largest freehold estates are held in the Middle Island. The total extent of occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1902 was returned by the Department of Agriculture at 85,507,889 acres, in holdings of various sizes,

as shown in the following table, which deals with all the occupied land, including Crown pastoral leases :—

Sizes of Holdings		Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to	10 acres	17,817	73,954
10 "	50 "	11,531	324,620
50 "	100 "	7,130	560,888
100 "	200 "	9,332	1,431,532
200 "	320 "	5,898	1,543,749
320 "	640 "	6,291	2,836,787
640 "	1,000 "	2,324	1,924,982
1,000 "	5,000 "	2,854	5,849,516
5,000 "	10,000 "	393	2,525,849
10,000 "	20,000 "	234	3,285,879
20,000 "	50,000 "	165	5,578,887
50,000 acres	. . . . .	103	9,571,246
Total		63,982	35,507,889

If the area of Crown lands under pastoral leases be deducted, the area of occupied land in 1902 was 27,333,808 acres ; in 1901, 26,982,486 acres ; in 1900, 25,607,049 acres ; in 1891, 19,951,925 acres ; in 1886, 17,077,074 acres. The average annual increase of land occupied by settlement in the years 1891-1902 was about 671,000 acres, as compared with 574,900 for the preceding five years, but the figures for 1902 include the area of certain Maori holdings formerly left out.

At the census of 1901 there were in New Zealand 89,222 persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, of whom 28,337 were farmers, 12,908 relatives assisting on farms, 19,749 farm labourers, 3,220 runholders, and 7,662 station hands.

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows :—

Years	Wheat				Oats				Barley				Hay (Grass)			
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre		Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre		Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre		Acres	Tons	Average per acre	
1897	315,801	5,670	17.95		354,819	9,738	27.44		29,920	710	23.72		67,865	—	—	
1898	399,034	13,073	32.76		417,320	16,511	39.56		45,671	1,678	36.73		75,620	—	—	
1899	269,749	8,582	31.81		398,243	16,326	40.99		48,003	1,585	33.02		68,234	—	—	
1900	206,465	6,527	31.61		449,534	19,036	42.45		30,831	1,028	33.33		68,023	—	—	
1901	163,462	4,046	24.76		405,924	15,045	37.06		26,514	856	32.28		62,984	—	—	

The live stock of the colony consisted in 1902 of 279,672 horses, 1,361,784 cattle, 20,233,099 sheep (in 1858, 1,523,324 ; 1864, 4,937,273 ; 1874, 11,704,853 ; 1886, 16,580,388) ; and 224,024 pigs.

The following table shows the statistics of the leading manufactories and works (excluding mines and quarries) in the colony:—

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Estimated Capital £	Estimated Produce £
1900	3,163	41,726	7,959,631	17,141,149
1895	2,459	27,389	5,796,017	9,549,860
1890	2,254	25,633	5,261,826	8,773,837
1885	1,946	22,095	5,096,930	6,711,379

The largest items in the estimated value of manufactures and produce in 1900 were: meat freezing and preserving and boiling down, 3,834,891.; tanning, wool scouring, &c., 1,888,107.; saw mills, 1,268,689.; grain mills, 682,884.; clothing and boot factories, 858,280.; butter and cheese factories, 1,535,150.; iron and brass works, 870,864.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table shows the quantity and value of minerals produced for years ending December 31:—

Year	Silver		Antimony Ore		Manganese Ore		Coal		Kauri Gum		Gold	
	Ounces	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Tons	Value in £	Ounces	Value in £
1892	22,053	3,996	304	4,900	521	1,239	673,315	377,427	8,705	517,678	238,079	954,744
1893	63,076	9,743	331	3,497	319	943	691,548	383,905	8,317	510,775	226,811	913,138
1894	54,177	6,697	44	761	534	1,156	719,653	395,869	8,338	404,567	221,615	887,839
1895	85,024	10,079	54	1,486	210	525	726,654	403,676	7,425	418,766	393,491	1,162,164
1896	94,307	10,589	21	450	65	925	792,851	428,648	7,126	431,323	263,694	1,041,428
1897	183,892	20,872	10	157	180	541	840,713	420,357	6,641	398,010	251,645	980,201
1898	293,851	33,107	—	—	217	703	907,033	453,517	9,905	586,767	230,175	1,080,691
1899	349,338	40,838	—	—	135	407	975,234	487,617	11,116	607,919	389,558	1,513,173
1900	326,457	38,879	3	101	166	588	1,093,990	546,995	10,159	622,293	373,616	1,439,602
1901	571,134	65,258	30	136	208	614	1,227,638	613,819	7,541	446,114	455,561	1,753,783

Commerce.

In 1901 the imports duty-free (excluding 464,499% specie) amounted to 4,687,481.; subject to duty, 6,665,935%. The *ad valorem* duties vary from 5 to 40 per cent.

The value of the trade is shown in the accompanying table:—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Colonial Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1897	8,055,223	9,596,267	420,726	10,016,993
1898	8,230,600	10,324,988	192,967	10,517,955
1899	8,739,638	11,799,740	138,596	11,938,335
1900	10,646,096	13,035,249	190,912	13,246,161
1901	11,817,915	12,690,460	190,964	12,881,424

In 1901 the imports amounted to 11,817,915*l.*; exports 12,630,460*l.* (dairy produce 1,121,091*l.*; gold, 1,753,784*l.*)

The quantities and values of imports are obtained from Customs entries verified by invoices and where necessary, as with goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, by examination. For exports the 'free-on-board in New Zealand' value is given; but, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated, and compares them with current price lists, to prevent any over-estimate. Goods trans-shipped at a foreign port, are regarded as imported from the country where they were originally shipped, and exports as destined for the country where it is intended to land them. The countries named, however, may not be those of origin or destination, as no attempt is made to trace the goods beyond the ports disclosed by the documents presented to the Customs. Very little cargo in *transit* passes through New Zealand.

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1901 are shown in the following table:—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Clothing, and materials for.	2,474,978	Colonial produce:	
Iron and steel goods, machinery, &c.	2,461,696	Wool	3,699,108
Sugar	489,936	Gold	1,753,784
Tea	219,089	Grain, pulse, flour	1,293,513
Spirits, wines, and beer	342,610	Frozen meat	2,253,262
Tobacco and cigars	221,889	Kauri gum	446,114
Coal	151,334	Tallow	351,710
Bags and sacks	214,087	Hides, skins, leather	477,495
Fruit	248,985	Live stock	16,513
Oils	238,396	Butter and cheese	1,121,091
Fancy goods	145,356	Bacon and hams	17,732
Paper, printed books, and stationery	433,755	Preserved meats	87,683
Other imports, excluding specie	3,705,405	Grass seed	69,937
Specie	464,499	Phormium (N.Z. Hemp)	195,728
		Other articles	906,790
		British and foreign produce	179,350
		Specie	11,614
Total	11,817,915	Total	12,630,424

The expansion of the export trade in wool, frozen meat, kauri gum, butter, and cheese is shown in the following table:—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1867	27,152,966	—	2,685	38	90
1887	83,524,382	402,107	6,790	17,018	23,913
1897	135,835,117	1,407,921	6,641	99,002	77,683
1901	146,820,079	1,857,547	7,541	201,591	104,294

The total value of gold entered for export from New Zealand to December 31, 1901, was 59,159,833*l.* The gold exports for the last 10 years were as follows:—

Years	Quantity	Value	Years	Quantity	Value
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1892	237,393	951,963	1897	251,645	980,204
1893	227,502	915,921	1898	280,175	1,080,691
1894	221,614	887,865	1899	389,570	1,518,180
1895	293,493	1,162,181	1900	373,616	1,439,602
1896	263,694	1,041,428	1901	455,561	1,753,783

Most of the mining is done on Government land.

The following table shows the value of trade with different countries for four years:—

Countries	Imports from				Exports to			
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United King.	5,148,833	5,526,645	6,504,484	6,885,831	8,265,499	9,427,515	10,259,342	9,295,375
Australian States	1,158,865	1,336,828	1,776,978	1,979,320	1,475,157	1,708,036	1,858,582	1,993,831
Pacific Islands	865,086	303,524	425,675	419,994	108,227	133,215	183,401	157,451
India & Ceylon	318,616	332,833	381,885	468,561	3,508	3,277	9,416	10,196
China	32,916	22,879	22,448	33,569	10,899	10,973	13,577	45,199
Mauritius	—	—	165	442	20	25	7	—
United States	800,411	775,309	1,061,873	1,415,287	623,133	433,499	458,796	520,217
Other places	405,873	441,615	472,588	614,931	31,514	221,795	463,040	859,155
Totals	8,230,600	8,789,633	10,646,096	11,817,915	10,517,955	11,938,335	13,246,161	12,881,424

The value of the total trade (imports and exports) for five years at each of the principal ports is given as follows:—

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1897	3,497,517	3,427,833	3,433,968	2,717,331
1898	3,853,280	3,857,710	3,282,130	2,576,489
1899	4,072,323	3,963,402	3,760,766	3,162,354
1900	4,685,690	5,112,461	4,293,621	3,636,248
1901	4,946,358	4,990,670	4,561,656	3,667,061

The commercial intercourse, exclusive of gold, between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, according to the Board of Trade Returns, for five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U. K. from N. Z.	£ 8,606,745	£ 9,015,548	£ 9,699,391	£ 11,615,881	£ 10,594,587
Exports of British produce to N. Z.	4,027,652	4,020,677	4,543,131	5,485,845	5,599,272

The principal imports into and exports of British products from the United Kingdom from and to New Zealand in recent years were as follows:—

	2897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U.K.:—	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	4,572,873	4,785,206	4,343,592	4,818,293	3,877,856
Fresh mutton	2,077,448	2,108,477	2,491,404	2,657,450	2,949,441
Tallow	285,683	321,480	353,986	465,110	443,907
Sheep skins	217,654	277,055	287,954	317,627	313,624
Fresh beef	117,679	146,010	214,633	517,070	366,595
Butter	366,956	338,400	543,367	784,054	819,584
Wheat	—	2,234	231,448	379,439	448,975
Kauri gum	198,737	321,884	258,388	340,488	247,027
Exports from U.K.:—					
Cottons	488,123	525,632	587,157	671,073	618,109
Woollens	332,835	312,254	350,870	411,154	425,890
Apparel, &c.	406,047	427,554	461,996	540,058	513,654
Ironwork	586,965	534,942	690,327	1,007,993	743,481
Carriages, &c.	113,277	82,863	50,574	87,871	277,079
Machinery	199,822	225,132	237,449	341,918	349,420
Leather	186,120	121,088	130,581	143,054	143,928
Spirits	123,236	135,261	145,728	164,487	181,032

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1901 the registered vessels of the colony engaged in both foreign and coasting trade were 303 sailing vessels of 43,108 tons (net), and 217 steamers of 59,218 tons; total 520 vessels of 102,326 tons (net).

The following statistics show the shipping inwards and outwards for five years:—

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1897	563	648,171	600	686,899	548	647,121	587	675,333
1898	592	737,746	620	765,255	566	718,596	622	765,793
1899	553	738,929	609	811,183	570	778,245	604	807,866
1900	545	742,551	616	854,632	580	786,454	613	825,275
1901	596	923,453	688	1,063,274	653	1,024,461	691	1,075,906

Of the vessels entered inwards in 1901, 175 of 448,688 tons were British; 441 of 461,729 tons colonial; and 72 of 152,857 tons foreign. Of vessels outwards, 177 of 462,179 tons were British; 441 of 458,994 tons colonial, and 73 of 154,733 tons foreign.

For the year 1900, the shipping at five principal ports was as under:—

Port	Vessels Inwards		Vessels Outwards	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Auckland	245	421,892	224	314,113
Wellington	144	277,719	125	313,435
Lyttelton	59	55,918	67	152,558
Dunedin	48	82,220	19	30,498
Bluff Harbour	82	146,550	85	156,946

Internal Communications.

RAILWAYS.

On March 31, 1902, there were 840 miles of Government railways open for traffic in the North Island, and 1,395 in the South Island, besides 88 miles of private lines—2,323 miles in all. For that year the revenue from Government railways was 1,874,586*l.*, and the expenditure 1,252,237*l.*, surplus 622,349*l.*, the expenditure being 66·80 per cent. of revenue. The total expenditure on construction of all the Government lines open, and unopen, to March 31, 1902, had amounted to 19,496,553*l.* In 1901-02 the tonnage of goods carried was 3,667,039, and the passengers numbered 7,356,136.

The private line of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company is 84 miles long. The capital cost of construction and equipment to February 1902 was 774,375*l.* The gross earnings from traffic for the last financial year were 104,207*l.*, and the working expenses 55,202*l.*

All the chief towns of the colony are provided with tramway systems worked by horses, steam-motors, or cables.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

*In the last five years the Post Office received and despatched the following correspondence:—

Years	Letters	Letter Cards	Post Cards	Books and Parcels	Newspapers	Money Orders Nos.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Issued	Paid
1897	32,272,923	757,172	1,841,821	14,825,386	14,261,845	293,659	215,240
1898	34,737,316	917,631	1,479,964	16,822,704	15,095,487	318,370	229,720
1899	37,380,671	1,103,700	1,643,051	17,833,208	15,717,388	344,664	245,377
1900	38,662,296	1,236,183	1,908,515	17,948,858	17,045,715	369,834	265,178
1901	51,544,265	1,023,295	1,522,377	18,262,566	18,973,632	405,967	283,114

The receipts of the Post and Telegraph Department, including commission on money orders for the year ended March 31, 1902, amounted to 488,573*l.*, the working expenses for the same period being 465,756*l.* The officials numbered 3,990 on March 31, 1902.

The telegraph system is entirely in the hands of the Government. On March 31, 1902, the colony had 7,469 miles of line and 21,705 of wire. In the year 1866 there were 699 miles of line and 1,390 of wire. The number of telegrams despatched during the year ended March 31, 1902, was 4,167,981, of which 3,850,391 were private and Press messages. The telephone is very generally used, and is also in the hands of the Government. On March 31, 1902, there were 9,260 connections. The capital expended on the several telephone exchanges up to March 31, 1902, was 193,512*l.* The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1901-1902 was 207,476*l.*

Money and Credit.

There were, in December, 1901, five banks of issue doing business in New Zealand. Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital amounting to 750,000*l.*, besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 2,000,000*l.* of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock. The total average liabilities of all five banks for the last quarter of the year in respect of New Zealand transactions were 17,283,645*l.*, and the average assets 18,821,773*l.* The average amount on deposit was 15,824,431*l.* The value of the notes in circulation of these banks was 1,354,206*l.*

The post-office and private savings-bank business has been progressive during the last five years :—

Years	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Depositors	Amounts Deposited	Amounts Withdrawn	Amounts on Deposit at End of Year
			£	£	£
1897	395	187,954	3,672,405	3,378,912	5,520,080
1898	416	199,464	3,783,765	3,709,071	5,746,887
1899	432	213,172	4,192,233	3,962,885	6,128,298
1900	450	228,883	4,770,199	4,399,159	6,665,344
1901	471	245,024	5,282,059	4,860,865	7,268,103

Agent-General in London.—Hon. W. P. Reeves; *Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands :

Auckland Islands, 50° 31' S., 166° 19' E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 330 square miles. Uninhabited. The New Zealand Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Chatham Islands, 43° 50' S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Are 375 square miles; population (March 1901) 419 (207 Europeans and 212 Maoris and Morioris); 66,000 sheep, 450 cattle.

The Cook and other South Pacific Islands were annexed to New Zealand in June 1901. They lie between 8° and 23° S. lat., 157° and 170° W. long. There are seven islands and a number of islets and reefs. The largest, Rarotonga, is 20 miles in circumference, with a population of 2,060. Mangaia has 1,540 inhabitants; Vatiu, or Atiu, 20 miles in circumference, 920 inhabitants; Hervey Islands, three small islets. Aitutaki, 12 miles in circumference, 1,170 inhabitants. Niue (or Savage Island), 40 miles in circumference, 4,050 inhabitants. Palmerston Islands, group of islets. Other islets are Takutea, Mitiaro, Manual, Pukapuka, Rakaanga, Manahiki, Penrhyn, Suwarrow, and Mauke. Total area 280 sq. m., pop. about 12,000. Laws for the group have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council of which the Arakis, or native Kings and Queens, are members. At Rarotonga there is a British Resident whose approval is required for all enactments. The customs tariff of New Zealand is enforced. It appears that the annual death-rate is higher than the birth-rate in the islands. Chief products—copra, coffee, and fruit. The trade is almost entirely with New Zealand. The average annual trade (six years) of Rarotonga is :—Imports, from New Zealand, 15,137*l.*; from Tahiti, 7,724*l.*; Total, 22,861*l.* Exports, to New Zealand, 17,000*l.*; to Tahiti, 2,904*l.*; Total, 19,904*l.* From Penrhyn and other islands, via Raiotonga, 1,956*l.*

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30' W., 600 miles NNE. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Population (1901) 8 persons. The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit; Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit.

Small uninhabited islands are: The Campbell Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands.

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[Official and many other books and newspapers may be seen at the office of the Agent-General in London.]

FIJI.

Constitution and Government.

FIJI was ceded to the Queen by the chiefs and people of Fiji, and the British flag hoisted by Sir Hercules Robinson, on October 10, 1874. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, and the Native Commissioner. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president. It comprises six official members, and six unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The official members are the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, the Commissioner of Lands, and the Chief Medical Officer.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir Henry Moore Jackson, K.C.M.G.

The Governor also exercises the functions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. He has a salary of 2,200*l.* per annum, paid from colonial funds, and 300*l.* from Imperial funds.

There is no military establishment in the colony, but there is a force of armed native constabulary numbering 100, and a volunteer force numbering 200.

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 17 provinces, in 10 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui of his province, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the customs and the system of administration by which the people governed themselves prior to the establishment amongst them of a European form of government. In seven of the provinces there are European officers as commissioners. About 175 native chiefs of inferior degree are employed by the Crown in subordinate administrative capacities, and receive salaries from the Government. There are also 30 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 10 European magistrates in the administration of justice. A European commissioner, who is also provincial medical officer, resides in Rotumah.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of islands lying between 15° and 20° south latitude, and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The islands exceed 200 in number, about 80 of which are inhabited. The largest is Viti Levu, with an area of about 4,250 square miles (about the same size as Jamaica); the next largest is Vanna Levu, with an area of about 2,600 square miles. The island of Rotumah, lying between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° of east longitude, was added to the colony of Fiji by authority of Letters Patent in December 1880. Including Rotumah, the total area of the group is 8,045 square miles.

At the census of March 31, 1901, the population of the colony numbered 117,870. The Europeans numbered 2,447 (1,521 males, and 926 females); Indians, 17,105 (11,353 males, and 5,752 females); Fijians, 94,397 (47,695 males, and 43,324 females); Polynesians, Rotumans (in Fiji), half-castes, and others, 3,921 (2,591 males, and 1,330 females).

Among Europeans in 1901 the births were 62 and deaths 30; Fijians in 1901, births 3,362, deaths 4,258; free Indians in 1901, births 629, deaths 369 (registered). Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu; European population, (estimated) 1,073.

Religion.

The number of persons attending worship in the native churches of the Wesleyan Mission in 1901 was 91,526; attending the churches of the Roman Catholic Mission, 9,338. The Wesleyan Mission establishment comprises 11 European missionaries, 5 European mission sisters, 76 native ministers, 67 catechists, 1,020 teachers, and 2,833 local preachers, 5,579 class leaders, with 815 churches, and 391 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 29 European ministers and 198 native teachers, 30 European sisters, 68 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

Instruction.

Two public schools receive State aid to the extent of about 750*l.* a year, one in Suva and one in Levuka. The number of scholars attending these two schools in 1901 was 178. The education of the native Fijians is almost entirely conducted by the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions. During 1901 the former had 1,473 schools with 28,491 scholars; the latter had 160 schools with 1,849 scholars. The Roman Catholic Mission also maintain 8 schools for Europeans, at which 160 children received instruction during 1901. These mission schools receive no State aid, but an industrial and technical school is carried on by the Government, in which 70 native youths are being trained in elementary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in boat-building, house-building, and cattle-tending. This school was closed in March, 1900, on account of a threatened visit of plague.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (exclusive of that on account of Polynesian and Indian immigration) for 1875, 1895 and for the last five years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1875	16,433	41,522	1899	98,621	95,568
1895	78,240	76,204	1900	111,569	100,022
1898	94,147	87,594	1901	113,853	104,973

The principal sources of revenue in 1901 were:—Customs, 66,875*l.*, wharf and shipping dues, 4,853*l.*; native taxes (this is paid in native produce prepared by the natives, and sold by the Government on their behalf by annual contract), 19,171*l.*; fees of court, &c., 8,046*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 9,035*l.*; postal dues and stamps, 3,076*l.*. The expenditure on personal emoluments was 40,831*l.*; on other charges, 64,142*l.*

The public debt of the colony consists of a loan amounting to 98,395*l.*; and advances from the Imperial Government making a total indebtedness of 196,095*l.*

Production and Industry.

There are 5 sugar mills in the Colony, with an aggregate nominal daily output of 204 tons of dried sugar (one other sugar mill is now in course of erection), 1 tea factory, with an aggregate nominal of daily output 400 pounds of dried tea, 12 boat-building yards, 1 soap works, 5 saw mills, 1 tobacco factory.

In 1901 there was under cultivation by European and Indian settlers:—Banānas, 3,115 acres; cocoanuts, 25,244 acres; maize, 1,158 acres; sugar-cane, 26,393 acres; yams, 244 acres; tobacco, 321 acres; peanuts, 208 acres; tea, 236 acres; rice, 1,992 acres; pine-apples, 122 acres.

There were in the colony, at the end of 1901, 2,455 horses; 24,320 cattle; 1,210 sheep; and 14,860 goats.

Commerce.

The value of the total foreign trade during five years was as follows:—

Year	Total Foreign Trade	Imports	Exports
£	£	£	£
1897	680,608	248,748	431,860
1898	768,955	234,850	534,105
1899	744,900	263,044	481,856
1900	969,726	349,890	619,836
1901	899,988	351,132	548,805

In 1901 the imports subject to duty amounted to 271,099*l.*, and imports duty-free to 80,083*l.*

The total amount of imports from and exports to British possessions and other countries respectively, for each year, has been:—

Year	From British Possessions	From other Countries	To British Possessions	To other Countries
£	£	£	£	£
1897	242,106	6,642	415,836	16,024
1898	226,402	8,444	522,586	11,519
1899	256,761	6,283	426,703	55,153
1900	316,243	33,647	491,309	128,527
1901	335,013	16,170	472,456	76,349

Quantities and the values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers. In the case of exports, the values are determined according to the average price of each article in the local market. The countries recorded as the origin and destination of goods are those disclosed by the shipping documents. Copra is usually exported in vessels which sail to Lisbon, Marseilles, Hamburg, &c., 'for orders,' and the ultimate destination is unknown. Almost all English goods imported into Fiji appear as imports from Australia.

The principal imports during 1901 were—hardware, 29,470*l.*; drapery, 61,554*l.*; meats, 11,490*l.*; rice, 8,585*l.*; breadstuffs and biscuits, 22,197*l.*; bags and sugar mats, 7,418*l.*; coal, 13,064*l.*; timber, 17,123*l.*; galvanised iron goods, 10,180*l.*; live stock, 6,390*l.*; machinery, 6,926*l.*; oils (including kerosene), 10,743*l.*; produce, 1,170*l.*; tobacco, 2,963*l.* Of these items, meats, breadstuffs, coal, manure, live stock and machinery were free of import duties in 1897, but owing to revision of tariff meat and bread stuffs are now dutiable.

The principal exports in 1901 were: sugar, 31,751 tons, valued at 380,155*l.*; copra, 10,626 tons, valued at 107,372*l.*; green fruit (consisting chiefly of bananas), 23,175*l.*; Colonial distilled spirit, 137,937 gallons, valued at 17,232*l.*; pea-nuts, 139 tons, valued at 1,692*l.*; pearl-shells, 11 tons, valued at 927*l.*; beche-de-mer, 34 tons, valued at 2,657*l.*; maize, 17,410 bushels, valued at 1,775*l.*; vanilla, 19 cwt., valued at 2,162*l.*

The direct trade between Great Britain and Fiji is small. According to the Board of Trade returns the imports into the United Kingdom from Fiji in 1901 amounted to 40,680*l.* (24,960*l.* in 1895); and the exports of home produce to Fiji to 58,015*l.* (34,384*l.* in 1895). In 1901, the exports thereto included cotton manufactures, 9,317*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 28,173*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

During the year 1901 the total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry as arriving in the colony was 81 steamers of 91,170 tons, and 36 sailing vessels of 14,541 tons. Of these vessels 96 were British, 3 American, 16 Norwegian, 1 Danish and 1 Tongan. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1901, 205,301 tons.

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Samoa.

The registered shipping in 1901 consisted of 4 sailing vessels and 2 steamers of, in all, 398 tons. At the end of 1901 there were 161 local vessels holding sea-going certificates from the Marine Board, with a total tonnage of 1,880; 67 of these vessels were owned by Europeans (tonnage 1,041) and 94 by natives (tonnage 839). There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer trading regularly in the Group. Steam launches run daily from Suva to Rewa and Navua (where there are sugar mills) tri-weekly to Levuka, and bi-weekly to Ba, and Lautoka.

In 1901 there passed through the post-office in local correspondence 293,292 letters and postcards, and 34,089 book-packets; and in foreign correspondence 152,192 letters, 157,298 papers, 24,534 book-packets, and 2,788 parcels. A Money Order system has been established with the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Australian Colonies. An overland telephone from Suva to Ba, 120 miles, has been constructed.

Moneys, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

TONGA.

(FRIENDLY ISLANDS.)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6, 1886. British interests, however, have long been predominant, and the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific has for years exercised jurisdiction within the islands. Treaties of friendship existed between Tonga and Germany (1876), Great Britain (1879), and the United States (1888). Germany had the right to establish a naval station and a coaling station in the Archipelago, but by the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, these rights, and also the claim of extra-territoriality in the Islands, were withdrawn in favour of Great Britain, and the Tonga Islands were thus left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19.

King.—**George II.**, born June 18, 1874; succeeded his great grandfather, George Tubou, in 1893; married June 1st, 1899, to Lavinia, who died in April, 1902.

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets every three years, composed one half of hereditary nobles, who hold their office subject to good behaviour, and half of representatives elected for three years by the people, every adult male who has paid his taxes and is not criminally incapacitated being qualified to vote.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively, Tonga, Haapai, and Vavau, and lies between 15° and 23°30' south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji. Area, 390 square miles; population, December 31, 1900, 18,959, consisting of 18,300 Tongan natives; other Pacific islanders, 300 (floating population); British subjects, 150; foreigners, 89; half castes, 120. Capital, Nukualofa. The revenue, chiefly from customs, a poll tax and leases (no land being sold), is estimated at 20,900*l.* annually; the expenditure is regulated so as to leave a small surplus. Native produce consists mostly of copra, green fruit, mats, tapa, a textile from bark, fungus, combs, and fishing nets. Imports, 1898, 35,176*l.*; 1899, 74,124*l.*; 1900, 88,918*l.*; 1901, 64,259*l.*; exports, 1898, 39,464*l.*; 1899, 70,911*l.*; 1900, 106,793*l.*; 1901, 88,008*l.* The imports include drapery, bread stuffs, meats and beverages; and the exports, copra, green fruit, fungus. Of the imports there came in 1901 from New South Wales the value of 34,727*l.*; from New Zealand, 29,352*l.* The exports went chiefly to New South Wales, New Zealand, and Great Britain. In 1901, vessels of 119,100 aggregate tonnage entered and cleared, of which 105,410 British. The Islands are in regular steam communication with New South Wales, Fiji, and New Zealand.

Gold and silver coins of Great Britain, United States, and Germany are legal tender. The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain. Accounts are kept in dollars, shillings, and pence.

H.B.M. High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific.—
Sir Henry Moore Jackson, K.C.M.G.

H.B.M. Agent and Consul.—Hamilton Hunter, C.M.G.

In the sections devoted to New South Wales and New Zealand mention is made of various annexed Pacific Islands. The following summary (omitting islands described elsewhere) gives the names and positions of islands which are unattached :—

DUCIE ISLAND, 24° 40' S. lat., 124° 48' W. long. PITCAIRN ISLANDS, 25° 5' S., 130° 5' W.; area 2 sq. m., pop. 126. These islands have a parliament of 7 members. The products are cocoa-nuts, bananas, pineapples and other fruits, coffee, tomatoes, Indian corn and arrow-root. Poultry and goats are abundant. Disease is almost unknown. DUDOZA ISLAND, 7° 40' S. lat., 161° W. long.; area 2 sq. m. VICTORIA ISLAND, area 2 sq. m., uninhabited. UNION, or TOKELAU GROUP, between 8° 30' and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaafo or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Oatafu or Duke of York, Nassau, Danger; area of group, 7 sq. m., pop. 1,050. PHOENIX GROUP, between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. lat., and 171° and 174° 30' W. long. Eight islands: Mary, Enderbury, Phoenix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hall, Sydney; area of group, 16 sq. m., pop. 59. LAGOON, or ELLICE ISLANDS, between 5° 30' and 11° 20' S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. Funafuti and eight other islands and islet groups. The principal are Sophia or Rocky Island, Nukulaelae or Mitchell Group, Ellice, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Netherland, Lynx; area of group, 14 sq. m., pop. 2,400. GILBERT ISLANDS, on the equator between 172° and 177° E. long. Consist of 16 atolls. Area 166 sq. m., pop. 35,200. The trade of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1900 amounted to 20,360*l.* for imports, and 21,580*l.* for exports (21,165*l.* for copra, and 417*l.* for sharks' fins). BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS, about 8° S. and 160° W., are Guadalcanar, Malaita, Isabel, Kausagi, Choiseul, and other islands; area 8,357 sq. m.; European population (1902) 68. They are under British Protectorate. Revenue (1900-02), 1,907*l.*; expenditure, 2,179*l.*; a grant of 500*l.* is made by the Imperial Government. About 1,423 acres are planted with coconut trees within the islands; sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas are grown; coffee and cocoa plantation are being tried. From these islands in 1901, 1,165 labourers were recruited for Queensland and 557 returned. Copra, pearl shell, ivory nuts, &c., were exported in 1901-02 to the value of 32,076*l.*, as against 28,260*l.* in 1900-01. There is a Resident Commissioner. SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS, seven large islands, the largest about 15 miles long. DUFF or WILSON ISLANDS, eleven islands, the largest about 6 miles in circumference. STABUCK ISLAND, 5° 30' S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 1 sq. m., uninhabited. MALDEN ISLAND, 4° S. lat., 155° W. long.; area 35 sq. m., pop. 168. JARVIS ISLAND, on the equator, 159° W., area 1½ sq. m., pop. 30. CHRISTMAS ISLAND, 1° 57' N., 157° 27' W.; area 234 sq. m., pop. 100. FANNING ISLAND, 3° 50' N., 159° W.; area 15 sq. m., pop. 150. WASHINGTON ISLAND, 4° 40' N., 160° 20' W.; area 6 sq. m. PALMYRA, 6° N., 162° 30' W., area 1½ sq. m. BAKER ISLANDS, on the equator.

These islands are mostly of coral formation; most of them grow cocoa-nut trees in large quantities, and some of them are valuable for their guano.

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts

of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, and the various small groups in Melanesia. The New Hebrides, however, so far as regards the protection of life and property, are under a mixed commission of English and French naval officers on the Pacific station.

High Commissioner.—Sir Henry Moore Jackson, K. C. M. G.

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PART THE SECOND
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA.

THE ancient empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigré, with Lasta, in the north-east; Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre; Shoa in the south; besides outlying territories and dependencies of ill-defined boundaries, as far as Kafa in the south and Harrar in the south-east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands. The whole area is about 150,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 3,500,000.

By a treaty between Abyssinia and Great Britain in 1897, the latter ceded to the former about 8,000 miles of British Somaliland. Abyssinia claimed the whole of the territory on the north of British East Africa, as far south as the second degree, except the strip of 180 miles broad on the coast, reserved to Italy by the treaty of Adis Ababa. This amounts to about 100,000 square miles. On May 15, 1902, a treaty for the delimitation of the boundary between the British Sudan territory and Abyssinia was signed, and another for the modification of the boundary between Eritrea and Abyssinia. The former treaty, besides settling the Sudan boundary question, contained 3 important agreements: (1) Menelik undertook that no work should be constructed across the Blue Nile, Lake Tsana, or the Sobat which would arrest the flow of their waters into the Nile, except by agreement with the British and Sudan Governments; (2) he agreed to grant on lease a block of land with a frontage on the Baro river, near Itang, to be occupied and administered as a commercial station by the British and Sudan Governments; (3) he granted to the same Governments the right to construct a railway through Abyssinian territory to connect the Sudan with Uganda, the route to be selected by subsequent agreement.

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the English in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Negus Negust ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II., King of Shoa (born 1842), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik has no direct heir; his probable successor is his cousin, Ras Makonnen, governor of Harar. The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe. There is a State Council consisting of the most important *rases*, under whom, for administrative purposes, are governors of districts and provinces and chiefs of villages. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. The regular army, consisting of contingents from the various provinces, numbers about 150,000 men, and is supplemented by irregulars and a territorial army. Theoretically, but not in fact, every man in the regular army is mounted; many are armed with Gras and magazine rifles captured from the Italians. The forces are stationed in garrisons over the country. At Adis Ababa are 7 batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses taken at the battle of Adowah.

By the treaty of Uchali, May 2, 1889, as interpreted by the Italians, Abyssinia became an Italian 'protectorate.' But King Menelik denounced this treaty in 1893, and by the convention of Adis Ababa, October 26, 1896, the independence of Abyssinia is unreservedly recognised.

Towns are numerous, but are all of small size, scarcely any with a resident population of over 5,000. The most important, politically and commercially, are: Gondar, capital of Amhara, 5,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 3,000; Aksum, ancient capital of the Ethiopian Empire, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 7,000; Adis Ababa, present capital of Shoa, 10,000; Debra-Tabor, Magdala, and Makallé, occasional royal resi-

dences ; Besso and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres ; Amba-Mariam 4,000 ; Mahdera-Mariam, 4,000. The population of Harar is estimated at 35,000.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church. The Abuna, or head of the Church, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echeheh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the religious orders, numbering about 12,000 monks. The Falashas appear to have been converted at a very early date by Jewish missionaries, and still practise Jewish rites. They are said to be the descendants of Jews who emigrated from Palestine in the time of Solomon, and after the fall of Jerusalem.

Education is restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, who instruct a limited number of children in grammar, choral singing, poetry, and the recitation of Bible texts. Justice is administered by the provincial governors, landed proprietors, and *shum*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor. Besides the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, the king maintains a permanent army of *Wolloader* or 'mercenaries,' most of whom are now armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance.

There is comparatively little land under tillage, pasturage being the chief pursuit of the people, who raise large herds of cattle, as well as sheep and goats. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, and vine thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated. Besides hides and skins the native produce includes eggs, barley, millet (*dhurra*), wheat, hops (*gesho*), and tobacco, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The forests abound in valuable trees. The coffee crop amounts to about 50,000 bags annually. Civet, coffee, gum, and wax are exported in considerable quantities ; gold (about 8,400oz. annually, found in the Wallega and Beni Shángul districts) and ivory (about 90,000lbs. annually, obtained in the Wallega and Galla country) are also exported, but the trade in these articles is controlled by the king, who receives tribute in these materials. The gold is shipped to India, and the ivory to India, Egypt and Europe. Iron is abundant in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in many districts. The imports consist chiefly of American, English, and Indian cottons ; wool and woollen goods ; Turkey red ; French mirrors, razors, and cutlery ; Italian and Swedish matches. Trade is carried on almost exclusively in the dry season (September—June). In the year 1899-1900 the imports into Adis Ababa (according to estimates supplied by the principal merchants) amounted to 2,977,000 dollars (of 2 *sh.*), and the exports of produce from Adis Ababa to 2,256,000 dollars. At Harar the imports were put at 3,822,650 dollars, and the exports at 2,691,000 dollars. American cotton textiles are sold annually to the value of about 1,000,000 dollars. The trade of Adis Ababa passes to a large extent through Harar. The exports from Great Britain to Abyssinia amounted in 1901, to 19,599l. (chiefly coal).

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack-horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels. The free circulation of caravans is assured by an edict of the Emperor. The railway from the port of Jiboutil in French Somaliland to Harar in the south-east of Abyssinia, a distance of about 186 miles, was, in its whole length to Adis-Harar, opened for traffic on December 26, 1902. This line has had the effect of diverting to Jiboutil the Abyssinian trade which used to pass chiefly through the British Somaliland port of Zaila. There is a telephone and a

telegraph line between Adis Ababa and Harar, and a similar line is being laid to connect Adis Ababa and Erythrea.

The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, but a new coinage has been put in circulation, with the Menelik dollar for the standard coin. This new coin, the *talari*, or dollar, worth about 2s., weighs 28·075 grammes, ·835 fine. Other silver coins are the half, quarter, and eighth of a talari. Copper coins are the *guereche* (= the sixteenth of a talari) and the half and quarter *guereche*. In the five years 1894-99 the nominal value of the silver coined at the Paris mint for Menelik was 1,350,800 talaris, and of the copper, 5,022 talaris.

The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 430 grains (the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar); a pound of ivory contains 12 ounces; of coffee, 18 ounces; the Abyssinian *ferasla* contains 40 pounds (ivory). Grain measures are the *kwnna*, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; and the *dawla*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. The mètre is largely used at Harar: native measures are the *sinjer*, 9 inches, and the *kend*, 18 inches.

British Agent and Consul General.—Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Harrington, C. V.O., C.B.

Assistant and Vice-Consul.—Captain Arthur Duff.

British Vice-Consul at Harar.—J. Gerolimato.

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AFGHANISTÁN.

AFGHANISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 30° and 38° 20' of north latitude, and 60° 30' and 74° 30' of east longitude. On the north-east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so, following the course of the Oxus, to Khamiab. From Khamiab, the line runs in a south-westerly direction to Zulfikar, on the river Hari-Rúd, and thence south to Koh-i-Malik Siah, a conspicuous peak south-west of the Helmand river. Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Kwája Amran range. The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghanistan long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the Amir, Abdur Rahmán, and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of the Khaibar-Asmar section, has since been demarcated. The Amir agreed that Chitral, Bajaur and Swat should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Arnawai, and the tract of Birmal, west of Waziristán. In the subsequent demarcation, Kafiristán was included within the countries under Afghan control, and has since been partially garrisoned by the Amir's troops. The Amir has withdrawn his pretensions over Waziristán. The extreme breadth of Afghanistan from north to south is about 500 miles; its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles; the area is about 215,400 square miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, the Central Asian States, under the influence of Russia; on the west, Persia; on the south, the British Political Agency of Balúchistán; and on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north-western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence.

Habibullah Khán, the reigning Amir, son of Abdur Rahmán Khán, grandson of Afzul Khán, and great-grandson of Dost Muhammad Khán, was born in 1872, and succeeded on the death of his father, October 1, 1901. Brothers of the Amir are: *Nasrullah* Khán, *Fathullah* Khán, and *Mohammed* Umar Khán.

The origin of the Afgháns is involved in obscurity. The Pathán dynasties of Delhi form part of Indian history. The whole of Afghanistan was conquered by Timúr, Kábul remaining in the hands of his descendants, and Kandahár being added to it by Sultán Bábar in 1522. For the next two centuries Kábul was held by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi, and Herát by Persia, while Kandahár repeatedly changed hands between the two. Nadír Sháh, the Persian, held the Afghan provinces till his assassination in 1747, after which the different provinces were formed into a single empire under Ahmad Sháh, Duráni, including the Punjab and Kashmír on the east, and extending to the Oxus on the north. The restoration of Sháh Shujá by the British forces under Sir John Keane in 1838 led to continued insurrections against the new ruler, culminating in the terrible revolt of 1841. In 1878 war was declared by England, and her troops eventually captured Kábul. Sher Ali fled and died in Afghan Turkistán, his son Yákúb Khán being acknowledged as Amir, while a British envoy and escort was installed in the citadel of Kábul. On September 3, 1879, a serious riot developed into a massacre of the envoy and his followers, and a fresh invasion of the country took place. In 1880 the British forces were withdrawn from the Kháibar and the Kúram, and from Kandahár to Quetta. Abdur Rahmán has since successfully maintained his position.

The government of Afghánistán is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character and fortune. The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kabul, Túrkiistán Herát, and Kandahár, to which may be added the district of Badakhshán with its dependencies. Each province is under a *hakim* or governor (called *Naib* in Sher Ali's time), under whom nobles dispense justice after a feudal fashion. Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are almost universal.

The Amír's subjects number about four millions, the dominant race being the Duránis, and the most numerous the Ghilzáis, who must amount to at least a million; then follow the Tájiks, Hazáras, and Aimáks, and Uzbegs. The Tájiks, who are found scattered all over the country, are undoubtedly the original Persian stock, and though they are found intermingled with Afgháns, they are more settled, and prefer agricultural or industrial occupations. The Ghilzáis occupy the country south-east of Kabul, also between Kábul and Kandahár, while the Duránis inhabit the northern slopes of the Sufed Koh and western Afghánistán generally; the Hazáras occupy highlands between Kandahár and Kabul, and are also found with the Aimáks in the Paropamisus Mountains, north of Herát. They are said to be the descendants of Tartar colonies left by Ghinghis Khán, and have undoubted Tartar lineaments. With the exception of the Kizilbáshis and most of the Hazáras, who are mainly Shiás, the inhabitants are Muhammadans of the Suni sect. In 1896, the Amír Abdur Rahmán formally assumed the title of Zia-ul-Mitatiwadin, "Light of Union and Religion."

Justice in ordinary cases is supposed to be administered by a *kázi*, or chief magistrate, assisted by muftis, or mutaassibs (the latter a species of detective officers), and regulated by laws which, if rightly acted on, would be tolerably equitable.

The revenue of Afghánistán is subject to considerable fluctuations. One of the late Amír Sher Ali's ministers estimated the average annual revenue of the five years 1872-76 at 712,968*l.*, but subsequent events have made it impossible to estimate the present revenues. The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one-third to one-tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation. The Amír receives a subsidy from the Indian Government, originally fixed at Rx. 120,000, and in 1893 increased to Rx. 180,000 a year.

Abdur Rahmán re-introduced the regular army, which was originally founded on a European model by Sher Ali on his return from India in 1869. In addition to his regular army the Amír's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot. The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals. The foot levies are now, under Abdur Rahmán, permanently embodied, and as irregulars form a valuable auxiliary to the regular infantry. The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable. As engineers, the Hazára "sappers," who are regularly enrolled, are excellent workmen. No trustworthy statistics regarding the strength of the Afghán army are available. It is said to number 44,000 men, including 7,000 cavalry and 360 guns. Regular troops are now stationed at Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahár, Jelalabad, Kábul and Asmar. In 1896, the Amír ordered a conscription of one man in every seven, but the project met with much opposition and does not seem to have been carried out. Cannon, rifles, and ammunition are manufactured at the Kabul arsenal, under the superintendence of Englishmen in the Amír's service. In 1902, with the approval of the Indian Government, the Amír obtained 30 mountain guns and Howitzers from Essen. There are enough breech-loading rifles to equip 50,000 infantry, but it is uncertain

how many of these weapons have been issued, or to what extent the troops are trained in their use. Few, if any, of the regimental officers can be considered competent either to instruct or lead the troops.

There are five classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land; 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce; 3rd, *buzgurs*, who are the same as the *métayers* in France; 4th, hired labourers; and, 5th, villeins, who cultivate their lord's land without wages—i.e. slaves. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghánistán. One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Errum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans. The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn. It consists of rice, millet, arzun (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the assafœtida plant abound. Vast quantities of assafœtida are exported to India. The fruits, viz. the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, sherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, are produced in profuse abundance. They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities.

Northern Afghánistán is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts. Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur (outside Afghánistán), and the Farmúli district (or Birmal), and gold in small quantities is brought from Kandahár, the Laghmán Hills, and Kunar. Badakshán was famous for its precious stones, especially lapis lazuli.

The production of silks and the manufacture of felts, *postins*, carpets, various articles from camels' and goats' hair, and rosaries are some of the principal industries. Silk is largely produced at Kandahár, as well as felts, which are distributed throughout the country, and exported to the Punjab and Persia. The sheepskin *postin* manufacture is one of the most important industries.

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows:—From Persia by Mashad to Herát; from Bokhára by Merv to Herát; from Bokhára by Karchi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kabul; from East Türkistán by Chitrál to Jalálábád, but chiefly over the Khawák; from India by the Kháibar and Abkhana roads to Kabul; from India by the Gumál Pass to Ghazní; from India by the Bolan Pass and Sind-Pishin Railway to Kandahár.

Trade.

No accurate registration of the trade between Afghánistán and India has yet been obtained. The trade between Northern Afghánistán (Kabul) and India, during the past five years ending March 31, has been registered as follows:—

—	1898. Rx.	1899. Rx.	1900. Rx.	1901. Rx.	1902. Rx.
Exports from India to Kabul	285,623	312,266	272,347	299,051	302,800
Imports into India from „	129,109	217,235	187,054	187,550	256,030

Of the above exports, the chief items are cotton goods (1,915,497 rupees), indigo and other dyeing materials (108,445 rupees), sugar and tea (534,286 rupees), mostly the China leaf. The imports into India from Kabul include horses (57,420 rupees), fruits and vegetables (779,180 rupees), grain and pulse (161,636 rupees), ghi and other provisions (625,501 rupees), assafœtida and other drugs (343,605 rupees), spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides, tobacco. The heavy transit duties levied by the Amír prohibit transit trade between

India and the country north of the Oxus. A duty of 106 rupees is levied on every camel load (about 450lbs.) of Indian tea passing through Kabul to Bokhara.

The trade between Kandahar and British India amounted in 1901-02 to Rx. 363,085 imports into, and Rx. 270,118 exports from British India. The European cottons exported from India to Kandahar amounted to Rx. 110,830 rupees, and the Indian to Rx. 75,476 rupees. Three-eighths of the imports into India from Kandahar consist of raw wool, the remainder being mainly fruit, nuts, vegetables, and provisions.

The imports from Bokhara are stated to amount to nearly 4,000,000 roubles, and the exports to Bokhara to as much.

The rupee appears to be the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind.

The Ameer's mint at Kabul is now under the supervision of an Englishman. According to official reports, the smallest silver coin yet struck has been the "kran," of the value of half the "Kabul" rupee, but in future there will be a smaller coin, equivalent to the threepence. In addition to these pieces, there will be a gold piece of the same value as the sovereign, and new silver pieces equal to the crown and half-crown respectively. Besides the small copper "pice" at present coined, of which 72 are reckoned as equal to one "Kabuli" rupee, a large bronze coin will be struck of the size of a crown, and of the nominal value of about 5d.

The Khaibar and Bolan roads are excellent, and fit for wheeled traffic as far as Kabul and Kandahar respectively. Besides cart roads, there is now a small local railway at Kabul. There is, however, no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is transported on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghanistan, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic, formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1862, after Buenos Aires had joined the confederacy. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces; and the latter 120 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of 12,000 dollars. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 12,000 pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics; he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive; both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected.

President of the Republic.—General Julio A. Roca; assumed office October 12, 1898.

Vice-President.—Norberto Quirno Costa.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 36,000 dollars, the Vice-President of 18,000 dollars, and each of the five ministers of 16,800 dollars per annum.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government. The governors of the

various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the President of the Republic, but elected by the people of each province for a term of three years and four years. The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs. In Buenos Aires municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the National Government with the approval of the Senate. He is assisted by a deliberative council elected by tax-paying inhabitants of the various city parishes. This body votes on measures relating to city finance, works, and general administration, and its decisions are carried out by the executive. Other municipalities have constitutions of a similar nature.

Area and Population.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces and ten territories actually composing the Argentine Republic, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants according to the census of May 10, 1895, and as estimated for December 31, 1900:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population 1895.	Population 1900	Pop. per sq. mile 1900
Buenos Aires (city) .	72	663,854	821,291	11,406.9
Buenos Aires (province)	117,777	921,168	1,140,067	9.6
Santa Fé	50,916	397,188	536,236	10.5
Entre Ríos	28,784	292,019	343,684	11.9
Corrientes	32,580	239,618	277,041	8.5
Rioja;	34,546	69,502	77,783	2.2
Catamarca	47,531	90,161	99,827	2.1
San Juan	33,715	84,251	94,991	2.8
Mendoza	56,502	116,136	141,431	2.5
Cordova	62,160	351,223	419,072	6.7
San Luis	28,535	81,450	91,403	3.2
Santiago del Estero .	39,764	161,502	180,612	4.5
Tucuman	8,926	215,742	249,433	27.9
Salta	62,184	118,015	131,938	2.1
Jujuy	18,977	49,713	54,405	2.9
Total Provinces .	622,969	3,851,542	4,659,214	7.4
Territories				
Misiones	11,282	33,163	32,521	2.9
Formosa	41,402	4,829	5,589	.1
Chaco	52,741	10,422	12,197	.2
Pampa	56,320	25,914	46,662	.8
Rio Negro	75,924	9,241	13,859	.2
Neuquen	42,345	14,517	16,095	.4
Chubut	93,427	3,748	4,409	—
Santa Cruz	109,142	1,058	1,444	—
Tierra del Fuego .	8,299		1,010	.1
Los Andes	21,989	477	1,149	—
Total .	1,135,840	3,954,911	4,794,149	4.2

The total in 1895 consisted of 2,088,919 males and 1,865,992 females. The Indian population is put at 30,000; the number of other persons of whom no census was taken, 180,000; grand total, 4,114,911. The increase of population 1869-95 has been at the rate of 4·6 per cent. per annum. Of the census population in 1895, 42·8 per cent. was urban, and 57·2 per cent. rural. The estimated population at the beginning of 1901, including 50,000 abroad, was 4,894,149.

The long standing boundary dispute with Chile, which had been referred to the British Government for arbitration, was settled by the award delivered November 20, 1902. Of the disputed territory a large tract in the north (to the west of the head waters of the Chubut), comprising fertile pasture lands, has been assigned to Argentina, while southwards Chile has obtained a much larger area with mountain slopes covered with valuable forests (for new boundary, see map).

The movement of population is given as follows: in 1899, marriages, 28,167; births, 172,857; deaths, 77,252; in 1900, marriages, 28,108; births, 173,719; deaths, 88,656.

The number of immigrants into and emigrants from Argentina in 5 years was:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Immigrants .	72,978	67,130	84,442	84,851	90,127
Emigrants .	31,192	30,802	38,397	38,334	48,697

The immigrants in 1901 comprised 54,866 Italians, 14,778 Spaniards, 8,193 French, 8,206 Brazilians, 2,581 Germans, 784 English, 246 Belgians, 116 Portuguese, and 337 of other nationalities.

In the 43 years 1857-1899, the total arrivals of immigrants numbered 2,564,391.

In 1895 the number of foreigners in the Republic was 886,395, of whom 492,636 were Italians, 198,685 Spaniards, 94,098 French, 21,788 English, 14,789 Swiss, 17,143 Germans, 2,269 Portuguese, 12,803 Austrians, and 32,184 of various nationalities. By the Constitution of the Republic, all children of foreigners born in the country are Argentine.

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Aires, had a population of 536,881 in June, 1901. Other towns, with populations for 1901, are Cordoba, 50,000; Rosario, 112,461; Tucuman, 50,000; Mendoza, 29,500; Paraná, 25,000; Salta, 17,500; Corrientes, 17,000 inhabitants; La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buenos Aires (founded 1884), 35,410; Santa Fé, 25,500; San Luis, 10,000; San Juan, 11,000.

Religion and Instruction.

Although the Constitution recognises the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, all other creeds are tolerated. There are 1 archbishop and 5 suffragan bishops. For the instruction of the clergy there are 5 seminaries. In 1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free, secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In the capital and the territories it is under the charge of a national council of education, assisted by local school councils; and in the 14 provinces under their respective governments. In 1900 the population of school age numbered 994,089, of whom 45 per cent. attended school; 18 per cent. did not attend school but could read and write; 41 per cent. did

not attend school and could not read or write. Of the total population over 6 years of age, 50·5 per cent. were illiterate. The elementary schools are supported in the capital and each province by the taxes established in their Education Acts, aided by large subsidies from the general Government. The sums contributed by the general Government and the 14 provinces to the support of education in the Republic amounted in 1900 to 13,124,539 dollars. In 1900 there were 3,231 public, 1,183 private, and 38 national primary schools, with, in all, 13,103 teachers and 451,247 enrolled pupils, the average attendance being 365,087 pupils. Secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 16 lyceums with 450 professors and 4,103 pupils. There are also 35 normal schools with 2,011 pupils. There are national universities at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, provincial universities at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná, comprising faculties of law, medicine, and engineering, with a total of 3,000 students; a school of mines (39 students), a college of agriculture, a naval and a military school. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Cordoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Cordoba.

In Buenos Aires there are 189 newspapers published, 154 in Spanish, 14 in Italian, 8 in German, 6 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian.

Justice.

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts. The former deal only with cases which are of a national character or which arise out of Federal laws, or in which different provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties, the general administration of law being exercised by the Provincial Courts. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires; 4 Appeal Courts, each with 3 judges, at Buenos Aires, La Plata, Paraná, and Cordoba, and courts of first instance in each of the provinces and territories. Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so-called) and several minor courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised.

In 1900 the crimes committed in the City of Buenos Aires comprised 2,874 against the person, 3,964 against property, and 632 against the public peace. The crimes were: 10 cases of infanticide, 86 of murder, 2,660 of assault, 106 of attempted murder; 18,010 persons were arrested for drunkenness.

On January 1, 1899, the Supreme Court had 1,584 cases pending and 899 cases entered, making a total of 2,483. Sentence was given during the year in 701 cases, leaving 1,782 pending.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic are stated as follows (gold dollar = 4s.; paper dollar = 1s. 9½d., under conversion law):—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
1897	30,466,322	61,035,853	29,214,763	93,427,502
1898	33,878,266	49,744,214	20,931,551	93,072,745
1899	45,676,189	61,419,990	30,860,817	103,887,458
1900	37,998,703	62,045,458	23,644,558	104,501,614
1901	88,244,638	62,841,806	23,835,847	91,160,225

For the year 1903 the estimated revenue and expenditure are as follows :—

Revenue	Dollars Gold	Revenue	Dollars Paper
Import duties	30,500,000	Spirit tax	12,500,000
Export duties	2,800,000	Tobacco tax	11,000,000
Port dues, &c.	2,620,000	Wine, sugar, matches	8,800,000
Consular dues, fines, &c.	480,000	Other taxes (beer, &c.)	1,800,000
Service on stocks	1,485,000	Sanitary works	5,500,000
Buenos Ayres debt service	1,537,650	Land tax	2,000,000
National Bank service.	348,232	Stamps & licenses	8,500,000
Entre Rios and Santa Fé debt services	340,457	Posts and telegraphs	5,450,000
		Land sales, leases, &c.	1,200,000
		Railways	4,280,000
		Various	790,000
Total	40,111,339	Total	61,820,000

Expenditure	Dollars Gold	Dollars Paper
Congress	—	2,617,380
Interior	—	14,561,148
Foreign Affairs and Worship	314,181	1,241,640
Finance	—	7,735,461
Public Debt	31,116,619	12,059,899
Justice and Education	—	13,100,643
War	—	14,998,237
Marine	11,462	9,194,684
Agriculture	12,000	2,834,560
Public Works	1,300,000	9,905,943
Pensions	—	5,555,780
Total	32,754,262	93,804,785

In July, 1902, the outstanding external debt was as follows :—

	£
National loans	46,197,424
Provincial and other debts assumed	30,212,153
National cedulas	10,622,212
Total	87,031,789

The consolidated internal debt on December 31, 1901, amounted to 17,863,000 dollars gold and 89,610,983 dollars paper. The floating debt on April 15, 1900, was 2,401,177 dollars paper and 914,768 dollars gold. The total service on the national debt for 1901 was 24,984,124 dollars gold and 12,013,890 dollars paper, or about 6 dollars gold per inhabitant. The

National Government has taken over all the provincial debts, and has issued 4½ per cent. bonds in exchange.

Each province and municipality has, besides, its own budget, the total national, provincial, and municipal expenditure in 1900 being estimated at 208,811,925 dollars currency.

Defence.

Military service for a period of 25 years is compulsory. The forces consist of (1) the Line, comprising citizens from 20 to 28 years of age, and, with the Reserve, numbering about 120,000; (2) the National Guard, composed of citizens from 28 to 40 years of age; and (3) the Territorial Guard, consisting of men from 40 to 45 years of age. It is estimated that, in case of war, about 500,000 men could be placed on the field. The standing army, distributed over 7 military districts, is made up of 18 battalions of infantry, 12 regiments of cavalry, 8 regiments of artillery, and 4 battalions of engineers. The forces are commanded by 20 general officers, 276 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, and 1,170 officers of lower rank.

There is a military school, with 125 cadets, and a school for non-commissioned officers.

The Argentine navy consists of 4 coast defence armourclads (of which the *Andes* and *Plata* are old), 5 armoured cruisers, 3 second-class cruisers of high speed built at Elswick, and 7 modern smaller cruisers and gunboats, with a number older, as well as 4 destroyers and 12 first class and 10 second class torpedo boats. The following are the modern armoured ships. Abbreviations:—c.b., central battery; c.d., coast defence; a.c., armoured cruisers; q.f. quick-firer.

Description.	Name.	Launched.	Displacement Tons.	Extreme armour inches	Armament.	Torpedo ejectors.	Indicated Horse Power.	Nominal speed.
c. b.	Almirante Brown .	1880	4,267	9	10 5·9-in. Q.F., 6 4·7-in. Q.F.	2	4,500	13·7
c. d.	Libertad	1890	2,336	8	2 10-in., 4 4·7-in. Q.F. . .	2	3,000	14·4
c. d.	Independencia . .	1891	2,336	8				
a. c.	Garibaldi * . . .	1895	6,840	6	2 10-in., 10 6-in. Q.F., 6	4	13,384	19·9
a. c.	Pueyrredon * . .	1897	6,882	6	4 7-in. Q.F., 10 6-in. Q.F.,	4		
a. c.	San Martín * . .	1896	6,882	6	6 4·7-in. Q.F., 10 6-in. Q.F.,	4		
a. c.	Gen. Belgrano * .	1897	6,882	6	2 10-in., 14 6-in. Q.F., 2	4	18,000	20·0
					8-in. Q.F.			

* Built for Italy.

The four *Garibaldi* class ships are of a distinct type, to be found elsewhere only in the Italian navy. The feature of them is the very complete covering of medium armour, and a very large armament for their size. There are also three swift, or once swift, Elswick cruisers in the Argentine navy—the *9 de Julio*, *25 de Maio*, and *Buenos Ayres*. All are heavily armed for their size. A submarine boat of Argentine design is building.

Messrs. Yarrow have built four protected destroyers, the *Santa Fé*, *Corrientes*, *Misiones*, and *Entre Rios*, with a contract speed of 26 knots

greatly exceeded at the trials. The *Santa Fé* has since been lost, but her machinery was sent to England and a new hull built. Five steamships have been bought from Italian and Spanish companies (3,403 to 4,218 tons), for conversion into cruisers.

The personnel of the navy includes 321 executive and 158 engineer officers, and 14 electrical engineers. The total personnel varies from 5,000 to 6,000 men, these numbers including 2,000 conscripts annually who have to serve two years. There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men, a naval school, a school of mechanics, a school for artillery, and a school for torpedo practice.

Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 728,680,000 acres of which about 253,195,000 acres may be used for agricultural or cattle industries, the remainder being mountain, lake, river, or arid regions. Of the cultivable portion, about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation. In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres suitable in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands are conditionally offered free, or for sale or on lease.

The total area under cultivation in 1895 was 4,835,620 hectares of which 3,785,763 were under cereals, 713,091 under alfalfa (used for fattening cattle), 23,559 under vegetables, 33,447 under various crops, 33,459 under vines, 204,224 under trees, the remainder being planted with sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, and pea-nuts. Cereals are grown chiefly in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Cordoba, and Entre Rios. The area under and yield of various cereals in these 4 provinces in 1900-01 (maize, 1901-02), and of linseed were as follows:—

Crops	Hectares	Metric tons	Kilos per hectare
Wheat	2,742,102	1,964,437	714·5
Maize	1,239,854	1,873,753	1,511·2
Oats	12,028	8,970	745·7
Barley	6,490	5,739	884·3
Linseed	554,497	389,954	703·4

The maize crop of the whole Republic in 1901-02 amounted to 2,134,165 tons, raised on 1,405,806 hectares. In 1900-01 the area under sugar-cane (chiefly in Tucuman) was 46,088 hectares, yielding 151,640 tons; under tobacco (chiefly Corrientes and Salta), 12,696 hectares; under vines (chiefly Mendoza and San Juan), 44,330 hectares; yielding 1,249,125 hectolitres of wine.

In 1895 the number of animals within the Republic was: cattle, 21,701,526; horses, 4,446,859; mules, 483,369; sheep, 74,379,562; pigs, 652,766. Of the cattle about four-fifths are in 5 central and riverine provinces which contain ranches and 15 saladeros where in 1901, 403,000 head of cattle were slaughtered. Sheep breeding is carried on largely in the southern territories but chiefly in the province of Buenos Aires, which contains over 70 per cent. of the sheep within the Republic. The export of frozen beef and mutton has assumed large dimensions. In 1901 three freezing establishments shipped to the United Kingdom 116,445 carcasses of cattle, and 2,634,105 of sheep. The wool exported from Argentina in the same year amounted to 228,358 tons. According to the census report for 1895, the number of

industrial establishments in the Republic is: flour mills, 532; wine factories, 852; distilleries, 108; breweries, 44; sugar plantations, 2,749; sugar mills, 48; vineyards, 6,514. In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios agricultural lands to the extent of 318,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association. On this land 14 Jewish colonies, with in January, 1901, a population of 8,400, have been settled; 11 of the colonies are in Entre Rios. The Welsh colony in Chubut is in process of removal to other countries. An offshoot is settled in the Andine Valley of 16 Octubre. At the end of 1901 the Chubut colony had 29,000 acres under cultivation and possessed 128,410 head of cattle and 765,000 sheep. In February, 1901, a concession of 198,000 acres of land in the Chubut territory was granted to an Italian syndicate, which undertakes to introduce Italian colonists.

Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, and gold and copper in San Juan, the gold out-put in 1900 was 2,112 ounces. Other minerals found are galena, argentiferous lead, iron, bismuth, borate of lime, salt. Coal and petroleum are found in Mendoza but are not worked.

Commerce.

The following table shows the official values in thousands of dollars gold (5 dollars = 1*l*.) of the imports and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for six years, including re-exports:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports .	112,164	98,289	107,429	116,850	113,485	113,960
Exports .	116,802	101,169	133,829	184,917	154,600	167,716

Of the total exports 69,032,578 dollars (44·7 per cent.), passed through the port of Buenos Aires in 1900.

The following are the principal articles of import and export with their value, for two years:—

Imports	1900	1901	Exports	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Animals, living .	364,271	202,648	Animals & their products .	71,253,886	90,646,411
Alimentary " .	10,453,326	10,954,487	Agricultural products .	77,426,356	71,596,099
Beverages .	7,277,851	7,090,573	Forest products .	3,508,915	2,821,496
Textiles and apparel	37,597,847	32,947,808	Mineral " .	262,222	408,440
Oils, mineral, &c. .	4,194,342	4,503,658	Products of the chase .	990,594	940,141
Chemicals .	3,760,594	4,114,802	Various products .	1,158,439	1,303,515
Colours and dyes .	865,727	843,003			
Timber & woodwork	7,040,854	7,899,588			
Paper & manuf. .	2,926,206	3,043,331			
Hides and manuf. .	1,244,764	1,347,716			
Iron & manuf. .	19,054,051	21,724,443			
Other metals and manuf. . . .	3,343,172	3,355,852			
Pottery, glass, &c. .	8,893,370	10,155,132			
Tobacco .	3,147,161	3,037,287			
Various .	3,321,533	3,445,353			
Total .	113,485,069	113,959,749	Total .	154,600,412	167,716,102

Of the imports in 1901 the value of 95,252,275 dollars was subject to duty; and 18,707,474 dollars duty free.

Among the more important exports were the following :—

—	Wool	Sheep Skins	Wheat	Maize	Beef and mutton
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1899 .	237,111	41,697	1,713,429	1,116,276	84,870
1900 .	101,118	37,593	1,929,676	713,248	97,451
1901 .	228,358	41,120	904,289	1,112,290	132,218

In 1901 the imports of gold and silver coin and bullion amounted to 2,388,120 dollars, and the exports to 2,376,270 dollars; in 1900 the imports amounted to 7,209,555 dollars, and the exports to 3,480,840 dollars.

The foreign trade in the Argentine Republic was mainly with the following countries, to the following values in gold dollars :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain .	38,682,755	36,460,808	23,890,685	29,920,759
France .	10,897,870	9,959,541	19,007,960	28,637,121
Germany .	16,635,615	16,724,549	20,070,135	21,479,882
Belgium .	8,480,880	8,688,657	17,980,885	18,457,731
United States .	13,438,530	15,533,639	6,882,765	9,296,454
Italy .	14,924,495	14,736,103	4,304,155	4,318,950
Brazil .	3,741,880	4,386,047	6,185,505	9,702,488

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U.K. from Argentina	£ 5,753,916	£ 7,788,332	£ 10,942,349	£ 13,080,466	£ 12,414,865
Exports of British produce to Argentina .	4,801,125	5,586,276	6,210,729	7,142,738	6,751,632

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina in two years were as follows :—

Imports into U.K.	1900	1901	Exports from U.K.	1900	1901
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	6,088,928	2,670,855	Cottons	1,918,686	1,461,915
Maize	1,514,313	2,616,524	Woollens	602,771	517,608
Fresh mutton	1,689,078	1,950,599	Jute goods	321,072	326,451
Fresh beef	667,298	1,218,246	Sacks	90,314	85,729
Linseed	682,122	1,516,846	Iron & manufactures	1,200,626	1,471,600
Cattle	667,487	—	Machinery	476,248	518,124
Wool	351,327	1,008,696	Railway carriages	293,354	435,190
Skins	240,924	186,627	Coal	747,585	770,046
Tallow	239,288	273,068	Chemicals	185,019	191,588

Shipping and Navigation.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the over-sea trade that entered and cleared at the ports of the Republic in two years were:—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1900	2,554	4,410,777	2,804	4,978,886
1901	2,371	3,822,974	2,427	4,212,027

In 1901, 50,960 vessels of 12,301,377 tons in the coasting trade entered the ports of the Republic. In 1901 the merchant shipping of the Republic comprised 101 steamers of 38,770 tons net, and 151 sailing vessels of 38,071 tons net.

Internal Communications.

The length of railway open for traffic in 1901 was 10,300 miles, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. In 1901 the capital was 541,575,623 dollars gold; gross receipts 45,405,523 dollars gold, expenses 23,902,605 dollars gold. In 1901 the number of passengers carried was 20,105,222; and the weight of goods, 14,501,775 tons. There were in 1901 276 miles of tramway in Buenos Ayres, the number of their passengers having been 122,764,533. Five tramways are horse and four electric.

In 1901 there were in the Republic 28,107 miles of telegraph lines with 58,656 miles of wire. The national lines had a length of 12,301 miles; provincial lines, 3,151 miles; the railway telegraph lines, 10,132 miles; private lines, 2,523 miles. In June, 1900, there were 1,544 telegraph offices within the Republic, including 441 which belonged to the nation. In 1897 the messages sent by telegraph numbered 5,296,184.

The correspondence which passed through the Post Office in 1900 consisted of 284,588,475 letters and other packets. There are 1,955 offices (post and telegraph). The receipts in 1900 from the postal service were 8,153,962 pesos, and the expenditure including the telegraph service, 6,127,380 pesos.

By law of October 16, 1891, the old National Bank was placed in liquidation, and a new bank, called 'Banco de la Nacion Argentina,' with a capital of fifty million dollars was opened on December 1, 1891. The capital was provided by the Caja de Conversion and the bank has no authority to lend money except to the National Government, the loans to which must not exceed 6,000,000 dollars. The notes of the bank are accepted at all public offices. There are many commercial and agricultural banks within the Republic, the more important being the London and River Plate Bank with a paid up capital of 900,000*l.* and reserve fund of 1,000,000*l.*; the London and Brazilian Bank, capital 750,000*l.*, reserve fund 600,000*l.*; the British Bank of South America, capital 500,000*l.*, reserve fund 340,000*l.*; the Bank of Taracapa and Argentina, capital 750,000*l.*, reserve fund 150,000*l.*; the Aleman Trans-Atlantico (Deutsch Ueberseeische Bank), capital 640,000*l.*, reserve fund 84,000*l.*; the Banco del Comercio, capital 5,000,000 dollars, reserve fund 365,987 dollars; the Banco Popular Argentino, and the Banco Español del Rio de la Plata.

The paper currency on December 31, 1900, amounted to 291,004,259 pesos. In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper dollar at 44 cents gold.

The silver *Peso fuerte*, or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the value of 4s. at par.

The silver dollar (like the French 5-franc piece) weighs 25 grammes .900 fine and thus contains 22.5 grammes of fine silver. There are 50, 20, and 10-centavo silver coins, and both nickel and copper fractional money.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. The money in circulation is chiefly paper. The paper dollar, being convertible at '44 gold dollar, is worth 1s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The Quintal	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	101·40 lbs.	avoirdupois.
" Arroba	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	25·85 "	"
" Fanega	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	1½ imperial bushel.	

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. — Florencio L. Dominguez.

First Secretary.—V. J. Dominguez ; *Second Secretary.*—L. H. Dominguez.
Consul-General in London.—S. G. Uriburu.

There are Consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow (C.G.), Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Nottingham, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Envoy and Minister.—W. H. D. Haggard.

Secretary.—F. D. Harford.

Consul.—A. C. Ross, C.B.

There is a Consul at Rosario ; Vice-Consuls at Buenos Aires, Bahia Blanca, Concordia, Cordoba, La Plata, Parana, San Nicolas, and Santa Fé.

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Franz Josef I. (Ferencz József¹), Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary ; born August 18, 1830 ; the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. (in Hungary, V.), and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848 ; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to the late Empress *Elisabeth* (Erzsébet), born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria ; died at Geneva, September 10, 1898.

Heir-Presumptive.—Archduke *Franz* (Ferencz) *Ferdinand*, son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunziata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples ; married July 1, 1900, to the Countess Sophia Chotek, having duly renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

Children of the Emperor-King.

I. Archduchess *Gisela* (*Gizella*), born July 12, 1856 ; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846.

II. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, born April 22, 1868 ; married July 31, 1890, to Franz Salvator, Archduke of Austria-Tuscany.

Grandchild of the Emperor-King.

Archduchess *Elisabeth* (Erzsébet), born September 2, 1883, only child of the late Archduke *Rudolf*, Crown Prince, and Princess *Stéphanie*, second daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium ; married January 23, 1902, to Prince Otto zu Windischgrätz.

Brother of the Emperor-King.

Archduke *Ludwig* (Lajos) *Victor*, Feldzeugmeister in the imperial and royal army ; born May 15, 1842.

Children of the Emperor-King's late Brother, the Archduke Karl Ludwig.

I. Franz (Ferencz) Ferdinand, born December 18, 1863 (see above). II. Otto, born April 21, 1865 ; married October 2, 1886, to Princess Maria Josepha, born May 31, 1867, the daughter of King Georg of Saxony ; offspring, Karl, born August 17, 1887 ; Maximilian, born April 13, 1895. III. Ferdinand Karl

¹ The Hungarian forms of names are inserted in parentheses.

Ludwig, born December 27, 1868. IV. **Maria Annunciata**, born July 31, 1876; installed abbess at Prague, October 19, 1895. V. **Elisabeth**, born July 7, 1878.

The imperial and royal family descends from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German count, born 1218, who was elected Emperor of Germany in 1273. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, **Maria Theresa**, gave her hand (1736) to Duke Franz of Lorraine and Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. **Maria Theresa** was succeeded, in 1780, by her son **Joseph II.**, who, dying in 1790, left the crown to his brother **Leopold II.**, at whose death, in 1792, his son **Franz I.** ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and, having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. **Franz** was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the imperial crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Emperor of Austria took place on August 1, 1804. **Franz I.** was succeeded by his son, the Emperor **Ferdinand I.** (V. as King of Hungary), on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the crown fell to his nephew, the present Emperor-King **Franz Josef I.**

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 18,600,000 crowns: one moiety of this sum, 9,300,000 crowns, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenues of Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenues of Hungary.

The following is a list (for the first centuries not complete) of the sovereigns of Austria (Dukes and Archdukes of Austria, from 1526 also Kings of Hungary and Bohemia, from 1804 Emperors of Austria), from the date of the fiefment of Dukes **Albert I.** and his brother **Rudolf II.** with the Duchy of Austria by his father, Emperor of Germany, **Rudolf of Habsburg**, founder of the dynasty:—

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I.	1282	Maximilian II.	1564
*Rudolf II.	1282	Rudolf V. (Rudolf II. of Ger-	
*Rudolf III.	1298	many)	1576
Friedrich (III. of Germany) .	1307	Mathias	1611
*Leopold I.	1314	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Albrecht II.	1314	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Rudolf IV.	1358	Leopold I.	1657
*Albrecht III.	1365	Joseph I.	1705
*Albrecht IV.	1395	Karl II. (VI. of Germany, III.	
Albrecht V. (Albert II. of Ger-		of Hungary)	1711
many, King of Hungary and		*Maria Theresa	1740
of Bohemia)	1404		
*Ladislaus (King of Hungary			
and of Bohemia)	1439		
Friedrich V. (Friedrich IV.			
of Germany)	1457		
Maximilian I.	1493		
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519		
Ferdinand I.	1520		

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Ger-	
many)	1792
*Ferdinand I. (V. of Hungary)	1835
*Franz Josef I.	1848

All except those marked with an asterisk likewise filled the throne of the Holy Roman Empire.

Political Relations between Austria and Hungary.

Austria and Hungary or, as in international relations they are officially called, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, consists of two States, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom. The relation between the two States in its present form was fully regulated by the so-called Compromise (*Ausgleich*, *Kiegyezés*) of 1867. According to this agreement the two States are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of State affairs. There is, however, a close political connection between them through the identity of the Sovereign and the community of certain departments of State affairs.

The common head of the monarchy is the Emperor (Kaiser) of Austria and Apostolic King (Apostoli Király) of Hungary. The crown is hereditary in the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, passing by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females (the so-called "successio mixta"). The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is styled 'His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty,' being 'Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary.'

Affairs common to the two States are:—(1) Foreign affairs; (2) military and naval affairs, and (3) finance relating to common affairs. The two States administer these matters by common institutions and common ministries. The conduct of all diplomatic affairs and the diplomatic representation of the two States abroad are common to both. The greater part of the armed force and the entire navy are common, but the Austrian Landwehr and Austrian Levy-in-mass and the Hungarian *Honvédség* and the Hungarian Levy-in-mass, although standing in organic connection with the common army, are special institutions administered by a particular ministry of each State. The financial business is in so far common, as the costs and expenses are common, which are applied for the common institutions and their conduct; but each State provides separately for the assessment, collection, and transmission of its contribution.

Legislative power relating to common affairs is exercised by the Parliaments of both States, but the voting of money to be applied to common purposes, and the control of the official action of the common ministries, belong to the so-called Delegations. Of these there are two, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from each of the Upper Houses (the Austrian Herrenhaus and the Hungarian Főrendiház), and

40 from each of the Lower Houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Képviselőház). The members are appointed for one year. The Delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor and King, alternately at Vienna and Budapest. They deliberate independently of each other, their decisions being communicated reciprocally in writing; and if, after three such interchanges, they do not agree, then all the delegates (or an equal number of members from each Delegation) meet together, and, without discussion, settle the matter by vote.

Besides the political connection between Austria and Hungary, which is of a permanent character, there is a commercial union which is not permanent, but renewable at intervals of ten years. Under this arrangement the two States form practically one customs and commercial territory with the same coinage, weights and measures, a joint bank of issue and the same commercial (consular) representation abroad, while the monopolies and taxes connected with industrial production (salt, tobacco, spirits, beer, sugar and mineral oil) are administered on identical principles in both countries. This customs and commercial union, begun in 1867, was renewed in 1878 and 1887. Since 1897 no formal agreement has been attained; in fact, however, the commercial union has been kept in vigour (maintained also legally by Hungary, by Law XXX., 1899), on the condition of reciprocity. A complete understanding having been reached by the Governments of the two States, on December 31, 1902, the legal renewal of the Customs and Commercial Union actually wants only the approval of the two Legislatures.

The three ministries or executive departments for common affairs are:—

1. The Common Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House.—Count Agenor Maria Adam *Goluchowski*, Privy Councillor; born March 25, 1849. Appointed May 16, 1895.

2. The Common Ministry of War.—General Heinrich Ritter *von Pitreich*, born July 10, 1841, Minister of War for the Whole Monarchy. Appointed December 18, 1902.

3. The Common Ministry of Finance.—Benjamin *Kállay de Nagy-Kállai*, Privy Councillor, born December 22, 1839. Appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Monarchy June 4, 1882.

To these departments must be added:—

The Common Court of Public Accounts.—Dr. Ernst Edler *von Plener*, Privy Councillor, born October 18, 1841. Appointed July 10, 1895.

The Ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

Common Finance.

The cost of the administration of common affairs is borne by both States in a proportion agreed on by the Reichsrath and Parliament (Országgyűlés), and sanctioned by the Emperor and King. The agreement, which requires to be renewed every ten years, expired in 1897 without a fresh understanding having been reached. According to the compromise framed by the joint commission in November 1899, the net proceeds of the common customs should be applied to the common expenditure, and from the remainder Hungary should pay as its *quota* 34·4 per cent. and Austria 65·6 per cent. The question, however, was not settled by the two parliaments, but was submitted for temporary solution to the Monarch, who decided, December 30, 1899, June 27, 1900, June 22, 1901, and June 26, 1902, that until the end of June, 1903, the *quota* should be $33\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., or, including the so-called *præcipuum*, 34·4 per cent. as recommended by the joint commission.

The following table shows the expenditure, and the sources from which the revenue was obtained, in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = 1l.), for the years indicated, according to the final accounts up to 1900, and the sanctioned estimates of the delegations for 1901 and 1902 :—

—	1890	1895	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Expenditure	281,820	307,018	342,570	367,81	360,174	348,164	364,336	365,182
Revenue from customs	83,054	107,422	124,534	142,29	116,988	131,048	125,039	111,970
Proportional contribution of both parts of the monarchy :—								
Contribution of Austria	186,854	196,922	149,572	154,702	166,826	142,428	156,979	166,107
Hungary	62,412	62,674	68,464	70,812	76,360	74,658	82,818	87,105

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the monarchy' were as follows for the year 1903 :—

Sources of Revenue	Crowns
Foreign Affairs	487,000
War and Marine	5,790,814
Finance, &c.	106,762
Board of Control	888
Total	6,385,464

Sources of Revenue	Crowns
Customs	112,848,689
Matricular contributions	261,012,683
Total	373,866,372

Branches of Net Expenditure	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	Crowns	Crowns	Crowns
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	10,679,575	197,295	10,876,870
Ministry of War { Army . . .	281,856,619	19,824,406	301,681,025
Marine . . .	34,828,940	14,111,880	48,940,820
Ministry of Finance . . .	4,232,277	—	4,232,277
Board of Control . . .	321,380	—	321,380
Extraordinary military expenditure in Bosnia . . .	—	7,814,000	7,814,000
Total . . .	331,918,791	41,947,581	373,866,372

For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1903 the revenue is estimated at 45,849,303 crowns, and expenditure 46,123,801 crowns.

By law of December 24, 1867, no loans are contracted jointly by Austria and Hungary. The only common debt of Austria and Hungary is that of the 'State-notes,' guaranteed by Austria and Hungary. The circulation of these notes amounted, January 1, 1902, to 35,873,740 crowns. (But see under *Austria, Finance.*)

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Austria-Hungary lies in the heart of Europe. The total length of frontier is 5,396 miles. In the S. the frontier line towards the Adriatic Sea is 1,050 miles. The land frontier is formed in the W. by Bavaria, the canton of St. Gallen, Lichtenstein, the Canton Graubünden, and Italy; in the S. by Italy, Montenegro, Herzegovina and Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania; in the E. by Roumania; in the N.E. and N. by Russia; in the N. by Prussia, and in the N.W. by Saxony. Natural frontiers are the Fichtel Mountains, the Böhmerwald, the Inn, and the Salzach towards Bavaria; the Saale, the Alps, and the Rhine towards St. Gall; the High Alps towards Graubünden and Italy; the Lago di Garda and Carnic Alps also towards Italy; towards Herzegovina and Bosnia, the Dinaric Alps, the Unna and Save; towards Servia, Save and Danube; towards Roumania, the South-East, and East Carpathians; towards Russia, the Dniester and Vistula; towards Prussia, the Riesen and Iser Gebirge; towards Saxony, the Erz-Gebirge.

The following are the chief territorial defences:—In Galicia: Cracow, fortified and entrenched camp at Przemyśl. Hungary: on the left of the Tisza Gyulafehérvár, Arad, and Temesvár; on the Danube, Komárom, Pétervárad, and Orsova. Croatia: on the Drave, Eszék; Brod and Gradiska, on the right of the Save;

Károlyváros (Karlovac), on the right bank of the Kulpa. In Dalmatia are the coast fortifications of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, and Castelnovo; in Istria, Pola, fortified naval harbour, the chief fortified place being Trieste. The Alpine frontiers in Tyrol have numerous defences on all the routes, and also between Tyrol and the Adriatic. In Bosnia and Herzegovina are numerous old fortifications. The Austrian capital, Vienna, and the Hungarian capital, Budapest, are undefended. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet. The arsenal of the imperial navy is also in Pola; Trieste is the great storehouse, and there is also an arsenal of the imperial navy.

II. ARMY.

The system of defence is, in Austria and Hungary alike, founded on the principle of universal military service (Aust. Statute 11 Ap. 1889, and Hung. art. VI. 1889). The armed force is organised into the common Army, Navy, the special armies (*i.e.* the Austrian Landwehr and the Hungarian Honvédség), and the Levy-in-mass (or Landsturm, Népfölkelés) of each State. The army common and special armies have also each, as an essential part, an Ersatz- (or supplementary) Reserve (Pót-tartalék). Military service begins at the age of 21, but for the Levy-in-mass, at 19. The duty of service continues:— (1) In the common army: Three years in the line and 7 years in the reserve; 10 years for those enrolled at once in the supplementary Reserve. (2) In the navy: Four years in the marines, 5 years in the reserve, and 3 years in the Seewehr. (3) In the Austrian Landwehr and Hungarian Honvédség, respectively, in their supplementary Reserves: Two years for those who have been transferred to the Landwehr or to the Honvédség from the common army, and 12 years for those at once enrolled. Then follow 10 years in the Levy-in-mass. The marines and the Seewehr can (apart from periodical drill) only be called out by command of the Emperor-King.

The common army consists of 15 army corps, most of which are organised in 2 divisions of infantry of 2 brigades; 1 brigade of cavalry and 1 brigade of artillery with a train section. There are, in all, 31 divisions of infantry troops, comprising 66 brigades of infantry and 8 mountain brigades; 5 divisions of cavalry troops, 18 brigades of cavalry, and 14 brigades of artillery. Chasseurs and pioneers are attached to the infantry as required.

The Landwehr and the Honvédség are special national institutions. In peace they are called out only for instruction and drill. The command of the Emperor-King is required for their mobilisation. From the supplementary Reserve men are drafted into the army and Landwehr or Honvédség in time of war. It includes many who are exempt from other compulsory service. Only

one year's service in the common army or in the special armies is required of those who have reached a certain standard in certain schools. The Levy-in-Mass is organized by statutes of 6 June, 1886, and Hung. art. xx. 1886. All citizens from the beginning of their 19th to the end of their 42nd year, who are not enrolled in the common army, navy, supplementary Reserve, or special armies, belong to the Levy-in-Mass, as well as those transferred from the special armies. The Levy-in-Mass may be used for filling up gaps in the common army and special armies, and is called out by command of the Emperor-King, and can be ordered beyond its own territory only in pursuance of a statute; Tyrol and Vorarlberg have in this respect special regulations. With certain modifications the Austrian military organisation has been applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Austrian Landwehr consists of 28 regiments of infantry and 3 regiments of Tyrolean sharpshooters; 6 regiments of Uhlans; 1 section of mounted rifles in Dalmatia, and 2 squadrons of rifles in Tyrol. The Hungarian Honvédség consists of 28 regiments of infantry and 10 regiments of cavalry with general staff, pioneer and other troops.

The whole monarchy is divided into 108 recruiting districts, 102 corresponding to the 102 regiments of infantry, three districts (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) for the Tyrolean Chasseurs, and 3 in the Adriatic littoral for the marine. There are besides 4 recruiting districts in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The yearly contingent of recruits for the common army amounts to 103,100; from Austria 59,211; from Hungary 43,899; besides these is a yearly contingent, 22,500, for the Landwehr or Honvédség, the Austrian Landwehr contingent being 10,000, the Honvédség 12,500 (yearly) (Wehrgesetz, Véderőtörvény) Bill of Army of 1889).

The following table shows the actual strength (officers, men, and horses) of the Austro-Hungarian army on peace footing according to the estimates for 1903:—

For 1903	Officers	Men	Total	Horses
Common Army—				
Staff	3,067	2,823	5,890	2
Establishments	2,437	7,962	10,399	653
Infantry	10,419	178,254	188,673	1,112
Cavalry	1,894	45,984	47,878	40,762
Artillery—				
Field	1,910	30,283	32,193	16,261
Fortress	422	7,786	8,208	134
Pioneers, &c.	584	9,935	10,519	19
Sanitary troops	79	2,896	2,975	—
Train	435	3,471	3,906	2,024
Austrian Landwehr—				
Staff & Establishments	566	541	1,107	13
Infantry	2,716	25,533	28,249	306
Cavalry	304	2,584	2,888	1,836
Hungarian Honvédség—				
Staff & Establishments	761	2,342	3,103	119
Infantry	2,239	21,300	23,539	246
Cavalry	390	4,231	4,621	3,271
Total	28,223	345,925	374,148	66,758

On war footing the field army contains 980,000 men; the Landwehr, 600,000, and the Landsturm, 1,000,000; total, 2,580,000 men, with 332,000 horses and 1,912 guns. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle.

III. NAVY.

The Austro-Hungarian navy is mainly a coast defensive force, maintained in a state of high efficiency, and including a flotilla of monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The new ships are to replace others growing obsolete, and the programme provides for a fleet of 15 armouredclads between 6,000 and 9,000 tons, 7 second-class cruisers (4,000 to 7,000 tons), 7 third-class cruisers (1,500 to 2,500 tons), 15 torpedo gunboats, and 90 various torpedo boats, exclusive of the Danube flotillas. The headquarters of the fleet are at Pola, and there are other establishments upon the Dalmatian coast. The Austro-Hungarian fleet is thus constituted:—

—	Ready	Building or projected
Rate II. Battleships	—	3
„ III. „	1	2
„ III. Cruisers, armoured	—	1
„ IV. „	4	1
„ IV. Old Battleships	1	—
„ V. „	6	—
„ V. Cruisers. „	1	—
„ VI. „	2	—
„ VII. „	3	—
Torpedo gun-boats	4	—
Torpedo boats (effective)	6	—

The following table shows the principal ships of the Austro-Hungarian navy in similar arrangement to that adopted for the British navy. The ships in italics are coast defence vessels. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the rates to which they have been assigned in the foregoing table.

Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme armour inches	Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
Custoza	5 1872	7,100	9	8 10-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	4,400	14·0
Erzherzog Albrecht	5 1872	5,900	9	8 9½-in., 6 3½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	3,600	13·0
Tegetthoff	5 1878	7,400	14	6 11-in., 5 6-in., 2 2½-in..	2	8,000	14·0
Erzherzog Rudolf	4 1887	6,900	12	8 12-in., 6 4½-in., 2 2½-in..	4	6,500	16·0
Erzherzogin Stefanie	5 1887	5,100	9	2 12-in., 6 6-in., 2 2½-in..	4	8,000	17·0
Monarch	1895	5,600	10·6	4 9·4-in., 6 5·9 Q.F.			
Wien	1895	5,600	10·6	14 47-mm.Q.F.	4	8,000	17·0
Budapest	1896	5,600	10·6	Ditto	4	8,000	17·0
Habsburg	1900	8,300	8·6	3 9·4-in.; 12 6-in.	2 ¹	11,900	18·5
Arpad	1901	8,300	8·6	Ditto	2 ¹	"	"
Babenburg	1902	8,300	8·6	Ditto	2 ¹	"	"
3 New Ships	2	11,000	10	4 9·4-in., 8 7·6-in., 6 6-in.	2 ¹	14,000	19
CRUISER (armoured)—							
Maria Theresia	5 1893	5,200	4	2 9½-in., 6 6-in., 11 Q.F..	4	9,000	19·0
Kaiser Karl VI.	4 1900	6,100	10·6	2 9·4-in., 8 5·9-in. Q.F.	4	12,000	20·0
New Ship "E."	—	7,400	8·7	2 9·4-in., 5 7·6-in., 4 6-in. Q.F.	2 ¹	12,300	21·0
CRUISERS (protected)—							
Kaiserin Elisabeth	6 1890	4,000	—	2 9·4-in., 6 6-in. Q.F.	4	9,000	19·0
Kaiser Franz Joseph I.							

¹ Submerged torpedo tubes.

The old ships up to, and including the *Stefanie*, have little present interest, being on antiquated lines. The three vessels of the *Wien* class are very good little ships, with 10½ inch Harvey belts, barbettes of the same thickness, and 3 inches on the 6-inch gun battery.

The three *Habsburg* class have 8½ inches on belt and barbettes, and 5 inches on the casemates. They are of high freeboard, and in general design somewhat resemble the British *Canopus*. The later ships are much larger. They have 8½ inches on the belt, 9½ to 10 inches on the barbettes, 6 inches on the main deck battery over the 7·6-inch guns, and the same thickness on the six casemates on the upper deck for the 6-inch guns. "E" and the cruiser *Karl VI.* are of the same general type as the new battleships.

In addition to the six first-class torpedo boats, there are 31 old second-class boats, mostly dating from 1887, and the same number of third-class ones, too old to have any present value.

Commerce of the Common Customs Territory.

The special commerce of the common customs territory, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, was as follows, in millions of florins, in the years indicated :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	1,000,000 florins	1,000,000 florins		1,000,000 florins	1,000,000 florins
1890	510·7	771·4	1898	819·8	807·6
1895	722·5	741·8	1899	804·4	930·7
1896	705·8	774·0	1900	848·2	971·0
1897	755·3	766·2	1901	826·3	942·7

The chief imports and exports (special trade) in two years were as follows (in thousands of crowns, 24 crowns or half-florins = £1).

Imports	1900	1901	Exports	1900	1901
	1,000 crowns	1,001 crowns		1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Cotton (raw)	144,136	135,597	Sugar	186,551	176,693
Coal, Coke, &c.	112,317	107,820	Eggs	99,262	96,708
Maize	19,099	19,133	Wood and Woodwork	254,295	44,274
Tobacco	55,551	56,208	Barley	51,786	56,231
Coffee	48,100	41,008	Lignite	69,560	81,244
Wheat	4,212	3,966	Malt	50,802	46,164
Wool	88,386	90,213	Leather-gloves and shoes	46,675	43,877
Wine (in casks)	24,392	19,001	Cattle	61,768	66,891
Rye	17,120	15,845	Horses	54,948	50,137
Eggs	27,405	29,425	Glass and glass-ware	52,733	49,155
Prints and books not bound	39,942	41,491	Bed-feathers	18,879	15,616
Silk and manuf.	74,324	71,754	Woollen-ware	41,087	44,024
Copper	35,510	31,978	Cask-staves	19,626	19,192
Flax and jute	45,972	44,704	Hops	14,210	27,302
Machinery	51,978	42,341	Beans	15,676	14,493
Hog's lard and bacon	366	30	Beer (in casks)	12,134	12,708
Hides and skins	40,968	46,349	Fowl	21,387	14,465
Pigs	8,327	9,801	Coal, &c.	23,050	27,905

For the common customs territory the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising officials and representatives of agriculture, sylviculture, trade and industry. In general, net value are taken for imports and gross values for exports, and they must be determined at the crossing of the frontier. The commission has to fix them according to the countries of origin or of destination, and only employ averages exceptionally. Quantities are declared, but the administration may, and in the case of imports, always does, check the declarations. The weight declared is either net or gross, according to the tariff regulations. The recorded country of origin is that of production, and the country of destination is that where the goods are to be consumed. When the prime origin and ultimate destination are unknown, the most distant points of transit are recorded.

In 1900 and 1901 the trade of Austria-Hungary was distributed as follows:—

Country.	Imports from. (1900)	Imports from. (1901)	Exports to. (1900)	Exports to. (1901)
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Germany . . .	653,375	634,559	1,018,340	977,776
Great Britain ¹ . . .	149,194	136,539	202,897	186,890
Italy . . .	114,297	104,097	146,987	136,473
Russia . . .	89,149	86,258	71,661	72,734
Switzerland . . .	56,299	49,235	68,630	64,428
Turkey . . .	41,924	37,648	63,618	67,423
Rumania . . .	32,227	38,249	43,211	47,806
Servia . . .	42,218	41,986	24,174	22,634
France . . .	53,864	55,468	68,490	65,155
Netherlands . . .	16,343	18,619	27,442	28,761
Belgium . . .	26,087	30,974	14,888	13,541
Egypt . . .	27,675	19,844	26,172	26,344
British India . . .	84,242	94,992	45,647	60,358
United States . . .	152,823	128,516	37,935	32,700
Brazil . . .	43,489	37,781	5,364	6,489
Greece . . .	17,174	16,442	13,387	13,040
Dutch India . . .	20,473	21,426	238	332
Republics of S. America . . .	24,072	32,760	4,241	5,257

And British possessions in the Mediterranean.

The value of gold, silver, and bullion exported in 1901 was 173,785,000 crowns; imports 41,845,000 crowns; in 1900, exports 66,546,000 crowns; imports 44,898,000 crowns.

From the Board of Trade returns the direct trade of Austria-Hungary with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Austria-Hun- gary . . .	1,276,585	1,135,482	1,308,945	1,375,245	1,191,294
Exports of British pro- duce to Austria- Hungary . . .	1,553,384	1,671,874	2,046,506	2,516,899	2,141,185

The staple articles imported into the United Kingdom from Austria-Hungary are wheat and flour, the total value of which in 1901 amounted to 444,722*l.*; dye stuffs, 120,854*l.*; wood, 98,785*l.*; sugar, 36,602*l.* The principal exports of (British produce to Austria-Hungary are cotton manufactures 198,513*l.*; cotton yarn, 148,739*l.*; ironwork, 66,942*l.*; machinery, 217,023*l.*; coal, 148,739*l.*; woollen goods, 79,971*l.*; copper, 42,111*l.*; new ships and boats, 818,423*l.* in 1901.

Money and Credit.

The only State bank is the Austro-Hungarian, formerly the National Bank (Nemzeti bank). To secure a free loan, originally of eighty million florins, to the State, the bank, during the continuance of its privilege, has the exclusive right to issue bank-notes. The charter of the bank, which expired at the end of 1897, has been renewed and extended to the year 1910. Of the sum

total of bank-notes in circulation, at least two-fifths must be covered by the supply of metal, silver or gold, coined or in bullion. The State, under certain conditions, takes a portion of the clear profits of the bank. From these profits, first 4 per cent. on the share capital is paid to the shareholders, of the remainder 10 per cent. is transferred to the reserve fund, and 2-4 per cent. to the pension fund. The remainder is divided into two portions: one falls to the two States; from the other the dividend to the shareholders may be made up to 6 per cent. Of whatever still remains of the latter portion, one-third falls to the shareholders and two-thirds to the two States. Each of them participates in these benefits each year in the proportion of the tax paid within its territory on the taxable business of the Bank.

The following are the statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for five years, in thousands of florins:—

	Liabilities					Assets				
	Capital	Reserve Fund	Note Circulation	Mortgages	Total including others	Cash	Discounted Bills, &c.	State Loan	Loans on real property	Total including others
1897	90,000	32,578	5,999,907	184,678	1,012,348	505,998	206,937	76,098	188,484	1,012,348
1898	90,000	32,535	787,476	185,584	1,046,845	490,089	258,483	75,568	139,552	1,046,845
1899	90,000	18,258	728,982	146,265	1,039,918	509,178	243,804	80,000	148,873	1,039,918
1900	105,000	5,141	747,012	277,114	1,134,267	609,050	227,751	80,000	267,466	1,134,267
1901	105,000	5,405	792,467	147,708	1,175,444	505,999	167,527	8,142	149,915	1,175,444

State notes of 5 and 50 florins were in circulation on January 1, 1902, to the amount of 35,873,740 crowns, but these notes are being withdrawn and will have disappeared by August, 1903. Silver pieces of 5-crowns will take the place of 5-florin State notes to the amount of 64,000,000 crowns, and 10-crown bank notes will take the place of 160,000,000 crowns of State notes, both silver coins and bank notes to be covered by gold deposited by the Austrian and Hungarian Finance Ministers.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By law of August 2, 1892, the monetary system of Austria-Hungary was reformed on a gold basis, though the standard coin the crown (krone, korona), is not coined in gold.

The new coins with English equivalents are—

Gold:—

The twenty-crown piece (weighing 6·775067 grammes .900 fine, and thus containing 6·09756 grammes of fine gold) = 16s. 8d.

The ten-crown piece = 8s. 4d.

The single ducat = 11 crowns 29 heller (fillér) = 9s. 4½d.

Silver:—

The single crown (weighing 5 grammes .835 fine, and thus containing 4·175 grammes of fine silver) = 100 heller = half-a-gulden (forint) of the old coinage = 10d.

Nickel:—

The twenty-heller (20-fillér) piece = 10 kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 2d.

The ten-heller (10-fillér) piece = 5 kreuzer (krajczár) of the old coinage = 1d.

Bronze :—

The two-heller (2-fillér) piece = 1 kreuzer (krajczár) = $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The single heller (fillér) piece = $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzer (krajczár) = $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

Silver gulden or florins continue to be legal tender to any amount. Silver crown-pieces are accepted to any amount at Government offices, but in general circulation they are legal tender only up to 50 crowns. The notes of the State Bank are legal tender.

The metrical system of weights and measures is now legal and obligatory in Austria-Hungary. The old weights and measures were :—

The <i>Centner</i> (<i>mázsa</i>)	= 100 <i>Pfund</i> = 56·06 kg.	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i> (<i>akó</i>)	. = 56·59 litre	= 12·49 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i> (<i>hold</i>)	. = 5,754·64 square metre	= 1·43 acre.
„ <i>Metzen</i> (<i>mérö</i>)	. = 61·49 litre	= 1·7 imperial bushel.

(The *Klafter* (*öl*) of wood = 6·82 cubic metre = 240 cubic feet.)

„ *Meile* (*mértföld*) = } = 7,585·6 metres = { 8,897 yards, or about 4
24,000 Austrian feet } miles.

AUSTRIA.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The political representation is twofold—(1) for all the Austrian provinces (*Reichsrath*) ; (2) for each separate province (*Landtage*).

The *Reichsrath*, or Parliament of the western part of the Monarchy, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (*Herrenhaus*) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, 17 in number in 1902 ; 2nd, of a number of nobles—68 in the present *Reichsrath*—possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary ; 3rd, archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, eight in number, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seat ; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—137 in 1902. The Lower House (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) up to 1896 consisted of 353 members, elected, partly directly and partly indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are 24 years of age and possessed of a small property or particular individual qualification ; of these, 85 representing the landed proprietors, 118 the towns, 21 the chambers of trade and commerce, 129 the rural districts. The constituencies were divided into four classes : first, the rural districts, where the peasantry and small landholders are the electors ; they choose, in Lower Austria, Carniola, and Bohemia, the deputies directly, in all the other lands indirectly (a voter for every 500 inhabitants, these voters electing the deputies) ; secondly, the towns ; thirdly, the chambers of commerce in the cities and large towns ; and fourthly, the large landed proprietors, payers of from 50 to 250 florins taxes, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated. In this last class females in possession of their own property are entitled to vote. Under a law passed in 1882, the franchise was extended to all male persons in towns and rural districts paying direct taxes to the amount of 5 florins (reduced to 4 by the law of

December, 1896) per annum; but there are voters who pay less taxes and some who pay none; in the latter case they must have a particular individual qualification. Further, by the law of June 14, 1896, 72 members are chosen by the whole body of electors, that is, all male citizens over 24 years of age not disqualified by any special cause. The total number of members is thus increased to 425, distributed as follows: Lower Austria 46, or 1 for every 66,252 inhabitants; Upper Austria 20, or 1 for 40,173; Salzburg 6, or 1 for 31,885; Styria 27, or 1 for 49,878; Carinthia 10, or 1 for 36,302; Carniola 11, or 1 for 45,969; Trieste 5, or 1 for 35,291; Görz and Gradisca 5, or 1 for 46,098; Istria 5, or 1 for 67,297; Tyrol 21, or 1 for 40,015; Vorarlberg 4, or 1 for 32,324; Bohemia 110, or 1 for 57,067; Moravia 43, or 1 for 36,228; Silesia 12, or 1 for 56,362; Galicia 7, or 1 for 92,624; Bukowina 11, or 1 for 66,003; Dalmatia 11, or 1 for 53,199; Total 425, or 1 for 60,890. The duration of the Lower House of the Reichsrath is for the term of six years. Members of the Lower House receive 10 florins (16s. 8d.) for each day's attendance, with an indemnity for travelling expenses. In case of dissolution new elections must take place within six months. The Emperor nominates the president and vice-president of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, while those of the Lower House are elected by the members. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. According to the law of December 21, 1867, all constitutional matters concerning rights, duties and interests that are common to all provinces of Austria Proper must be regulated by the Reichsrath. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath.

The Ministry for Austria Proper is as follows:—

President and Minister of the Interior.—Dr. *von Koerber*.

Minister for Railways.—Dr. *Ritter von Wittek*.

Minister of Finance.—Dr. *Ritter Böhm von Bawerk*.

Minister of National Defence.—Feldzeugmeister Count *Zeno von Welserheimb*.

Minister of Justice.—Baron *Spens-Booden*.

Minister of Commerce.—Baron *von Call zu Rosenburg und Kulmbach*.

Minister of Instruction and Worship.—Dr. *Ritter von Hartel*. Without Portfolio.—Dr. *Pietak* and Dr. *Rezek*.

The responsibility of Ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which received the sanction of the Emperor on July 25, 1867.

II. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Diets are competent to legislate in all matters not expressly reserved for the Reichsrath. They have control over local representative bodies, and the regulation of local affairs affecting taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions and public works. In Tyrol and Vorarlberg they have the regulation of the defence of the province, and consent to the employment of the local militia (*Landeschützen*) in another province of the Monarchy. Each Provincial Diet consists of one assembly, composed (1) of the archbishop and bishops of the Catholic and Oriental Greek Churches; (2) the rectors of Universities; (3) the representa-

tives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying land taxes of not less than 50, 100, 200, or 250 florins, according to the provinces in which their estates are situated; (4) the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights or pay a certain amount of direct taxation; (5) the representatives of boards of commerce and industry, chosen by the respective members; (6) representatives of the rural communes, elected in Lower Austria, Carniola, and Bohemia directly, in other lands indirectly, by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount (four florins) of direct taxation.

The strength of the seventeen separate Diets is shown in the following table:—

	No. of Members		No. of Members
Lower Austria	78	Tyrol	68
Upper Austria	50	Vorarlberg	21
Salzburg	26	Bohemia	242
Steiermark (Styria) . .	63	Moravia	100
Carinthia	37	Silesia	31
Carniola	37	Galicia	154
Trieste and district . .	54	Bukowina	31
Görz and Gradiška . . .	22	Dalmatia	43
Istria	33		

The deputies to the Provincial Diets are elected for six years. The Diets are summoned annually.

The Provincial Council (*Landesausschuss*) is an executive body composed of the president of the Diet (called *Landmarschall* in Lower Austria and Galicia; *Oberstlandmarschall* in Bohemia; *Landtagspraesident* in Dalmatia; *Landeshauptmann* in the other lands, nominated by the Emperor) and other members elected.

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each commune has a council to deliberate and decide, and a committee to administer all its affairs. The members of the council are elected for three (in Galicia for six) years. All who have a vote are eligible if of age. In the towns with special statutes a corporation takes the place of the communal committee.

District representative bodies are, in Styria (Steiermark) Bohemia, and Galicia, interposed between the communal bodies and Provincial Diets. They deliberate and decide on all affairs affecting the interests of the district (*Bezirk*). They consist of the representatives (1) of great estates, (2) of the most highly taxed industries and trades, (3) of the towns and markets, (4) of the rural communes (*Landgemeinden*). Members are elected for three years, in Galicia for six. A committee of this body (called the *Bezirksausschuss*) administers the current affairs of the district.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Austria—exclusive of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have been under the administration of Austria-Hungary since 1878, but have not as yet been formally incorporated with it—has an area of 115,903 English square miles, with a total population at the census of December 31, 1900, of 26,150,708 or 226 per square mile.

The following is the civil population of Austria at the last 4 censuses :—

—	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
1869	20,217,531	1,993,031	0·87
1880	21,981,821	1,764,290	0·76
1890	23,707,906	1,726,085	0·76
1900	25,921,671	2,213,765	0·90

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants (civil and military), of the various provinces of Austria, after the returns of the censuses of December 31, 1890 and 1900 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Census Population, Dec. 31				Popula- tion per sq. mile, 1900
		1890	1900			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	
Lower Austria . . .	7,654	2,661,799	1,524,140	1,576,853	3,100,498	405
Upper Austria . . .	4,631	785,831	400,842	409,404	810,246	175
Salzburg	2,767	178,510	96,143	96,620	192,763	69
Styria	8,670	1,282,708	675,630	680,864	1,356,494	156
Carinthia	4,005	361,008	180,551	186,773	367,324	91
Carniola	3,856	498,958	241,727	266,423	508,150	132
Coast land	3,084	695,384	381,948	374,598	756,546	245
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	928,769	486,819	495,130	981,949	86
Bohemia	20,060	5,848,094	3,073,193	3,245,504	6,318,697	315
Moravia	8,583	2,276,870	1,173,624	1,264,082	2,437,706	284
Silesia	1,987	605,649	330,828	349,594	680,422	342
Galicia	30,307	6,607,816	3,618,933	3,697,006	7,315,939	241
Bukowina	4,085	646,591	366,657	368,588	730,195	181
Dalmatia	4,940	527,426	301,658	292,126	593,784	120
Total	115,908	23,895,413	12,852,693	13,298,015	26,150,708	226

The ethnical elements of the population on the basis of language were as follows in 1900 :—

—	1900	—	1900
German	9,170,939	Slovene	1,192,780
Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak	5,955,397	Servian and Croatian	711,380
Polish	4,259,152	Italian and Ladin . .	727,102
Ruthenian	3,375,576	Roumanian	230,963
		Magyar	9,516

There were 225,480 foreign residents in Austria at the end of 1900, of whom 112,971 were Germans, 63,064 Italians, 20,973 Russians, 2,802 Turks, 7,790 Swiss, 2,645 British, 2,400 French, 2,482 Americans. These are exclusive of Hungarians, of whom there were 292,423.

In Austria, in 1890, the population, according to occupations, was as follows:—

Nature of Occupation	Masters, &c.	Employed	Members of families, &c.	Total
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	2,006,764	6,462,459	4,882,156	13,351,379
Mining, smelting, &c.	65,422	457,181	718,094	1,240,697
Machine making	20,988	58,802	112,612	190,352
Building	55,926	257,653	445,533	759,112
Textile industries	48,001	405,201	362,868	811,070
Foods and drinks	132,212	335,499	550,132	1,007,843
Clothing	218,706	385,111	551,166	1,154,983
Other industries	81,642	395,603	534,208	1,011,453
Banking, insurance, &c.	2,872	13,573	31,713	47,678
Trade	292,285	340,874	849,395	1,482,454
Transport	19,920	143,509	389,212	552,181
Active army	—	187,507	24,126	211,633
State officials	40,615	222,929	433,019	696,563
Other occupations	20,841	27,644	60,812	108,717
Rentiers, &c.	551,139	12,562	325,680	889,381
In institutions, &c.	241,084	—	—	241,084
Without occupation	69,773	—	53,980	125,753
Total	3,842,640	9,726,647	10,326,126	23,897,413

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits, for the civil population, the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births, in Austria for a quinquennial period, according to the latest official returns:—

Year	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births
1896	974,903	27,686	145,500	198,554	657,153	290,064
1897	968,280	26,708	136,657	202,936	646,620	294,952
1898	949,379	26,738	136,723	199,661	635,115	288,126
1899	988,439	28,234	137,692	213,751	658,269	301,936
1900	995,537	27,598	135,933	214,214	658,680	309,259

The rate of illegitimacy varied in 1900 from 41·1 per cent. in Carinthia, 25·3 in Salzburg, 24·0 in Lower Austria, 11·8 in Galicia to 7·2 in Tyrol, and 4·2 cent. in Dalmatia.

The emigration of Austrians through Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Genoa, according to port statistics, the emigration of Austrians and Hungarians according to similar statistics, and the emigration of Austrians and Hungarians to the United States, Canada, Brazil, and Argentina, according to the immigration statistics of these countries, in 5 years were:—

Year	Austrians	Austrians and Hungarians	To United States	To Canada	To Brazil	To Argentina
1897	23,120	38,646	31,320	—	3,062	1,768
1898	30,675	55,007	50,332	4,472	852	593
1899	49,444	99,300	84,837	7,387	455	950
1900	62,030	116,110	108,701	6,066	1,364	2,024
1901	64,429	135,394	133,805	5,746	—	2,742

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following were the populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1900 :—

AUSTRIA :—		Krakau .	91,323	Aussig .	37,265
Vienna .	1,674,957	Pilsen .	68,079	Laibach .	36,547
Prague .	201,589	Czernowitz	67,622	Kolomea .	34,188
Lemberg .	159,877	Linz .	58,791	Reichenberg	34,099
Gratz .	138,080	Przemysl .	46,295	Salzburg .	33,067
Trieste .	134,143	Pola .	45,205	Tarnopol .	30,415
Brünn .	109,346	Budweis .	39,328	Wiener-Neustadt	28,700

Religion.

In Austria the relation of the State to the religious bodies is regulated by the statutes of December 21, 1867, May 25, 1868, May 7, 1874, and May 20, 1874. In these the leading principle is religious liberty, the independence of the Church as regards the State, saving the rights of the sovereign arising from ecclesiastical dignity. Full liberty of faith and conscience is secured, and the enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of religious profession. Every religious body legally recognised has the right of ordinary public worship, the management of its own affairs, and the undisturbed possession of its premises, endowments, and funds for the purposes of worship, instruction, or charity. Recognised religious bodies in Austria are :—The Roman Catholic, Old Catholic, Greek-Oriental, Evangelical (Augsburg or Lutheran, and Helvetian or Reformed), the Evangelical Brotherhood, the Gregorian-Armenian, and the Jewish. The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will grant legal recognition to any religious bodies if their doctrine, worship, constitution, and designation contain nothing illegal or immoral (Statute of May 20, 1874).

The following figures relate to 1895 :—

Priests, secular :—		Members of orders :—	
Roman Catholic Church	16,172	Male . . .	8,578
Greek Catholic Church	2,649	Female . . .	15,616
Greek Oriental Church	475	Protestant clergy . .	279
		Jewish clergy	—

The following table gives the division of the population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1900 for Austria.

—	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.	—	In 1,000's	per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics .	20,660	79.0	Evangelical . . .	494	1.9
Greek Catholics .	3,134	12.0	Other Christian sects	6	—
Armenian Catholics.	2	—	Jews	1,225	4.7
Old Catholics .	13	0.1	Others	9	—
Greek Oriental .	607	2.3			
Armenian Oriental .	1	—	Total	26,151	100.0

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria comprises :—

- (1) Elementary schools ; (2) Gymnasias and Realschulen ; (3) Universities and colleges ; (4) Technical high schools ; and (5) Schools for special subjects.

The progress of elementary education in Austria between the census of 1880 and that of 1890 is shown in the following statement :—

Population	Austria	
	1880	1890
Read and write	10,930,099	13,258,452
Read only	1,345,781	1,031,624
Neither read nor write	9,858,364	9,605,337
	22,144,244	23,895,413

The erection of elementary schools is incumbent on the school districts. Compulsory attendance begins with the completion of the sixth year, and continues in Austria generally, till the completion of the fourteenth ; but in Istria, Galicia, and Dalmatia till the completion of the twelfth (Bukowina, thirteenth) year. Of these schools there are two grades.

In the elementary schools the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, language (Unterrichts-Sprache), arithmetic with elementary geometry, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing, gymnastics ; to girls, domestic duties. The cost of erecting and maintaining elementary and burgh schools, and the payment of the teaching staff, are defrayed in different ways in different places ; but the expense always falls ultimately on the communes or the land. In only a few special cases are elementary schools supported by the State.

The following figures show the latest statistics of school attendance, and the number of training colleges at the end of two school-years:—

	Elementary Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Children of School Age	Training Colleges
1898-99	20,067	76,184	3,541,675	3,982,675	94
1899-1900.	20,268	78,025	3,618,837	4,037,891	96

The Gymnasias and Realschulen are schools whose practical purpose consists especially in the preparation they supply for the universities and technical high schools. The curriculum of the former extends over eight years; of the latter, over seven. They are, so far as they are public, maintained by the State, by separate provinces, by the larger communes, or (in the case of confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, &c., eventually with a subvention from the State. Private middle schools are included in the following table; these are under the same regulations as public schools:—

	Gymnasias			Realschulen		
	No.	Teachers	Pupils	No.	Teachers	Pupils
1898-99	201	4,025	62,107	97	1,920	28,867
1899-1900.	209	4,165	64,647	102	2,005	31,267

In Austria there are eight universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties—viz. theology, law, medicine, philosophy. In one (Czernowitz), however, the faculty of medicine, is absent. The following statistics are generally for the summer of 1902:—

Universities	Teachers	Students	Universities	Teachers	Students
Vienna (1901)	498	6,009	Cracow	162	1,523
Prague { German	189	1,234	Lemberg	143	1,628
{ Bohemian	196	3,181	Innsbruck	122	977
Graz	151	1,509	Czernowitz	42	543
			Total	1,503	16,604

In addition to the universities there are in Austria 50 theological colleges—viz. : 46 Roman Catholic, 1 Greek Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, 1 Greek Oriental, and 1 Protestant, with a total of 1,975 students.

There are eight Government technical high schools for various branches of engineering and technical chemistry, and a high school for agriculture in Vienna. In 1902 the numbers were:—

	Teachers	Students		Teachers	Students
Vienna	112	2,525	Lemberg (1901)	62	643
Prague { German	49	571	Brünn { German	55	403
{ Bohemian	86	1,291	{ Bohemian	12	177
Graz	47	402	Vienna	54	315

There are besides 3,882 special technical institutes in Austria, training in agriculture, industries of all kinds, art, music, mining, commerce, &c., with 242,525 students.

Included in these (1899-1900) were 214 commercial schools, 1,060 industrial, 163 agricultural and forestry, 6 lower schools of mining, 3 nautical schools, 6 veterinary schools, and 641 music schools.

In 7,725 of the public elementary schools in Austria (1900) the language used was German; in 5,046 Czech (mainly in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia); and in 5,311 other Slav dialects; 772 Italian, 121 Rumanian, 3 Magyar; and in 273 more than one language. According to official statistics, 89.4 per cent. of the children of school age were attending school in Austria in 1900.

In 1901, 2,958 periodicals of various kinds were published in Austria, 143 being daily papers. Of the whole, 1,881 were in German, 597 in Czech, the rest being in Polish, Slovenian, Ruthenian, Italian, Hebrew, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Austria the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

(1) The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof) in Vienna. (2) The 9 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte). (3) The 71 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte). (4) The 940 county courts (Bezirksgerichte). Of these, the third and fourth groups are courts of first instance; the second group consists of courts of second instance. Courts of *first* instance act as courts of inquiry and have summary jurisdiction. Courts of second instance are courts of appeal from the lower courts, and have the supervision of the criminal courts in their jurisdiction. The jury courts try certain cases where severe penalties are involved, political offences, and press offences. The county courts exercise jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanour in the counties, and co-operate in preliminary proceedings regarding crime.

There are in all for Austria 71 provincial or district courts and 940 county courts.

There exist also special courts for commercial (3 courts), for industry (4 courts), shipping, revenue, military, and other matters.

In case of conflict between different authorities the Court of the Empire (Reichsgericht) in Vienna has power to decide. Private persons can in certain cases appeal against the decisions of magistrates to the High Court for Administrative Affairs.

Convictions.	1895	1896	1897	1898
Of crimes.	28,709	28,898	29,652	34,449
Of less serious offences	7,596	6,647	7,395	7,086
Of misdemeanours	521,756	540,136	536,550	566,099
Number of prisoners in penal establishments (Strafanstalten) at end of year:				
Males	8,549	8,626	8,463	8,527
Females	1,278	1,199	1,148	1,152

There are 15 penal establishments (Strafanstalten) in Austria for males, and 6 for females.

Pauperism.

The right to poor relief is defined by an imperial statute, but the regulations for the apportionment of the cost are made by the separate provinces, and are consequently very various. The funds first available are those of the public institutions for the poor (*Armeninstitutionen*), derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the poor's third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales. In some provinces the poor's funds are augmented from other sources, *e.g.* theatre money (*Spektakelgelder*), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount. When, in any given case, these funds are exhausted, the commune of origin (*Heimatgemeinde*) must make provision. Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose. Besides poor's houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces, by custom or by constitutional rule, the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession (*Einlegesystem*).

In some provinces unions (*Verbände*) have been formed by statute to undertake certain burdens as to poor relief. By the erection of houses for forwarding vagrants to their proper communes (*Schubstationen*) a great step was taken towards the suppression of begging and vagrancy.

The following table shows the number of offices for the poor (*Armeninstitutione*) in Austria during five years, the number of persons relieved by them, and the amount distributed:—

Year	Institutes	Persons relieved	Distributed
			Florins
1893	11,949	251,145	5,550,560
1894	12,962	259,929	5,312,151
1895	11,235	316,392	6,694,970
1896	10,894	353,643	7,674,483
1897	11,231	360,250	8,073,151

Besides these there were, in 1899, 1,293 *crèches*, *Kindergartens*, &c., with 145,277 children, 225 orphanages, &c., with 16,292 children, and 1,582 poor-houses (*Versorgungs-Anstalten*), with 11,823 inmates. The expenditure for the poor-houses alone was 7,333,832 crowns, or 0·60 crown per head per day.

Finance.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue of Austria in thousands of florins up to 1899, but in thousands of crowns (or half-florins) for 1900:—

	1890	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
<i>Expenditure:—</i>	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 florins	1,000 crowns
Total in cash	559,597	728,506	762,407	803,547	840,621	1,755,027
„ in bills	16,911	8,881	105,807	5,787	129,780	29,151
Total	576,508	737,387	868,214	809,334	970,401	1,784,178
<i>Revenue:—</i>						
Total in cash	582,163	731,283	808,319	794,058	801,544	1,727,413
„ in bills	21,437	10,159	100,078	7,502	131,231	30,916
Total	603,600	741,442	908,397	801,560	932,775	1,758,329

The revenue and expenditure were given as follows in the estimates for the years 1902 and 1903. It should be observed that they are stated not in florins, but in crowns (or half-florins) :—

Sources of Revenue	1902	1903
	Crowns	Crowns
Reichsrath and Council of Ministers	1,705,936	1,826,470
Ministry of Interior	2,957,314	2,965,475
Ministry of Defence	854,578	947,646
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	14,447,716	14,527,665
Ministry of Finance	1,183,950,237	1,217,735,248
Ministry of Commerce	129,342,120	133,868,640
Ministry of Railways	281,813,370	283,740,380
Ministry of Agriculture	40,108,741	35,084,930
Ministry of Justice	2,554,558	2,624,288
Pensions	2,974,834	3,274,746
Subventions and dotations	1,246,500	1,179,300
State debt	27,128,508	27,966,975
Administration of debt	21,500	21,500
Sale of State property	1,078,352	880,000
Payment by Lombard Railways	—	—
Total	1,690,182,264	1,726,643,263
<i>Branches of Expenditure :</i>		
Imperial household	9,800,000	11,300,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	179,338	180,835
Reichsrath	2,688,569	2,802,800
Supreme Court	49,724	50,724
Council of Ministers	3,089,629	3,214,358
Contribution to common expenditure	263,479,377	270,758,600
Ministry of Interior	68,033,678	70,309,061
Ministry of Defence	60,823,851	62,165,906
Ministry of Worship and Instruction	79,008,269	81,326,562
Ministry of Finance	275,499,513	280,777,759
Ministry of Commerce	130,413,080	134,310,860
Ministry of Railways	242,592,720	243,388,850
Ministry of Agriculture	50,048,921	46,362,547
Ministry of Justice	71,337,631	72,326,691
Board of Control	460,800	474,760
Pensions	60,276,080	66,538,403
Subventions and dotations	16,618,110	19,052,110
State debt	353,913,528	359,207,624
Administration of debt	1,304,045	1,677,026
Total	1,689,116,863	1,726,225,436

For railway construction and other purposes the amount of 562,000,000 crowns will be expended during the 5 years 1901-1905.

The general debt amounted on January 1, 1902, to 5,447,346,258 crowns, and the charge for interest and amortisation was in 1900, 251,584,224 crowns, to which Hungary has to pay 60,621,201 crowns.

The special debt of Austria on January 1, 1902, consisted of consolidated debt, 3,605,580,653 crowns; floating, 13,548,496 crowns; total, 3,619,129,149 crowns. The charge for interest and amortisation was 143,635,654 crowns.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The interests of agriculture fall to the care of the ministry of that department.

The cultivation of the soil is an important industry, furnishing employment to nearly half the population. The proportion of productive land is greatest in Dalmatia, Silesia, Moravia, Bukovina, Bohemia, and Galicia; least in Salzburg and Tyrol.

In 1901 the total area cultivated was 28,243,198 hectares, distributed among different kinds of culture as follows:—

	Hectares	Percentage of total area
Arable land	10,624,852	37.6
Gardens	371,242	1.3
Pastures and meadows	7,127,328	25.2
Vineyard	242,063	0.9
Woodland	9,777,934	34.6
Lakes and fishponds	106,445	0.4

The area exempt from taxation was of 1,750,929 hectares.

The following table shows the area in thousands of hectares (2.47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of hectolitres (2.75 bushels dry, 22 gallons liquid measure) or of quintals, and also the produce per hectare in hectolitres or quintals.

1901	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectol.	1901	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 hectolitres	Produce per hectare in hectolitres
Wheat	1,070	15,812	14.8	Potatoes	1,135	quintals 118,962	quintals 104.8
Barley	1,211	22,428	18.5	Sugar beet	253	65,464	259.2
Oats	1,871	36,961	19.8	Beet (other)	174	27,985	161.2
Rye	1,811	27,106	15.0			hectolitres	hectolitres
Pulse	276	2,942	10.7	Vineyards	253	4,796	18.9
Buckwheat	163	2,082	12.8			quintals	quintals
Maize	832	6,065	18.3	Tobacco	3.8	44	11.7
Other cereals	83	1,212	14.6	Hops	19	149	7.8
				Hemp	28	89	8.1
				Flax	72	287	4.0

The following show the average produce of the leading crops in quintals per hectare for the ten years 1891-1900:—Wheat, 10.9; rye, 9.9; barley,

11.3; oats, 9.1; maize, 12.2; potatoes, 81; wine, 14.4 hectolitres; sugar beet, 224.3 metric-centners.

Barley and wine are most largely exported, though in some years considerable quantities of wheat are also exported.

In Austria in 1900 there were 1,711,077 horses, 9,506,626 cattle, 2,621,026 sheep, 4,682,794 pigs, and 1,015,682 goats.

The total value of the Austrian live stock was estimated at 487 million florins. The export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

The produce of silk-cocoons in Austria in 1899 was 2,158,205; in 1900, 2,631,767 kilogrammes.

There are 164 agricultural institutions in Austria, with 1,233 teachers and 5,324 pupils at the end of the school-year, 1899-1900.

The administration of the forests and domains belonging to the State is in the hands of (a) the Administrators of Forests and Domains (the heads of husbandry); (b) the Direction of Forests and Domains; (c) the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the Administration of Domains and Forests is an extensive association of forestry officials, and schools of various grades for practical training in forestry.

The total area under forest in Austria (1901) is 9,777,934 hectares, and of this 6,828,415 hectares are under pines.

II. MINING.

Mines are worked for common coal chiefly in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, and Galicia; for brown coal in Bohemia, Styria, Upper Austria, Carniola, and Moravia. Iron ore is worked in Styria, Bohemia, Carinthia, Moravia, and Galicia; silver ore in Bohemia; quicksilver in Carniola; copper ore in Salzburg; lead ore in Styria, Galicia, Bohemia; zinc in Galicia, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; sulphur in Bohemia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg; manganese in Styria and Carniola; alum in Bohemia; graphite in Bohemia; petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia; while the largest production of salt is from Galicia, Upper Austria, and the Coast Land.

In mining there were employed in Austria in 1901, 134,547 men, 6,905 women, 7,085 juveniles, and 16 children; total, 148,553; in smelting, 7,909 men, 220 women, 203 juveniles, and 1 child; total, 8,333; in salt works, 1901, 6,662 men, 860 women, 293 juveniles, and 187 children; total, 8,002.

The following table shows the value of the chief mineral and furnace products in thousands of florins:—

—	Common Coal	Brown Coal	Raw Iron	Lead	Quick- silver	Zinc	Silver	Copper
1880 .	19,336	15,875	15,253	1,739	775	718	2,696	602
1890 .	30,401	27,639	27,311	1,399	1,596	1,467	3,197	553
1898 .	41,142	43,493	34,303	1,790	1,149	1,759	1,885	628
1899 .	44,750	47,584	38,626	1,872	1,230	2,021	1,905	921
1900 .	47,795	56,817	41,152	2,361	1,243	1,582	1,954	769
1901 .	54,828	62,594	40,212	1,817	1,368	1,547	1,952	636

The total value of mining and furnace products in five years was as follows in Austria in florins:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Mining products ¹	96,271,000	94,870,874 ¹	104,146,136	116,727,240	259,402,082
Furnace . . .	39,178,000	42,453,595	47,498,858	49,987,900	96,803,017

¹ Exclusive of petroleum, &c.

The following table shows the quantities and values, respectively, of the leading minerals and metallic products of Austria in 1901 :—

Minerals	Ores, &c.		Metals produced.	
	Metric-centners	Crowns	Metric-centners	Crowns
Gold . . .	1,433	31,814	46 ¹	100,034
Silver . . .	218,628	3,657,436	40,204 ¹	3,905,223
Copper . . .	74,058	596,202	7,768	1,271,737
Quicksilver . .	973,600	1,963,524	5,248	2,737,567
Zinc . . .	360,722	1,785,753	75,584	3,094,348
Iron . . .	19,632,459	11,552,141	10,301,996	80,424,319
Lead . . .	166,684	2,744,049	101,613	3,635,426
Graphite . . .	299,915	1,818,509	—	—
Brown coal . .	244,735,095	125,187,561	—	—
Coal . . .	112,388,399	109,656,606	—	—
Salt . . .	3,332,387	49,441,153	—	—

¹ Kilogrammes.

III. SEA FISHERIES.

Years	No. of Boats		Value caught in crowns		No. of Fishers	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
1900-1901	3,861	3,504	3,413,121	2,207,858	15,304	13,558
1899-1900	3,774	3,445	3,168,536	2,153,304	14,768	13,310
1898-99	3,682	3,383	3,033,768	2,303,156	14,533	13,229
1897-98	3,636	3,537	3,080,976	2,386,160	14,244	14,303
1896-97	3,642	3,218	3,276,434	2,245,094	14,220	12,528

IV. MANUFACTURES.

In Austria, in the year 1890, there were employed in the various manufacturing industries 2,880,897 persons, of whom 2,144,606 were workmen and 99,128 labourers. Including families and domestic servants the total number of those dependent on the industries was 6,155,510. For the preparation of metals and the manufacture of metal wares there were 971 establishments with 99,353 work-people; for machinery 506 with 57,129 work-people; in the stoneware and glass industries there were 1,173 establishments with 72,547 work-people, 38,131 of whom were in Bohemia. The number of textile factories was 2,287 with 296,481 work-people, of whom 155,098 were in Bohemia. There were 3,047 factories for alimentary substances with 149,195 work-people, and 592 chemical factories with 33,264 work-people.

In the various textile industries there were employed 1,970 steam engines

with a total of 113,281 horse-power. For cotton-spinning there were 153 establishments with 2,392,356 spindles, employing 33,815 work-people. For cotton-weaving there were 194 establishments with 47,902 power-looms, employing 48,884 work-people.

In 1900 there were 1,423 breweries, producing in the year 1899-1900 20,022,659 hectolitres of beer, and 35,073 distilleries which produced in 1899-1900 1,434,866 hectolitres of alcohol. In the year 1899-1900 there were 207 sugar factories with 74,495 work-people, and in the year 1900 30 tobacco factories with 38,154 work-people, the output for the year being 384,579 metric centners of raw tobacco.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria on January 1, of the last 2 years :—

—	Vessels. 1900	Tonnage. 1900	Crews. 1900	Vessels. 1901	Tonnage. 1901	Crews. 1901
Sea-going vessels	159	232,929	3,928	159	232,929	3,928
Coasting vessels.	1,508	24,628	4,136	1,508	24,628	4,136
Fishing vessels, &c.	11,261	22,728	26,484	11,261	22,728	26,484
Total . . .	12,928	280,285	34,548	12,928	280,285	34,548

Of the total number of vessels 215 of 226,713 tons were steamers, and 12,713 of 53,572 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows for Austria alone :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1896	100,873	11,771,845	100,856	11,774,758
1897	105,146	12,134,468	104,962	12,123,554
1898	105,412	12,682,701	105,413	12,686,481
1899	107,590	13,160,544	107,511	13,148,482
1900	105,847	13,068,364	105,776	13,071,585

Of the vessels entered, an average of 89 per cent. and 91 per cent. of the tonnage, and of the vessels cleared 89 per cent. and 91 per cent. of the tonnage were Austrian, Italy coming next, and Greece third.

At the port of Trieste alone in 1901, 9,970 vessels of 2,276,801 tons entered, and 10,042 vessels of 2,291,964 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered, 140 of 195,410 tons, and of those cleared, 142 of 197,416 tons were British.

Internal Communications.

In 1901 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Austria was : for rafts only, 3,820 km. ; for vessels and rafts, 6,562 km. ; of which 1,317 km. were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic of the monarchy during five years was as follows :—

Danube Steam Navigation Company						Austr. North-West Steam Navigation Company (Elbe)		
Year	Number of		Passen- gers (including military)	Goods and Luggage shipped, in metre- centners	Head of Living Animals shipped	Number of		Goods carried, in metre- centners
	Steam- boats	Tow- boats				Steam- boats	Tow- boats	
1896	179	854	3,256,450	22,405,190	—	46	148	8,837,390
1897	190	859	2,617,861	20,007,760	—	47	140	8,588,419
1898	173	803	2,528,419	19,097,230	—	48	143	7,415,648
1899	174	853	2,272,094	17,973,240	—	49	143	8,455,803
1900	166	816	2,122,527	20,115,950	—	49	142	7,907,865

The following are railway statistics of Austria in 1901: State lines, 4,729 miles; companies' lines worked by the State, 2,120 miles; State lines worked by foreign states, 10 miles; State lines worked by companies, 18 miles; companies' lines worked by companies, 5,027 miles; foreign lines in Austria, 62 miles; total, 11,966 miles.

The following table shows the length in miles and the total cost of construction in thousands of pounds sterling of the Austrian railways:—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Length, miles . . .	10,244	10,438	10,822	11,444	11,700	11,985
Cost, 1,000l. . . .	219,029	221,893	231,522	240,555	246,915	262,242

The following table shows the traffic on the Austrian railways:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900
Passengers (in 1,000's) . . .	118,638	126,087	142,296	158,098
Goods carried (in 1,000 tons) . . .	103,271	111,198	114,512	118,952
Receipts (in 1,000 florins) . . .	278,053	287,817	296,837	228,748
Working expenses (1,000 fla.) . . .	172,434	178,930	193,412	218,394

There were, in 1901, 7,438 post offices in Austria.

The work of the Post Office (letters and parcels) in 1900 and 1901 was as follows:—

	1900 Number	1901 Number
Letters and post-cards	1,055,791,710	1,093,928,100
Samples and printed packets	137,626,510	144,799,530
Newspapers	107,738,700	117,428,200
Ordinary packets	36,674,580	40,009,030
Money packets	15,636,870	14,261,020
Money orders (paid in)	26,751,339	27,653,988
	Crowns	Crowns
Receipts (posts and telegraphs)	107,718,310	111,042,869
Expenses	98,411,819	105,415,341

In Austria in 1901 there were 5,599 telegraph offices, 24,484 miles of telegraph line with 121,309 miles of wire, and the number of messages was 15,380,110.

In 1901 there were in Austria 278 urban telephone systems and 108 inter-urban circuits with altogether 124,820 miles of wire, by which 104,847,069 conversations were held.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the issues from the Austrian mint and the value of notes now in circulation :—

—		1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Gold	Four-ducat	Florins { 3,196,289	Florins { 2,818,311	Florins { 3,069,508	Crown { 6,142,144	Florins { 6,359,985
	Single-ducat	—	—	—	—	—
	Franz-Josefs	—	—	—	—	—
	Twenty & ten-crown	60,344,640	18,737,890	984,080	530,740	973,540
	Levantine thalers	5,440,700 (pieces)	188,300 (pieces)	348,300 (pieces)	—	—
Silver	Two-gulden	—	—	—	—	—
	Single-gulden	—	—	—	—	—
	Single-crown	1,071,000	2,927,750	7,002,000	46,368,080	10,387,000
	Twenty-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
Nickel	Ten-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
	Twenty & ten-heller	—	—	—	—	—
Copper	Four-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
	One-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
Bronze	Half-kreuzer	—	—	—	—	—
	Two and single-heller	1,042,575	141,105	436,845	428,650	764,100
State notes in circulation (Dec. 31)		119,315,410	118,540,982	124,818,729	224,600,000	35,873,740
Austro-Hungarian bank-notes in circulation		699,907,100	737,475,730	728,981,770	1,494,023,320	1,457,963,540

The following are statistics for December 31, 1899 and 1900, of the 64 Austrian joint-stock and private banks, in thousands of crowns :—

LIABILITIES.

—	Capital Paid-up	Reserve	Bills, &c., in circulation	Credit Accounts current	Mortgages	Total, including others
1899 . .	531,240	193,398	482,682	1,354,562	1,742,678	4,638,408
1900 . .	567,346	216,137	654,093	1,450,374	1,513,191	4,943,331

ASSETS.

—	Bank Notes	Mortgage Loans	Debit Accounts current	Cash in hand	Total, including others
1899 . . .	242,242	1,936,962	1,421,480	80,936	4,638,408
1900 . . .	281,323	2,030,903	1,547,996	90,105	4,943,331

There are, besides (1894), 2,842 alliance banks in Austria.
The following are the savings-bank statistics of Austria :—

—	1898	1899	1900
No. of banks	531	550	559
Depositors at end of year . . .	3,052,523	3,121,253	3,198,725
Amount deposited at end of year (1,000 florins)	1,759,249	1,801,285	1,858,977

The following are the statistics of the Austrian Post Office savings-banks :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901
No. of banks	5,768	5,892	5,987	6,061
Depositors at end of year	1,856,115	1,455,619	1,527,265	1,547,541
Value of deposits at end of year, in florins	161,460,537	169,151,166	180,010,618	193,265,905

LIECHTENSTEIN.

The Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian province of Tyrol and the Rhine, though not incorporated with Austria by any treaty, practically forms a part of the Empire. Reigning Prince, **John II.**, born October 5, 1840; succeeded his father, November 12, 1858. The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through free barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein. From time to time various small domains were added to, or separated from, the territory, and in 1719 the principality as it now exists was constituted. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The constitution of 1862, modified in 1878, 1895, and 1901, provides for a Diet of 15 members appointed for four years (3 by the Prince, and 12 by indirect vote). The capital is Vaduz, but the chief direction of affairs is at Vienna by a Court of Chancellery. The Supreme Court of Appeal is at Innsbruck.

The area is about 65 square miles; population in 1901, 9,477 (4,587 males and 4,890 females); population per square mile, 152. The population is of German origin, and nearly all Catholic. In 1901 the revenue amounted to 674,566 crowns; expenditure, 671,103 crowns. The principality forms part of the Austrian Customs Union, and receives at least 20,000 florins annually as its share of the Customs dues. There is no public debt. The Prince has estates in Austria and elsewhere yielding about 140,000*l.* sterling per annum. The inhabitants of Liechtenstein pay no direct taxes, nor are they liable to military service. The population is agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, flax, fruit, and timber.

HUNGARY.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the eastern part of the monarchy, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper and Croatia-Slavonia, dates from the foundation of the kingdom, about 891. The first king, Saint Stephen, was crowned in 1000. The first charter of constitutional code is the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., granted in 1222, which defined the form of government as an aristocratic monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860; and the present sovereign, on June 8, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The Hungarian Parliament (Országgyűlés) has legislative authority for Hungary, and for Croatia and Slavonia in matters which concern these provinces in common with Hungary. It consists of an Upper House (Főrendiház) and a Lower House (Képviselőház).

The House of Magnates, reformed by an Act passed in 1885, now includes the archdukes who have attained their majority (18 years), those Hungarian princes, counts and barons—if of age (24 years) and paying at least 6,000 crowns a year land tax—whose families possess the right of hereditary peerage (designated by Act of 1885 or having received it since by a special Act); 42 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; 12 ecclesiastical and lay representatives of the Protestant Confessions; life peers appointed by the Crown not exceeding 50 in number; life peers elected, once for all, by the Upper House; 17 members *ex officio*, being State dignitaries (*barones regni*) and high judges; and lastly, 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia. In the session of 1901-02 the number of archdukes was 17, and there were 234 hereditary peers holding the property qualification; and 74 life peers appointed by the Crown or chosen by the House of Magnates.

The Lower House or House of Representatives of Hungary is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all male citizens, of 20 years of age, who pay a small direct tax on house property or land, or on an income varying with occupation; but in all cases low. Certain large classes—professional, scientific, learned, and others—are entitled to vote without other qualifications. There were in 1902 94,399. The number of the electorate was in 1902 in Hungary Proper, 1,033,697, or 6·2 per cent. of the total population. New elections must take place every five years. By the electoral law now in force, the House of Representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 413 are deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 40 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

Members of the Lower House receive 4,800 crowns (200*l.*) a year, with an allowance of 1,600 crowns (66*l.* 13*s.*) for house rent.

The Parliament is summoned annually by the King at Budapest. The language of the Parliament is Hungarian; but the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia may speak their own language.

The executive power of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a presidency and nine departments, namely:—

The Presidency of the Council.—Coloman de Széll, Privy Councillor, born June 8, 1845; appointed February 6, 1899.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Dr. Ladislaus de *Lukács*, Privy Councillor, born October 24, 1850; appointed January 15, 1895.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Honvédelem).—Baron Géza, *Fejérváry*, Privy Councillor, born March 15, 1833; appointed October 28, 1884.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Count Julius *Széchényi*, Privy Councillor, born November 11, 1829; appointed March 29, 1900.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Coloman de *Szell*; appointed (*ad interim*) February 26, 1899.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. Julius de *Wlassics*, Privy Councillor, born March 17, 1852; appointed January 15, 1895.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Alexander *Plösz*, Privy Councillor, born 1846; appointed February 26, 1899.

7. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce.—Dr. Louis *Láng*, Privy Councillor, born October 13, 1849; appointed May 5, 1902.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Dr. Ignatius de *Darányi*, Privy Councillor, born January 15, 1849; appointed November 2, 1895.

9. The Minister for Croatia and Slavonia.—Ervin de *Cseh*, Privy Councillor, born March 23, 1838; appointed December 10, 1898.

The provinces of Croatia and Slavonia have autonomy for home affairs, public instruction, and justice.

The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet meeting annually at Zagráb (Agram), consists of 90 members, elected for five years, representing 21 town districts and 69 rural districts, and of personal voters (not more than half). The electors must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions, or pay a small tax. Personal voters are certain ecclesiastical and political dignitaries, and the members of certain noble families (Magnates) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination. They must pay at least 2,000 crowns of land tax.

At the head of the autonomous provincial government, which has three departments (Interior, Public Instruction and Worship, and Justice), is the Ban, who is responsible to the Provincial Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister.

Ban.—Count Charles *Khuen-Héderváry*, Privy Councillor, born May 23, 1849; appointed December 1, 1888.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The communal electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax. The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes. The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life. The counties and cities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities. Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes; but members are elected for ten years. All electors for the Parliament are qualified to vote. In Budapest they must be able to read and write. The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council.

In Croatia and Slavonia each county has an assembly similar to

the Hungarian local representative bodies. The electoral qualification is the same as for the Diet. The municipalities within the county (except Z^agr^ab and E^asz^ek) send delegates, and the higher county officials also sit and vote. In the rural communes the representative body is the council, elected for three years; in the towns for four years. In the former the executive is in the hands of the magistrates; in the latter, of the municipal council.

Area and Population.

I.—PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Hungarian dominions, including Croatia and Slavonia, have an area of 324,851 square kilometres, or 125,430 English square miles, with a population at the census of December 31, 1900 of 19,254,559 civil and military, or 154 per square mile.

At the last four census enumerations the total (civil and military) population was as follows:—

Year	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent.
1869	15,509,455	—	—
1880	15,739,259	229,804	0·13
1890	17,463,791	1,724,532	1·10
1900	19,254,559	1,790,768	0·93

The following table gives the area and total number of inhabitants, civil and military, of Hungary, after the census returns of December 31, 1880, 1890, and 1900:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population, Dec. 31			Popula- tion per sq. mile, 1900
		1880	1890	1900	
Civil population : Hungary Proper . . .	109,007	13,749,608	15,162,968	16,721,574	153
Croatia and Slavonia	16,423	1,892,499	2,186,410	2,400,766	146
Hungary . . .	125,430	15,642,102	17,349,398	19,122,340	152
Population in active military service : Hungary Proper . . .	—	84,361	98,876	116,681	—
Croatia and Slavonia	—	12,796	15,617	15,538	—
Hungary . . .	—	97,157	114,393	132,219	—
Total population : Hungary Proper . . .	109,007	13,833,964	15,261,864	16,838,255	154
Croatia and Slavonia	16,423	1,905,295	2,201,927	2,416,304	142
Total, Hungary . . .	125,430	15,739,259	17,463,791	19,254,559	15

The ethnical elements of the civil population on the basis of language was as follows in 1890 and 1900 (in Hungary including Croatia and Slavonia):—

—	1890	1900	—	1890	1900
Hungarian (Magyar)	7,426,730	8,679,014	Ruthenian	383,392	427,825
German	2,107,577	2,114,423	Croatian	1,554,000	1,667,877
Slovak	1,910,279	2,008,744	Servian	1,057,264	1,043,550
Roumanian	2,591,905	2,785,265	Others	318,251	394,142

The Hungarians in Hungary Proper in 1880 numbered 6,404,070 (46·58 per cent.); in 1890, 7,357,936 (48·53 per cent.); and in 1900, 8,588,834 (51·4 per cent.); persons speaking the Hungarian language in Hungary Proper, 1890, 8,436,423 (55·74 per cent.); in 1900, 9,954,598 (59·5 per cent.).

There were 245,544 foreign residents in Hungary at the end of 1900, of whom 214,459 were Austrian, 8,026 Germans, 9,046 Italians, 3,242 from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 889 French, 1,060 Russians, 1,002 Swiss, 835 British, 713 Turks, and 6,272 others.

In Hungary, in 1890, the population according to occupations was as follows:—

Nature of occupation	Earning	Supported		Total
		Family members	Domestic servants	
Intellectual professions	128,663	215,312	76,164	420,139
Servants employed in intellectual professions	36,426	67,903	2,603	106,932
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	4,474,653	6,308,804	121,987	10,905,444
Mining	48,412	85,678	1,996	136,086
Industry	913,010	1,184,907	59,363	2,157,280
Commerce	182,264	235,493	52,889	470,646
Credit	66,787	118,801	10,589	196,177
Traffic	129,362	92,987	21,347	243,696
Living on their revenues or pensions	1,242,284	1,191,413	4,742	2,438,439
Day labourers	114,393	12,508	4,697	131,598
Soldiers, gendarmerie	44,331	50,633	1,628	96,592
Other occupations	9,329	65,099	16,819	91,247
Unknown occupations	—	68,069	1446	69,515
Supported by State or Society	—	—	—	—
Total	7,389,914	9,697,607	573,270	17,463,791

In Hungary in 1890 there were 1,891,072 proprietors of farms, 10,139 tenant farmers, 580,217 farm servants, 334,846 day labourers, 1,619,128 assistant members of households, while 11,686 were employed in other ways in agricultural operations. The total civil population of Hungary in 1890 consisted of: males, supporting, 5,354,341; supported, 3,199,441; females, supporting, 1,921,180; supported, 6,879,436. The town civil population of Hungary in 1890 numbered 2,627,060; in 1900, 3,201,464. The total number of dwelling-houses in Hungary, in

1890, were 2,868,461 (369,613 in Croatia and Slavonia); in 1900, 3,227,790 (421,448 in Croatia and Slavonia), or 25·6 per square mile and 5·9 civil persons per house.

II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths and marriages, with the surplus of births, in the lands of the Hungarian Crown according to the latest official returns :—

Year	Total Births (including Still-births)	Stillborn	Illegitimate (including Still-births)	Marriages	Deaths (including Still-births)	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1897	765,403	17,339	69,451	151,169	546,306	219,097
1898	722,650	15,817	64,661	156,208	540,207	182,443
1899	759,295	16,023	69,006	170,826	530,357	228,938
1900	768,673	15,955	70,921	169,687	531,189	237,484
1901	747,224	15,503	69,520	170,316	507,307	239,917

The percentage of stillborn to total births in Hungary is 2·1 in 1901. The rate of illegitimacy is 9·3 per cent. of the whole.

The following are the emigration statistics of Hungary and immigration of Hungarians into the United States for five years :—

Year	Through German ports (Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin)	Through other European ports	Total	Immigration According to the United States statistics
1897	9,676	4,430	14,106	13,791
1898	16,893	6,072	22,965	20,920
1899	32,800	10,594	43,394	—
1900	41,320	13,447	54,767	—
1901	55,153	16,321	71,474	—

III.—PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following were the total populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1890, and 1900 :—

	1890	1900		1890	1900
Budapest	505,763	732,322	Miskolcz	32,288	43,096
Szeged	87,410	102,991	Ujpest	23,521	41,858
Szabadka	78,526	82,122	Kassa	32,165	40,102
Debreczen	58,952	75,006	Fiume	30,337	38,955
Pozsony	56,048	65,867	Békés-Csaba	32,244	37,547
Zágráb (Zagreb)	41,481	61,002	Brassó	32,549	36,646
Hódmező-Vásárhely	55,626	60,883	Makó	32,669	33,722
Kecskemét	49,600	57,812	Sopron	29,543	33,478
Arad	43,682	56,260	Félegyháza	29,778	33,408
Temesvár	43,458	53,033	Nyiregyháza	27,179	33,088
Nagyvárad	40,750	50,177	Székesfehérvár	28,942	32,167
Kolozsvár	37,957	49,295	Szentes	30,797	31,308
Pécs	35,449	43,982	Czegléd	27,727	30,166

Religion.

In Hungary there is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions. These are:—The Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg and Helvetian), the Greek-Oriental, the Gregorian-Armenian, the Unitarian, and the Jewish. Each has the independent administration of its own affairs.

The following figures relate to 1901 for Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia):—

Priests secular (not including bishops, canons, vicars, provosts, &c.):—	Members of orders:—
Roman Catholic Church 6,230	Male 2,040
Greek Catholic Church 2,232	Female 4,720
Greek Oriental Church 2,681	Protestant clergy 3,464
	Jewish clergy 1,771

The following table gives the division of the civil population according to religion on the basis of the census of 1900:—

Religion	Number	per cent. of pop.
Roman Catholics	9,846,533	51·5
Greek Catholics	1,843,634	9·6
Greek Oriental	2,799,846	14·6
Evangelical Augs.	1,280,070	6·7
Evangelical Helv.	2,423,818	12·7
Unitarians	68,005	0·4
Jews	846,254	4·4
Others	14,180	0·1
Total	19,122,340	100·0

Instruction.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades:—(1) Infant schools; (2) elementary schools and repetition courses; (3) middle or secondary schools, gymnasia and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, realgymnasias); (4) preparatory and training institutions for infant-school teachers and male and female teachers; (5) academies (high schools) of law; (6) institutions for religious education; (7) universities; (8) polytechnicum (technical high school). The schools for special subjects, such as agricultural, industrial, commercial, mining, and military schools, are for the greater part administered by the competent ministries, while the philanthropic and artistic schools are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The progress of elementary education in Hungary in two intercensal periods is shown in the following statement:—

Civil Population	1880	1890	1900
Read and write	5,389,190	7,326,372	9,483,930
Read only	911,557	557,854	507,034
Neither read nor write . . .	9,841,355	9,465,172	9,131,376
Total	15,642,102	17,349,398	19,122,340

Compulsory school attendance was established by law in 1868, for children of six to twelve years, and repetition courses for children of twelve to fifteen years; the industrial law of 1884 requires special courses for apprentices; and by the law of 1891, children from three to six years of age may be sent to infant schools, unless otherwise provided for.

Every parish or commune is bound to maintain an infant school. There are three grades: (1) regular infants' schools with certificated nurses; (2) permanent asylums; (3) summer asylums. There were in 1901 altogether 2,688 infants' schools with 233,525 infants, and 11 training colleges for nurses.

Primary education is of three grades:—(1) Elementary schools connected with a repetition school; (2) high primary schools for boys and girls separately, with a three years' course for economic or industrial education; (3) the so-called 'burgher' schools (Polgári iskolák) for boys and girls separately, with a four years' course. There are also high schools for girls mostly supported by the State.

In the elementary schools the subjects taught are religion, reading, writing, Hungarian and the mother tongue, arithmetic, some branches of natural history and physics, geography, history, drawing, singing, gymnastics, elements of hygiene and horticulture; to girls, domestic duties.

Every parish or commune is bound to have a school if the number of children of school age is thirty. The number of State and State-aided elementary schools is rapidly increasing. For the support of the elementary schools every commune can levy an additional tax of 5 per cent. on the direct State taxes. There were in 1900-1901, 18,568 primary schools with 31,663 teachers, and 2,514,254 pupils. The number of the children of school age was 3,265,471, and the number of training colleges 89, with 1,053 teachers and 9,695 pupils. There were besides 148 'humanistic' schools, and 42 prison schools with a total attendance of 13,360.

The gymnasias and realschools (in Croatia and Slavonia, the realgymnasias) supply preparation for the universities and for the technical high school. The curriculum of these extends over eight years. They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the confessional schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, eventually with a subvention from the State. There were in 1900-1901, 175 gymnasias, with 3,247 teachers and 53,259 pupils; 42 real schools, with 890 teachers and 12,330 pupils. The number of middle schools supported by private persons is insignificant. The middle school teachers obtain their diploma in training schools connected with the universities.

In Hungary there are three universities maintained by the State, each comprising four faculties, viz., theology, law, medicine, philosophy (the university of Zágráb is without the faculty of medicine); the university of Budapest, with 307 professors, &c., and 5,339 students; the university of Kolozsvár (Klausenburg), with 101 professors and 1,592 students; the university of Zágráb (Agram), with 77 professors and 908 students in 1902.

There are also 49 theological colleges, viz., 29 Catholic, 5 Greek Catholic, 4 Greek Oriental, 10 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 325 professors and 1,679 students; and 10 law schools with 118 professors and 1,559 students.

The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest with 116 professors and 1,565 students, comprises four faculties, viz., universal technics and chemistry, architectonics, machine-building, and engineering.

There were besides, in 1901, 857 special technical institutes, 65 training in agriculture, 558 in industries of all kinds, 145 in commerce, 45 in art and music, 6 in mining, 16 military institutes, &c., with 111,900 students and 5,339 teachers.

There were of the 558 industrial schools, 469 for apprentices, with 2,851 teachers and 80,282 pupils; of the 145 commercial schools, 88 for apprentices, with 389 teachers and 6,095 pupils.

Of 3,265,471 children of school age, 2,621,340 (80·3 per cent.) attended school; the number at elementary schools was 1,916,820; at repetition schools, 547,147; at higher city schools (polgári iskolák), 50,287. Of the school children (in proper Hungary) 1,308,566 were Magyar (Hungarian). Of the 18,568 schools, 10,487 were Magyar; 3,251 Magyar with another language; 428 German; 503 Slovaks; 2,309 Rumanian; 1,489 Croatian; other languages, 101. The number of teachers was 31,663.

In 1901, 1,499 periodicals of various kinds were published in Hungary, 249 being political papers. Of the whole, 1,008 were in Hungarian (71·89 per cent. in Hungary proper), 124 in Hungarian with another language, 190 in German, the rest being in Slavonian, Croatian, Ruthenian, French, Italian, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Hungary the ordinary judicial authorities are:—

The Royal Court (kir. Kuria) in Budapest and the Supreme Court of Justice (Table of Septemvirs) in Zágráb (Agram), of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters; 12 Royal Tables (királyi táblák) of second instance. As courts of first instance, 76 county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships; 457 district courts (járásbíróságok) with single judges; 15 jury courts, (sajtóbíróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

Convictions	1896	1897	1898	1899
Of crimes	13,283	13,128	14,267	14,682
Of less serious offences	78,963	82,582	84,551	109,138
Of trespasses	378,542	385,194	409,063	423,397
Number of prisoners in penal establishments at end of year:				
Males	4,863	4,780	4,779	5,522
Females	456	458	460	464

There are 11 penal establishments in Hungary for males, and 1 for females.

The data relating to the number of the persons convicted up to the year 1899 are based on the judgments of the courts of first instance; from January 1, 1900, they are based on the judgments which have become valid. According to the new returns there have been convicted in Hungary proper for offences falling under the competence of the county courts and of the district courts (crimes, delicts and some kinds of trespasses), 83,546 persons in 1900 and 97,116 in 1901; for trespasses within the competence of the administrative authorities, 322,789 in 1900 and 348,231 in 1901. In Croatia-Slavonia the number of the convicted at the county courts (crimes and delicts) was in 1900 2843, and 2,522 in 1901; at the district courts (trespasses) 40,773 in 1900, and 31,033 in 1901.

Pauperism.

In Hungary poor relief is attached to the Ministry of the Interior, but in the main is left to communal administration. In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers, while in the larger there are poor-houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes. The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300. The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of crowns are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.

Finance.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue of Hungary in thousands of crowns :—

	1890	1895	1898	1899	1900	1901
<i>Expenditure :—</i>						
Ordinary	647,592	858,184	904,740	909,772	957,471	982,918
Transitory	79,578	75,388	23,650	26,188	49,796	24,951
Investments	37,258	62,208	88,837	77,805	64,031	70,699
Extraordinary contribution to common expenditure	9,376	13,246	31,656	13,370	12,223	23,265
Total	773,804	1,009,026	1,048,883	1,027,135	1,083,521	1,101,833
<i>Revenue :—</i>						
Ordinary	746,446	954,816	1,018,370	1,007,049	1,042,023	1,038,661
Transitory	87,900	107,404	34,626	22,614	155,013	12,799
Extraordinary						
Total	840,346	1,062,220	1,052,996	1,029,663	1,197,036	1,051,460

The budget estimate for the year 1903 give the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

REVENUE.		
Ordinary revenue :	Crowns	Crowns
Pensions	248,000	Ministry of Agriculture 38,793,072
State debts	2,498,663	„ „ Instruction and Public Worship 5,521,137
Shares to the restitution of the loans of the various portfolios	201,466	Ministry of Justice 1,883,922
Redistribution of advance of the guaranteed railway interests	331,392	Ministry of National Defence 633,254
Ministry <i>ad latus</i>	2,000	Total of ordinary revenue 1,051,555,204
„ of the Interior 7,996,607		Extraordinary revenue 39,381,270
„ „ Finance 703,721,321		
„ „ Commerce 290,105,762		Grand total 1,090,462,670

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary expenditure :	Crowns		Crowns
Civil list	11,300,000	Minister-Presidency . .	1,073,498
Cabinet chancery . . .	180,835	Ministry <i>ad latus</i> . . .	189,452
Parliament	3,572,658	„ for Croatia	94,660
Common expenditure . .	73,360,115	„ of the Interior . . .	41,992,262
Pensions chargeable on		„ of Finance	179,041,043
the common exchequer .	40,044	„ of Commerce	202,392,772
Pensions (Hungary) . .	21,047,462	„ of Agriculture . . .	46,969,634
National debt	254,381,402	„ of Instruction	
Debts of guaranteed		and Public Worship . .	37,842,802
railways now taken		Ministry of Justice . .	36,295,417
over by the State . . .	24,815,924	„ of National	
Guaranteed railway		Defence	38,679,437
interests	170,024		
Loans chargeable on separate		Total of ordinary	
Departments	8,738,412	expenses	1,000,664,498
Administration of		Transitory expenditure .	46,651,500
Croatia	16,138,941	Investments, total of . .	43,146,672
Accountant-General's			
office	335,640		
Administration of Courts	562,064	Grand total	1,090,462,670

This shows a surplus of 473,804 crowns. The estimates of the previous year (1902) were: — Revenue, 1,086,870,018 crowns; expenditure, 1,086,749,083 crowns; surplus, 120,935 crowns.

The following table shows the amount of the debt of Hungary in thousands of crowns:—

—	1890	1895	1898	1899	1900	1901
Consolidated debt . . .	1,682,718	2,123,166	2,178,066	2,178,066	2,284,580	2,284,580
Annuities	1,856,082	2,136,530	2,108,196	2,184,258	2,174,802	2,104,780
Treasury bonds	26,774	22,826	25,468	23,252	23,263	17,475
Debts of various Min-						
istries	48,168	75,300	139,760	162,155	162,772	165,081
Arrears outstanding . .	240,488	429,822	438,166	497,794	535,232	487,264
Total	3,860,230	4,787,644	4,889,676	5,045,525	5,180,649	5,119,180

Production and Industry.

I.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The cultivation of the soil is the head of the industries of Hungary, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to 68·00 per cent. of the population; and if family and house servants be included, the proportion rises to 76·41 per cent.

According to an official statement of 1893, the ownership of land in Hungary Proper was as follows:—

Ownership	Acres	Per-centage of total area	Ownership	Acres	Per-centage of total area
State	3,962,673	5·67	Companies	617,501	0·87
Foundation	353,926	0·51	Church	3,228,737	4·62
Railways	59,605	0·09	Educational	189,126	0·27
Fideicommissa	3,331,843	4·76	Private	45,631,540	65·25
Parishes	7,949,974	11·37			
Joint properties (be- longing to several owners)	4,606,413	6·59	Total	69,931,428	100·00

Distribution of the landed property in Hungary (including Croatia-Slavonia) according to branches of culture was in 1895 :—

Branch of culture	Hectares	Percentage of total area
Arable land	13,394,705	41·43
Gardens	430,934	1·33
Meadows and pastures	7,564,185	23·40
Vineyards	331,751	1·03
Woods	8,987,243	27·80
Reed-bank	84,051	0·25
Infertile area	1,540,351	4·76
Total	32,333,220	100·00

According to the statement of 1895 the number and size of properties (not including the properties consisting only of woods or pastures) in Hungary was :—

—	Number	Total area (hectares)	Per cent.
0 — 5 yokes (hold) ¹	1,459,893	1,467,533	6·1
5 — 100 „ „	1,311,218	11,574,860	48·5
100 — 1,000 „ „	20,797	3,399,401	14·2
Above 1,000 yokes	3,977	7,451,640	31·2
Total	2,795,885	23,893,434	100·0

¹ A cadastral yoke (Hung. "hold") being = 1·42 acre.

According to the agricultural census of 1895, the number of these properties was 2,795,885 ; the area of properties managed by the owners, 16,725,613 hectares ; the area of usufruct properties, 1,202,795 ; of rented properties, 2,059,193 ; of mixed properties, 3,905,833 ; total area of the properties, 23,893,434 hectares.

Distribution of these properties as to the different branches of culture in 1895:—

Branch of culture	Hectares	Percentage of area
Arable land	13,015,293	54·5
Gardens	412,284	1·7
Meadows	3,091,670	12·9
Pastures	2,045,528	8·5
Vineyards	325,997	1·4
Woodlands	4,268,759	17·9
Reed-bank	69,462	0·3
Infertile area	664,439	2·8
Totals	23,893,432	100·0

The following tables show the area in thousands of hectares (2·47 acres) of the leading crops, the total produce in thousands of meter-centners (1·96, or nearly 2 cwt.), and also the produce per hectare in meter-centners.

—	1900			1901		
	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 metric-centners	Produce per hectare in metric-centners	Area in 1,000 hectares	Produce in 1,000 metric-centners	Produce per hectare in metric-centners
Wheat	3,564	41,432	11·62	3,588	36,638	9·15
Barley	1,080	12,362	11·45	1,085	11,566	10·75
Oats	1,082	11,061	10·22	1,082	10,726	9·91
Rye	1,114	10,793	9·69	1,131	11,089	9·05
Pulse	893 ¹	3,008 ¹	9·19 ²	906 ¹	3,179 ¹	9·46 ²
Buckwheat	25 ¹	167 ¹	6·68 ²	25 ¹	181 ¹	7·05 ²
Maize	2,588	37,174	14·36	2,587	37,558	14·52
Other Cereals	71 ¹	572 ¹	8·03 ²	73 ¹	531 ¹	6·50 ²
Mixed corn	141	1,463	10·37	143	1,460	10·19
Potatoes	575	48,622	84·56	598	48,500	81·10
Sugar beet	92	19,857	216·85	92	19,332	211·00
Beet, other	176	43,794	248·80	175	43,351	233·54
Vineyards (wine)	260	1,944 ³	7·47 ³	264	3,102 ³	11·75
Tobacco	40	599	15·00	40	571	14·40
Hemp (seed)	67	282	4·21	71	251	3·57
Rape	34	251	7·38	35	266	7·38

¹ Chief and secondary crops altogether, with corresponding area.

² Chief crops only.

³ 1,000 Hectolitres.

In Hungary (with Croatia) there were (in 1895) 2,308,457 horses, 1,911 mules, 23,858 asses, 6,738,365 cattle, 8,122,682 sheep, 7,330,343 pigs, 308,810 goats, 32,767,085 fowls, and 769,074 beehives. The export of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceeds the imports.

In silk culture 95,888 families were engaged in 1901, compared with 1,059 in 1879. The produce of cocoons was 1,476,664 kilogrammes, the value being 2,749,674 crowns.

In Hungary proper the inhabitants of 12,017 communes were engaged (1901) in rearing bees, which produced 30,899 metric centners of honey, and 1,844 metric centners of wax, of the value of 2,964,370 crowns.

There are 65 agricultural institutions in Hungary with (1901) 2,599 pupils.

The administration of the forests belonging to the State is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture. The total area under forest was in Hungary (1901), 9,021,850 hectares, of which 2,410,225 hectares are under oak, 4,722,218 hectares under beech, and 1,889,407 hectares under pine.

The forests are mostly situated in the Carpathians, and between the rivers Drava and Save. In 1901 the Hungarian exports of timber and chief forest products amounted to 12,198,178 metric centners, valued at 94,544 thousand crowns, and the imports to 3,808,819 metric centners, valued at 18,856 thousand crowns.

II.—MINING.

In Hungary were employed in mining and smelting works (1901) 64,417 men, 1,767 women, and 6,548 children, total, 72,732 persons; in salt works, 2,019 men and women, and 231 children, total, 2,250 persons.

The following table shows the value of the mineral and furnace products in thousand crowns :—

Ores, &c	Thousand crowns		Products	Thousand crowns	
	1900	1901		1900	1901
Gold & silver ores	944.5	1,844.8	Gold . . .	10,721.6	10,804.0
Gold, silver, lead and copper containing ores	3,319.2	2,979.8	Silver . . .	2,806.2	2,709.9
Copper ore	110.4	72.4	Pig iron . . .	37,772.6	36,072.8
Lead ore	762.9	721.7	Copper . . .	260.5	226.4
Iron ore	9,092.6	8,463.1	Lead . . .	836.6	974.9
Coal	14,486.8	14,580.6	Coal briquettes	1,157.8	659.7
Lignite	34,331.2	33,994.7	Antimony ore	188.6	97.5
Manganese ore	81.9	30.4	Antimony crude and antimony regulus	612.8	414.6
Various ores	65.2	100.7	Iron pyrites	727.7	752.4
			Various	1,453.5	1,678.6
Total	63,142.7	62,288.2	Total	56,037.9	54,000.8

III.—MANUFACTURES.

In Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) in 1890, there were employed in the various manufacturing industries 913,010 persons; or 5.26 per cent of the population. Of these the most numerous were those working in clothing, 185,148; in building, 94,212; in wood and timber, 93,625; in iron and metals, 89,385; in food stuffs, 81,277; in animal products, 31,786; in textile industries, 31,349; in leather and skins, 26,080; in machinery, 13,507; in earthenware and glass, 12,196; in coach-building, 10,493; in chemical

products, 8,315; in printing, 8,996. Including families and domestic servants the total number of those dependent on the industries was 2,157,280; or 12·43 per cent of the population.

In 1901 there were 97 breweries which brewed 1,414,720 hectolitres of beer; 68,335 distilleries, which produced 1,038,722 hectolitres of alcohol; 20 active sugar factories employing 13,039 workpeople, and yielding 2,877,552 metric-centners of sugar. The number of tobacco manufactories (tobacco manufacturing being a State monopoly) was 21, occupying 18,456 workpeople and producing 484 million cigars and 1,191 million cigarettes. The number of mills (without Croatia and Slavonia) was (1894) 20,005, of which 1,843 were steam-mills, 15,417 water-mills, 712 wind-mills, and 2,033 horse-mills. Much industrial work is carried on in the homes of the people.

Commerce.

The special commerce of Hungary for five years was as follows (in thousands of crowns, 1 crown = 10d.) :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports . . .	1,107,438	1,194,337	1,198,761	1,110,354	1,147,581
Exports . . .	1,081,960	1,108,789	1,200,500	1,327,484	1,265,189

In 1900 and 1901 the chief imports and exports were (in thousands of crowns) :—

Imports	1900	1901	Exports	1900	1901
Cotton goods (tissues) . . .	124,518	133,466	Flour	156,628	166,992
Woollen goods	81,233	85,214	Oxen	92,361	38,360
Silk goods	28,194	24,554	Wheat	84,646	79,480
Coal	20,816	22,287	Pigs	59,477	68,345
Shoes and boots	18,044	20,619	Barley	56,720	44,063
Wine in casks	24,124	19,018	Maize	31,744	36,136
Clothes (for men)	19,424	18,691	Rye	47,807	34,135
Clothes (for women)	18,855	18,126	Eggs	34,497	30,634
Leather	15,366	17,960	Oats	30,465	23,507
Sugar refined	16,933	16,871	Wine in casks	32,336	36,103
Tobacco, raw	17,889	16,394	Horses and foals	28,608	23,510

In Hungary the values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, comprising merchants and a few representatives of industry and agriculture, with the approval of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Agriculture, and other authorities. In general, gross values are taken, and they are determined according to the value the goods represent at crossing of the frontier.

Of the imports in 1901, 20·27 per cent. in value were raw material, 10·08 per cent. were half-manufactured, and 69·65 per cent. were manufactured; of the exports 52·33 per cent. in value were raw material, 9·73 per cent. were half-manufactured, and 37·94 per cent. manufactured. The imports into Hungary from Austria were 905,198,000 crowns, or 78·88 per cent.;

the exports to Austria were 897,086,000 crowns or 70·91 per cent. of the whole. The imports from Germany were 60,112,000 (5·24 per cent.) crowns ; and the exports to Germany were 140,583,000 (11·11 per cent.) crowns. The imports from Great Britain (mostly cotton goods and tobacco) were 18,055,000 (1·57 per cent.) crowns ; and the exports to Great Britain (mostly flour and barley) were 24,155,000 (1·91 per cent.) crowns. Other countries having considerable trade with Hungary are Servia, France, Switzerland, Italy, Roumania.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Hungary on January 1, 1902 :—

—	Number of vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going vessels	59	68,059	1,069
Coasting-vessels	141	5,897	490
Fishing vessels, &c. . . .	226	334	649
Total.	426	74,290	2,208

Of the total number of vessels 79 of 63,199 tons were steamers, and 347 of 11,091 tons were sailing vessels.

The progress of navigation is shown as follows :—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1895	15,545	1,489,795	15,502	1,485,673
1898	19,190	2,016,484	19,174	2,012,945
1899	19,415	2,129,752	19,420	2,128,595
1900	19,223	2,223,302	19,218	2,226,733
1901	18,958	2,269,115	10,692	1,749,996

At the port of Fiume alone in 1901, 10,684 vessels of 1,758,638 tons entered, and 10,684 vessels of 1,749,996 tons cleared. Of the vessels entered 155 of 265,585 tons, and of those cleared 157 of 265,583 tons, were British.

Internal Communications.

In 1901 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in Hungary was 4,971 kilometres, of which 3,095 kilometres were navigable for steamers.

The river traffic of Hungary during five years was as follows :—

Year	Number of steamboats ¹	Number of passengers carried ²	Goods carried in tons ²
1897	128	2,461,002	3,265,758
1898	136	2,419,160	3,471,089
1899	134	2,217,876	3,320,164
1900	137	2,075,866	3,398,261
1901	140	1,753,163	3,642,887

¹ Exclusive the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

² Inclusive the Hungarian traffic of the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

In 1901 the Ferencz canal, connecting the Danube and the Tisza (Theiss), was frequented by 2,307 ships and 1,247 rafts, the goods carried amounting to 2,794,572 metric centners. In 1901 the canal at the iron gates was frequented by 1,424 steamers, of which 691 with 1,315 rafts carried 2,855,861 metric centners weight of goods.

In 1901, the public roads of the Kingdom of Hungary had a length of 91,872 kilometres.

The following are railway statistics for five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Length of lines (constructed) on 31st Dec. :—					
State lines (kilometers) . . .	7,651.9	7,651.4	7,650.2	7,662.4	7,677.5
Companies' lines worked by the State	5,261.6	5,045.2	5,988.5	6,490.7	6,618.9
Companies' lines worked by companies	2,888.0	3,072.1	3,312.4	2,955.1	2,974.5
Total length (kilometres).	15,751.5	16,368.7	16,961.1	17,108.2	17,270.9
Capital expenditure (1,000L.) . .	103,492	107,306	108,057	112,056	114,177
Passengers carried (1,000's) . . .	56,982	60,312	61,581	64,412	67,044
Goods carried (1,000 tons) . . .	35,724	38,624	39,933	42,577	43,027
Receipts (1,000L.)	10,103	10,576	10,768	11,472	11,520
Working expenses (1,000L.) . . .	5,505	5,730	5,902	6,222	6,479

The following are statistics of the Hungarian post-office for three years :—

—	1899	1900	1901
Number of offices	4,836	4,923	4,998
Letters and post-cards (1,000's) . .	281,679	319,770	335,727
Newspapers (1,000's)	111,989	115,994	121,610
Samples and printed packets (1,000's) .	47,098	51,906	54,247
Money and postal orders (1,000's) . .	20,005	21,018	21,721
„ „ value (1,000L.)	44,160	46,794	47,972
Parcels and money letters (1,000's) . .	18,509	20,016	20,797

In 1901 there were in Hungary 3,364 telegraph offices and 22,948 kilometres of telegraph line with 117,181 kilometres of wire; number of messages

14,668,800¹. In 1901 there were 57 urban telephone systems and 45 inter-urban circuits (joining the capital, and forty-five other towns and neighbourhoods among themselves and to Vienna, besides connecting Budapest directly with Berlin), with altogether 96,213 kilometres of wire, by which 42,696,260 conversations were held.

The united postal and telegraph receipts amounted (1901) to 49,924 thousand of crowns, and the expenses to 35,511 thousand of crowns.

¹ Including internal transit service.

Money and Credit.

The coinage of the Hungarian mint in five years was as follows (in thousands of crowns):—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Gold :					
20-crown . .	72,746	25,628	14,230	8,694	10,193
10-crown . .	5,178	2,175	2,308	2,276	2,303
Silver :					
Florin . .	—	—	—	—	—
Crown . .	—	—	—	19,200 ¹	—
Copper . .	—	—	—	—	—
Nickel . .	—	—	—	—	—
Bronze . .	1,596	313	482	117	576

¹ Five-crown pieces.

During the period 1867–1901 the total gold coinage amounted to 539,735 thousands of crowns; the silver coinage to 279,800 thousands of crowns; and the fractional coinage (small silver, copper, nickel, and bronze) to 50,616 thousands of crowns.

On December 31, 1901, there were in Hungary 371 joint-stock and private banks with a total nominal capital of 424,401,000 crowns; 742 savings-banks with nominal capital of 168,915,000 crowns; and 2,118 co-operative (alliance) banks. The liabilities and assets of all the banks were (1901) as follows (in thousands of crowns):—

LIABILITIES.

—	Paid-up	Reserve	Deposits	Deposits on account current, &c.	Mortgages	Creditors	Total, including others
	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.
Joint-stock and private banks	321,285	148,681	443,190	292,596	845,378	174,352	2,580,055
Savings-banks	168,685	136,237	1,397,366	87,777	317,348	37,363	2,383,841
Co-operative (alliance) .	150,405	14,119	95,592	—	—	280	349,512
Total . .	640,375	294,037	1,936,148	380,373	1,162,726	211,995	5,613,406

ASSETS.

—	Bills of exchange	Credit accounts current	Hypothecary loans.	Loans for public works	Effects and notes.	Debtors	Total, including others
	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.	1,000 cr.
Joint-stock and private banks	464,052	264,080	897,096	443,437	157,418	220,886	2,880,056
Savings-banks	715,684	173,844	842,177	161,884	193,915	80,416	2,883,841
Co-operative (alliance)	121,455	—	37,899	—	3,384	822	349,512
Total.	1,301,191	437,924	1,777,172	595,321	354,717	252,124	5,613,408

The following are statistics of the post-office savings-banks :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901
No. of banks	4,126	4,182	4,205	4,322
Depositors at end of year .	337,936	364,775	389,083	416,328
Value of deposits at end of year, in crowns	26,447,000	29,476,000	32,674	37,838

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Franz Deym, accredited November 26, 1888.

Councillor.—Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein.

Secretaries.—Count Leopold Berchtold and Count Ludwig Badeni.

Attaché.—Count Edgar Hoyos.

Military Attaché.—

Naval Attaché.—Captain J. Ritter von Schwarz.

Chancellor.—J. Rhomborg.

Director of the Commercial Department.—F. Stockinger (C.G.).

Consul-General (London).—Baron A. Rothschild (H.C.G.).

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff-Newport, Cork-Queenstown, Dublin, Edinburgh-Leith, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Hull, Jersey, Limerick, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Newport-Mon., North Shields-Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth-Southampton, Sheffield, Swansea, Waterford, Weymouth-Portland, etc.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.B., G.C.M.C. Appointed September 9, 1900.

Secretary.—

Attaché.—H. Gurney.

Military Attaché.—Col. W. E. Fairholme, R.A., C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. E. C. T. Troubridge, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—A. P. Bennett.

There are Consular representatives at Vienna (C.G.), Budapest (C.G.), Fiume, Trieste, Prague, Liessa, Innsbruck.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Ottoman Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Government for administration and military occupation. The direction of the administration of the two occupied provinces is exercised by the Bosnian Bureau, entrusted to the common Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister in Vienna in the name of the Emperor-King. The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Sarajevo, is the provincial government (Landesregierung), in four departments, for internal affairs, finance, justice, and public works. For administration purposes there are 6 district (Kreis) and 54 county (Bezirk) authorities. For the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1903 the revenue was estimated at 45,849,930 crowns, and expenditure at 46,123,801 crowns.

Bosnia and Herzegovina contain six districts (Kreise), with an area of 23,262 square miles. The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar is occupied by an Austrian military force, though administered civilly by Turkey. In 1895 the population numbered 1,568,092 (828,190 males and 739,902 females). Mohammedans, 548,632; Oriental Orthodox, 673,246; Roman Catholic, 334,142; Evangelical, 3,596; other Christians, 251; Jews, 8,213; other religions, 12.

The nationality is Croato-Servian, only in the greater towns there are Spanish Jews, and here and there gipsies and colonists of different nationality. The most populous towns are the capital, Sarajevo, with 38,083; Mostar, 14,370; Banjaluka, 13,666; and Dolnja Tuzla, 10,227.

There are 4 gymnasia, 9 commercial schools, 235 elementary schools, 854 lower Mohammedan schools, 1 Greek-Oriental, and 1 Roman Catholic seminary for priests, 2 training colleges for teachers, and a college for Mohammedan judges. Technical and industrial schools exist in most of the larger towns, and in the village schools the teaching of practical agriculture has been introduced. Education is free, even in the gymnasia, but not compulsory.

There is an upper court of justice in Sarajevo, the 6 district (Kreis) courts and the county (Bezirk) authorities as courts of first instance. In every district court (Kreisgericht) and county court (Bezirksgerecht) there are 2 assessors taken from the people to advise the judge.

The agricultural population in 1895 numbered 1,385,291 or 88 per cent. of the whole, but agriculture is still in a low state of development, though the soil is very fertile. Forest land occupies 45 per cent. of the whole area. Tobacco, an important crop, is a Government monopoly. In 1901, 2,461 metric tons of tobacco were exported. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, millet and buckwheat, potatoes, flax, and hemp, are cultivated. Both provinces have superabundance of fruit. In 1901 about 19,800 tons of dried plums and marmalade were exported, valued at about 200,000*l*. The vine is grown, but the wine produced is of indifferent quality; the wine exported in 1901 was about the value of 1,800*l*. Sugar-beet is cultivated, and there is a government sugar factory at Usora, near Doboj. Silk-culture has been introduced. Oak staves were exported in 1901 to the value of 280,000*l*., but the supply is now exhausted. Cattle-grazing and sheep-farming are important; cattle were exported in 1901 to the number of 75,492; horses, 15,336; sheep, 115,708. Hides are not exported, but sheep-skins and goat-skins are sent in large quantities to Great Britain and the United States, as well as to Hungary; lamb-skins are exported to France. In Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1895 there were 233,322 horses, 1,416,394 cattle, 1,447,049 goats, 3,230,720 sheep, and 662,242 swine. Towards the agricultural development of the country Government

gives assistance in many ways, by instruction, by importing horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry of superior breed, by distributing seeds, and by lending agricultural machinery to farmers.

Minerals are abundant; mining is now carried on (mainly by the Government) for iron and copper, manganese, chromium, quicksilver, and coal. In 1901 the output of coal was 445,007 tons, of iron ore 122,569 tons, of copper ore 3,696 tons, of manganese 6,346 tons. The miners employed numbered 17,702. The output of metals in 1901 consisted of raw iron, 39,295 tons (38,253*l.*); iron ingots, 18,120 tons (9,022*l.*); wrought iron, 16,500 tons (118,330*l.*); cast-iron goods, 1,446 tons (13,430*l.*); copper, 199 tons (8,992*l.*) There are salt-pits at Dolnia Tuzla, and an ammoniac soda factory. In 1901 the output of salt reached 16,865 tons, value 106,866*l.* The petroleum refinery at Bosnian Brod has been amalgamated with the alkali works at Tuzla. There are various factories for chemicals, sugar, timber, plum drying, matches, and sundry minor products.

Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the Austro-Hungarian customs territory, and their trade statistics are included in those of Austria-Hungary.

There were in 1902 675 miles of railway. In July, 1901, a railway of 105 miles from Gabela on the main line in Herzegovina to Cattaro in the south of Dalmatia was opened, with branches to Trebinje on the east and Gravosa on the coast. There are 1,737 miles of telegraph lines, and 3,680 miles of wire. Offices 131; messages (1901), 405,981. The telephone service at Sarajevo had in 1901, 212 miles of line and 1,390 miles of wire.

In 1901 there were transmitted 13,093,001 letters and postcards, and 3,723,772 packets of printed matter, samples, and newspapers.

Military service is compulsory over 20 years of age. The native troops comprise 4 infantry regiments, 1 battalion *cadre* of reserve, and 4 sections of engineers, with a total of 6,711 men, on peace footing. The Austro-Hungarian troops of occupation have at present a strength of 20,110 men. The grant for the occupation troops amounts to about 7,500,000 crowns.

British Consul-General at Sarajevo.—E. B. Freeman.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning King.

Leopold II., born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married, Aug. 22, 1853, to Queen *Marie Henriette*, born Aug. 23, 1836, died September 19, 1902, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Children of the King.

I. Princess *Louise*, born Feb. 18, 1858; married, February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

II. Princess *Stéphanie*, born May 21, 1864; married to the late Archduke Diédé Rudolf, only son of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, May 10, 1881; widow January 30, 1889; married March 22, 1900, to Elemer, Count of Lónyay de Nagy Lónya.

III. Princess *Clémentine*, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.

I. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married, April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Offspring of the union are three children living:—
1. Princess Henriette, born November 30, 1870; married February 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orléans, Duc de Vendôme. 2. Princess Josephine, born October 18, 1872; married, May 28, 1894, to Prince Charles-Antoine of Hohenzollern. 3. Prince Albert, born April 8, 1875; married, October 2, 1900, to Princess Elisabeth of Bavaria; offspring Prince Léopold, born November 3, 1901.

II. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married, July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,500,000 francs.

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which

broke out at Brussels on August 25, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. By the Treaty of London, Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia. It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

According to the constitution amended by law of 7th September, 1893, the Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly, and partly indirectly. The number of Senators elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, and is proportioned to the population of each province. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at thirty years. In the election of members of the Senate chosen directly by the electoral body, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by Law of December 29, 1899. On May 27, 1900, the number of enrolled electors for 152 members of the Chamber out of 411 candidates was 1,472,953, disposing of 2,269,414 votes, of which 2,135,136 were given, and the number of enrolled electors for 76 Senators out of 117 candidates was 1,243,505, disposing of 2,020,987 votes. Under the law of April 18, 1902, the number of members of the Chamber is

increased to 166, and of Senators to 83, in accordance with the results of the census of December 31, 1900. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; three for each with a population up to 1,000,000; and four for each with over 1,000,000. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All senators must be at least forty years of age, and those elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs in direct taxes, or own immovable property in Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs. In provinces, however, where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body, but with proportional representation of parties (Law of the December 29, 1899). Their number is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years, one half retiring every two years, except that after a dissolution a general election takes place. Every citizen over twenty-five years of age, domiciled for not less than one year in the same commune, and not legally disqualified, has a vote. Every citizen over thirty-five years of age, married or widower, with legitimate issue, and paying at least 5 francs a year in house tax, has a supplementary vote, as has also every citizen over twenty-five years of age owning immovable property to the cadastral value of 2,000 francs, or having a corresponding cadastral income from such property, or who for two years has derived at least 100 francs a year from Belgian funds either directly or through the Savings Bank. Two supplementary votes are given to citizens over twenty-five years of age who have received a diploma of higher instruction, or a certificate of higher secondary instruction, or who fill or have filled offices or engaged in private professional practice, implying at least average higher instruction. No person has more than 3 votes; failure to vote is a misdemeanour, punishable by law. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 4,000 francs (160*l.*), and a free pass over Government and Companies' railways between his home and the place of Session.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

The Executive Government consists of eight departments, under the following Ministers:—

President of the Council, Minister of Finance and Public Works.—M. de Smet de Nayer. Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of Interior and Instruction.—M. de Trooz. Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. P. de Favereau. Appointed February 25, 1896.

Minister of Justice.—M. van den Heuvel. Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of War.—General Cousebant Alkemade. Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of Agriculture.—Baron van der Bruggen. Appointed August 5, 1899.

Minister of Industry, and Labour.—M. G. Francotte. Appointed August 19, 1902.

Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.—M. Liebaert.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, called on special occasions by the sovereign.

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,618 in 1901) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government. The provincial and communal electors are the same as those who elect the senators directly, except that communal electors must have been domiciled at least three years in the commune, and a supplementary vote is given to owners of real property yielding an income of at least 150 francs. No one has more than 4 votes. In communes with over 20,000 inhabitants there are councillors elected directly, by single vote, by citizens enrolled on the communal electoral lists, and possessing the qualifications requisite for electors to the Councils of Industry and Labour; half the councillors are appointed by the working-men electors, and half by the electors who are industrial heads (chefs d'industrie). In communal elections vote by ballot is suppressed, except when there is merely a single mandate to be conferred. Candidates obtaining an absolute majority are declared elected; others have seats allocated in accordance with the system of "Proportional Representation." In the year 1900–1901 there were 1,243,505 provincial and 1,141,272 communal electors. To be eligible to the Provincial or Communal Council, persons must be twenty-five years of age and domiciled in the province or commune. Half the Provincial Council is renewed every four years, and it meets fifteen days each year. There is a permanent deputation of six members elected, which is presided over by the Governor of the province. All provincial and communal interests, including local finances, are under the care of the Council, as far as they are not provided for in the general administration. The Communist

Councils are elected for eight years, half being renewed every four years. In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding almost to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration.

Area and Population

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilometres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population in the various census years since 1856, with the absolute increase and the rate per cent. of increase between each of these years:—

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1856	4,529,461	192,265	·44	1880	5,520,009	183,824	·85
1866	4,827,833	298,372	·65	1890	6,069,321	549,312	·99
1876	5,336,185	508,352	1·05	1900	6,693,548	624,227	—

The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the census of December, 31, 1890, and as estimated on December 31, 1900, with population per square mile at the latter date:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1900
		Dec. 31, 1890	Dec. 31, 1900	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	699,919	819,159	749
Brabant	1,268	1,106,158	1,263,535	996
Flanders	West	1,249	738,442	644
	East	1,158	949,526	891
Hainaut	1,437	1,048,546	1,142,954	795
Liège	1,117	756,734	826,175	734
Limbourg	931	222,814	240,796	258
Luxembourg	1,706	211,711	219,210	128
Namur	1,414	335,471	346,512	245
Total	11,373	6,069,321	6,693,548	589

According to the census returns of 1890 there are 2,485,072 Belgians who speak French only; 2,744,271 who speak Flemish only; 32,206, German only; 700,997, French and Flemish; 58,590, French and German; 7,028, Flemish and German; 36,185 who speak all three languages; and 4,972 who do not speak any of the three.

The census returns for 1890 according to occupation are tabulated as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Mining and metal industries . .	277,997	15,266	293,263
Industries connected with vegetable products	226,818	35,442	262,260
Industries connected with animal products	38,806	13,415	52,221
Mixed industries	282,881	190,878	473,759
Commerce	215,559	111,532	327,091
Professions and official occupations .	505,847	153,440	659,287
Various occupations and independent	509,261	362,246	871,507
Total	2,057,169	882,219	2,939,388
Without profession or status . . .	1,151,093	2,199,592	3,350,685
Grand total	3,208,262	3,081,811	6,290,073

The difference between the above total and that of the population of 1890 is no doubt accounted for by the fact that many persons are entered under more than one head. It is estimated that about 650,000 people are directly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in five years :—

Year	Total Living Births	Still-born	Illegitimate (Living)	Illegitimate per 100 Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1897	190,987	8,768	15,885	8·32	113,586	54,198	77,401
1898	190,921	8,891	15,052	7·88	117,457	55,444	73,464
1899	194,268	8,902	14,919	7·68	126,963	55,765	67,305
1900	193,789	9,001	14,437	7·45	129,046	57,711	64,743
1901	200,077	7,732	14,137	7·07	116,077	57,131	84,000

The number of divorces was in 1897, 625 ; 1898, 747 ; 1899, 563 ; 1900, 690 ; 1901, 821.

The following table shows the immigration and emigration :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Immigration	26,878	27,893	26,364	29,231	29,139
Emigration	21,830	22,860	22,957	25,064	19,710
Excess of immigration . . .	+5,048	+4,533	+3,407	+4,167	+9,429

The following are the populations of the most important towns, December 31, 1901 :—

Brussels and suburbs ¹	562,893	Verviers . . .	49,353	Namur . . .	31,610
Antwerp	278,093	Bruges . . .	53,083	Ostend . . .	40,575
Liège . . .	160,246	Louvain . . .	42,824	St. Nicolas . . .	31,603
Ghent . . .	162,291	Seraing . . .	38,468	Alost . . .	29,723
Mechlin . . .	56,509	Tournai . . .	35,327	Mons . . .	26,989
		Courtrai . . .	33,495	Charleroy . . .	25,112

¹ The suburbs comprise 8 distinct communes.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants number only 10,000, while the Jews number about 4,000. The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches. Full religious liberty is granted by the Constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The sums granted in the budget for 1903 are 6,939,500 francs to Roman Catholics; 98,000 francs to Protestants; and 20,650 francs to Jews; besides 11,000 francs for various ecclesiastical expenses. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses and 185 deaneries; there are 5,998 Catholic churches and chapels of all kinds. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary, and there are besides 10 smaller seminaries. At the census of 1890 there were 1,643 convents in Belgium, of which number 218, with 4,775 inmates, were for men, and 1,425, with 25,323 inmates, for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations.

Instruction.

There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five; Ghent and Liège are State universities, Brussels and Louvain free. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the academical year 1900-1901 :—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels . .	—	197	92	329	171	789
Ghent . .	—	118	61	182	91	452
Liège . .	—	197	102	174	559	1,032
Louvain . .	127	359	233	398	253	1,370

Attached to the universities are various special schools of engineering, arts, manufactures, mining, &c., with a combined attendance of 1,701 students in 1900–1901. Other special schools are 8 commercial high schools which prepare students for commercial and also for consular employment; the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, with 1,229 students in 1900; schools of design, 14,834 students; royal conservatoires and other schools of music, 17,266.

The following are the statistics for the end of 1900 of the various classes of public schools:—

—	No.	Pupils	—	No.	Pupils
Royal Atheneums and colleges . .	35	7,545	Middle-class normal schools	4	106
Middle-class schools (male).	88	16,443	Primary normal schools . .	53	4,278
Middle-class schools (female)	40	7,345	Primary schools.	6,814	793,915
			Infant „ .	2,310	218,702
			Adult „ .	2,845	180,816

Besides the above public schools there are many private or free schools—about 80 colleges, 65 middle-class schools for boys, 150 institutions for girls, besides many infant, primary, and adult schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care.

By a law of 1842 each commune was required to have at least one primary school. The Acts now in force are those of 1884 and 1895, by which the cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, while the State and provinces intervene by way of subsidies. The total sum spent on elementary education in 1900 was 40,475,512 francs by State, provinces, and communes, and including fees, &c.

There were in the school year 1899–1900, 61 communal industrial schools, with 18,202 pupils, and 47 communal and 95 free professional and commercial schools and courses with altogether 13,702 pupils.

The proportion of the population above fifteen years who could not read or write at the census of 1890 was 26.9 per cent., and

between seven and fifteen years 26·7 per cent. In the year 1900 there were 59,922 young men called out for military service, and of this number 7,195, or 12·01 per cent. could neither read nor write ; in 1890 the corresponding percentage was 15·92.

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life by the King from lists prepared by the Senate and by the Court. There is one Court of Cassation for the whole kingdom. There are three Courts of Appeal, and there are Assize Courts for criminal cases. The country is divided into 26 judicial arrondissements or districts, in each of which is a Court of first instance. In each canton there is a justice of the peace, a police court, and a judge of the peace ; there are 222 such cantons. There are, besides, special military, commercial, and other tribunals. There is trial by jury in all criminal and political cases. The Gendarmerie (3,144) and the Garde Civique are utilised for the maintenance of internal order.

The following table shows the number of criminals sentenced at the Assize Courts and Correctional Tribunals in the years stated :—

—	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Assize Courts .	139	109	110	105	88	102
Correctional Tribunals .	44,769	42,116	44,847	43,364	42,732	45,423

The mean number of inmates of the various classes of prisons was :—

—	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Central prisons .	1,098	715	761	785	784	738
Secondary „ .	3,408	3,721	3,634	3,883	3,738	3,481
Reformatories ¹ .	317	258	249	222	240	227

¹ In 1891 the reformatories were classed as charities; since that year the figures show only the number of children in the correctional branch of the State charity schools annexed to the Ghent central prison.

Pauperism.

Apart from private charitable associations, which are numerous, public charity is administered under precise regulations. The only public charity institutions are refuges, *dépôts de mendicité*, or alms-houses, hospitals, and the *bureaux de bienfaisance*, the administrators of which are appointed by the Communal Councils, while the provinces of the State contribute to maintain certain classes of hospitals, refuges, or alms-houses, and asylums. It is the duty of the commune to furnish assistance to its paupers. The charity institutions received in donations and legacies 1,642,121 francs in 1900 ; 2,091,428 francs in 1899. Outdoor relief is provided under certain conditions. The statistics of the *dépôts de mendicité* for the reception of beggars and vagabonds (adults) were as follows :—

Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure	Year	Total Entries	Mean Population	Expenditure
			francs				francs
1894	4,534	4,193	1,136,678	1897	3,381	4,076	1,238,193
1895	4,055	4,529	1,248,886	1898	3,623	4,208	1,224,213
1896	3,516	4,430	1,303,140	1899	3,242	4,248	1,217,207

State Finance.

The ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure of Belgium for the years stated are shown in the following table in thousands of francs :—

Years	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Special	Total
	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.	1,000fr.
1880	291,921	102,294	394,215	292,009	90,899	382,908
1890	340,526	37,878	378,404	335,231	82,663	417,894
1896	388,658	92,282	480,940	382,554	55,054	437,608
1897	430,839	68,773	499,613	425,068	86,329	511,398
1898	439,282	240,704	679,986	427,181	266,444	693,625
1899	469,032	14,240	483,272	451,430	119,012	570,442
1900	494,106	48,672	542,778	—	—	574,158
1901	498,594	—	—	—	—	—

The following table gives the heads of the proposed budget for the year 1903 :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Property taxes . . .	26,762,000	Interest on public debt and sinking fund	143,536,535
Personal taxes. . .	21,980,000	Civil list and dotations	5,250,980
Trade licences. . .	10,250,000	Ministry of Justice	26,846,550
Mines	1,600,000	„ Foreign Affairs	3,341,818
Customs	43,852,870	Ministry of Interior and Public Instruction	31,452,390
Excise	72,296,820	Ministry of Agriculture	12,693,061
Various receipts . . .	2,902,000	Industry and Labour	16,684,500
Registration, &c. . .	31,200,000	Ministry of Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones	165,157,850
Succession	22,000,000	Ministry of War	55,254,416
Stamps	8,000,000	Finance & Public Works	35,066,982
Fines, &c.	913,000	Gendarmerie	8,583,501
Rivers, Canals, &c. .	2,195,000	Repayments, &c.	2,276,000
Railways	210,500,000		
Telegraphs	10,200,000		
Post office	17,222,580		
Steam boats	1,510,000		
Domains, forests, &c. .	3,005,000		
Various profits(Bank, <i>Moniteur</i> , &c.) . .	15,181,800		
Repayments	4,771,400		
Total	506,342,470	Total	506,153,578

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom in 1902 :—

	Francs
Share of the Netherlands debt at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	219,959,632
Loans at 3 per cent.	2,556,275,182
Annuities (capitalised)	2,826,536
Total	2,778,051,350

Almost the entire debt of Belgium was raised for and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of State railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. old debt. The debt charge (including amortisation), amounted to 143,536,535 francs in 1903.

The total debt amounts to about 15*l.* 11*s.* per head of population, and the annual charge to about 15*s.* 8*d.* per head; but the interest is more than covered by the revenue from railways alone. The total exports of home produce in 1900 were 11*l.* 4*s.* per head.

Local Finance.

The provincial accounts for the year 1899 show a total revenue for all the provinces of 19,638,112 francs, and a total expenditure of 16,593,020 francs. The provincial debts in 1900 amounted to 33,553,609 francs.

According to the communal budgets for 1892, the total revenues and expenditures of the communes were :—

	Francs.		Francs.
Ordinary revenue	118,742,538	Ordinary expenditure	117,144,576
Extraordinary revenue	59,278,223	Extraordinary expenditure	62,172,216
Total	178,020,761	Total	179,316,792

Defence.

The maritime frontier of Belgium is 42 miles in length; the Dutch frontier, north and east, 282 miles; the German frontier, in the east, 60 miles; the Luxembourg frontier, in the east, 80 miles; and the French frontier, south and west, 384 miles. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, where also are the fortified towns of Dendermonde and Diest. There are fortifications at Liège, Huy, and Namur on the Meuse, and at Mons, Tournai, and Ypres on the French frontier, and in 1887 an extensive scheme for the further fortification of the Meuse was resolved upon and is being carried out.

The standing army is recruited by voluntary enlistment supplemented, if necessary, by annual levies of able-bodied men who have completed their nineteenth year (arts. 1 and 6 of the law of March 1, 1902). Substitution is permitted. The annual contingent required is about 13,300 men. The legal period of service is eight years in the army and five in the reserve. The war

strength is 180,000 men. The country is divided into two military circumscriptions or districts; the first comprising the province of Anvers and the two Flanders', and the second the rest of the country. There are military schools of various grades and several establishments for special military education.

The following is the composition of the Belgian army, apart from the general staff and the administrative and sanitary services:—Infantry: 1 regiment of carabineers, of 4 active and three reserve battalions, each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of grenadiers, 3 regiments chasseurs-à-pied, 14 regiments of the line, each of these three bodies of 3 active and 2 reserve battalions each of 4 companies and 1 dépôt; a corps of discipline and correction; a school for army cadets. Cavalry: 2 regiments of chasseurs, 4 regiments of lancers, 2 regiments of guides, each of 5 active squadrons and 1 dépôt. There are also three divisions of gendarmerie each of 3 companies, and 1 light squadron. Artillery: A special staff; 2 regiments of field artillery each of 8 mounted batteries, 2 reserve batteries and 1 dépôt battery; 2 regiments of field artillery each of 7 mounted batteries, 2 horse batteries, 3 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt battery; 3 regiments of fortress artillery, each of 14 active batteries, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt battery; 1 regiment of fortress artillery of 16 active batteries, 2 reserve batteries, and 1 dépôt battery; 4 special companies—pontoonniers, artificers, mechanics, and armourers. Train, consisting of a staff, 7 companies, and 1 dépôt company. Engineers: A special staff; 1 regiment of 3 battalions each of 4 companies of sappers and miners, 1 battalion of reserve of 4 companies and a dépôt; 5 special companies, telegraphists, railway corps, &c. The infantry is armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, and the artillery with Krupp guns. The following is the peace-strength of the Belgian army in 1903:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Total	Horses
Infantry . . .	1,921	27,788	29,709	258
Cavalry . . .	370	5,770	6,140	5,578
Artillery . . .	633	8,682	9,315	2,933
Engineers . . .	152	1,703	1,855	39
Administrative . .	78	963	1,041	—
Gendarmerie . . .	71	3,073	3,144	1,850
Others ¹ . . .	252	188	440	250
Total . . .	3,477	48,167	51,644	10,908

¹ General staff, provincial staff, hospital service, and civil officials.

In time of war the total strength is 143,000 men, and 28,600 horses.

Besides the standing army, there is a 'Garde Civique,' numbering in 1901, 39,701 men, organised as far as possible in the communes, and part of whose duties is to maintain the integrity and independence of the territory; it is only active in communes of over 10,000 inhabitants and in fortified places.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In each province of Belgium there is an Agricultural Commission appointed by the King; delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme

council of agriculture. There are six special services connected with the department of agriculture, dealing with forestry, clearing and planting, irrigation, veterinary affairs, cultivation, and agricultural laboratories.

In Belgium there is a great subdivision of holdings; these increased from 572,550 in 1846, to 910,396 in 1880, and diminished to 829,625 in 1895. In 1895 the holdings of various sizes were as follows:—Less than 1 hectare (2·47 acres) 544,041; from 1 to 5 hectares 190,833; from 5 to 10 hectares 50,065; from 10 to 20 hectares 28,151; from 20 to 50 hectares 12,951; above 50 hectares 3,584.

The area worked by owners diminished by 116,686 hectares between 1880 and 1895. In 1895, 596,333 hectares were worked by owners, and 1,320,358 by farmers.

Of the 2,945,589 hectares which compose the area of Belgium, 65·06 per cent. are under cultivation, and 17·70 per cent. under forest, 5·75 per cent. uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c. The population connected with agriculture in 1895 numbered 1,204,810, or 18·79 of the whole.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for two years:—

Crop	Area cultivated 1900	Yield		
		1899	1900	Per hectare 1900
	Hectares	Hectolitres	Quintals	Quintals
Wheat . . .	168,957	3,816,777	3,752,389	21·14
Barley . . .	38,428	1,402,871	1,035,966	26·95
Oats . . .	253,266	10,101,950	5,686,584	22·45
Rye . . .	245,164	6,543,152	5,042,872	20·57
		Quintals		
Potatoes . .	141,052	33,246,046	23,926,100	169·63
Beet (sugar) .	63,515	18,068,318	21,802,674	343·27
„ (other) . .	47,692	17,383,656	27,512,130	576·89
Tobacco . . .	2,025	34,067	48,097	23·75
Hops . . .	2,022	63,911	27,610	12·54

The average value of the total products of the forests belonging to the State, the communes, public institutions, and private persons, is about 22,000,000 francs.

In 1900 there were 241,553 horses, 1,657,494 horned cattle, and 1,005,501 pigs.

II. MINING AND METALS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There is a special department for the administration of Industry and Labour. There are a Superior Council of Industry, a Council of Mines, and a Council of Prud'hommes or specialists for advising the State as to the interests of various industries.

The number of quarries in Belgium in 1900 was 1,579, workmen 37,281, value of products 56,300,380 francs. The number of workmen engaged in metallic mines was: in 1899, 1,493; in 1900, 1,437. The quantity of iron ore produced in 1899 was 201,445 tons, valued at 1,073,100 francs; in 1900, 247,890 tons, valued at 1,320,100 francs. There were in 1901, 219 coal mines in Belgium, of which 119 were worked. The number of workpeople in 1900 was 132,749, of whom 191 were women, 6,886 boys, working underground. The production of coal, and its value, were as follows:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Tons (1000)	20,451	21,252	21,492	22,088	22,072	23,463
Value in 1000 frs.	198,357	202,010	220,672	242,894	274,444	408,470

The quantity of iron ore imported in 1895 was 1,857,624 tons; in 1896, 2,069,676 tons; in 1897, 2,544,408; in 1898, 2,252,571 tons; in 1899, 2,621,152 tons; in 1900, 2,528,615, mostly from Luxemburg.

The quantity and value of pig iron and manufactured iron produced were as follows :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Pig iron					
Tons	948,023	1,035,037	979,755	1,024,576	1,018,561
Value (1,000 fr.)	50,819	60,720	57,901	74,404	91,546
Manufactured iron					
Tons	449,032	474,819	485,040	475,198	358,163
1,000 fr.	64,004	64,395	65,983	76,437	70,001
Steel ingots					
Tons	598,974	616,541	653,523	731,249	655,199
1,000 fr.	50,512	55,524	59,885	76,521	85,550
Steel rails, &c.					
Tons	519,311	527,617	567,728	633,950	568,539
1,000 fr.	63,129	69,829	76,610	96,154	104,925

In 1900 there were 17 pig-iron works in activity and 1 unemployed; 38 blast furnaces active and 4 inactive; number of workmen, 3,637.

For the manufacture of iron there were 47 works active and 4 inactive; 322 puddling furnaces active and 75 inactive; number of workmen, 14,133. Of steel works there were 18 active and 2 inactive; Martin and other furnaces, 12 active and 6 inactive; Bessemer converters, 25 active and 22 inactive; number of workmen, 7,525.

The value of the zinc produced in 1900 was 59,631,000 francs, and the workmen numbered 5,677; value of lead, 6,978,000 francs; of silver from lead, 15,381,000 francs; number of workmen, 1,204.

In 1900 there were 121 sugar manufacturing establishments which turned out 306,076 tons of raw sugar, and 25 refineries giving an output of 73,883 tons. There were also 270 distilleries in operation, whose output was 716,950 hectolitres of alcohol at 50° G.-L.

In 1900 there were 378 fishing smacks of 9,069 tons, and 106 other boats engaged in cod and herring fishing, 391 vessels being engaged in deep-sea fishery, and the value of the deep-sea fish caught was 6,571,411 francs.

Commerce.

The value of the general commerce in the year 1899 was: imports 3,594,425,067 francs, and exports 3,297,509,775 francs; in 1900, imports 3,594,425,067 francs, and exports 3,297,509,775 francs; in 1901, imports 3,640,645,330 francs, and exports 3,239,442,992 francs. Of the general imports in 1901, those by sea were valued at 1,727,519,525 francs, and by land and river

at 1,913,125,805 francs; of the exports, those by sea were valued at 1,523,704,794 francs, by land and river 1,715,738,198 francs. The following table shows the value of the imports for home consumption, the exports of Belgian produce and manufactures, and the transit trade, in millions of francs:—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs	Million frs
Imports	1,680·4	1,776·7	1,818·0	2,044·7	2,260·2	2,215·8	2,221·0
Exports	1,385·4	1,467·9	1,568·4	1,787·0	1,949·3	1,922·9	1,828·2
Transit	1,219·4	1,252·3	1,268·8	1,232·8	1,402·3	1,374·6	1,411·2

In Belgium a distinction, as regards valuation, is made between imports subject to *ad valorem* duties and other goods imported or exported. For the former, statistics are drawn up according to the values which have served as a basis for the calculation of the duties. For the others a commission of five members availing themselves of Bourse and official quotations, and of information supplied by the Chambers of Commerce, fixes average values—without regard to countries of origin or destination. For imports the official values comprise the first cost and cost of transport to the frontier, but not customs duties or excise; for exports, they consist of the cost at the place of production and the cost of transport to the frontier. The quantities of goods subject to duty are strictly scrutinised; but for goods free of duty, imports and exports, the declarations of the parties interested are generally accepted. When the gross weight is given an official tare is deducted. In the case of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty the administration has a right of pre-emption at the declared value increased by 10 per cent. when the importers disagree with the fiscal authorities and are unwilling to risk a reference of the dispute to experts.

The leading articles of special commerce were as follows in the year 1901:—

Imports	Francs	Exports	Francs
Wheat	243,898,000	Coal, coke, &c.	127,708,000
Maize	44,616,000	Linen yarn	77,152,000
Barley	39,524,000	Flax	53,938,000
Timber	112,551,000	Wool	63,245,000
Wool	101,517,000	Woollen yarn	20,379,000
Flax	58,248,000	Woollen tissues	7,374,000
Linen yarn	19,126,000	Cotton tissues	18,162,000
Cotton	34,680,000	Wheat	58,414,000
Hemp	15,214,000	Maize	13,857,000
Silk tissues	11,163,000	Sugar	54,627,000
Chemicals	65,431,000	Raw hides	51,069,000
Drugs	31,238,000	Chemicals	43,941,000
Colours	38,499,000	Dyes	27,596,000
Coal	54,954,000	Glass manufact.	79,347,000
Diamonds	42,316,000	Machinery	71,285,000
Iron and ore	29,731,000	Iron	66,675,000
Lead	17,510,000	Steel	43,818,000
Copper and nickel	21,624,000	Zinc	44,156,000
Various minerals	87,420,000	Lead	15,351,000
Machinery	42,379,000	Copper and nickel	11,988,000
Caoutchouc	45,370,000	Diamonds	44,071,000
Raw hides	54,755,000	Caoutchouc	41,850,000
Oil seeds	62,568,000	Horses	22,153,000
Coffee	36,563,000		

The following table shows the respective shares of the leading countries in the special commerce of Belgium in two years:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	375,346	350,953	426,092	350,598
United States	266,674	335,675	76,861	78,451
Great Britain	300,856	269,305	359,054	342,025
Netherlands	196,382	199,054	217,903	201,193
Germany	323,890	299,936	426,564	415,349
British India	39,862	71,406	17,594	25,468
Russia	125,532	105,921	31,483	29,268
Rumania	73,546	83,495	4,434	3,920
Argentine Republic	118,563	99,507	20,939	21,047
Sweden and Norway	58,296	60,055	17,769	17,461
Brazil	40,954	36,526	9,337	14,932
Italy	27,123	28,212	32,121	29,360
China	5,457	4,840	17,230	17,147
Australia	37,392	43,581	14,082	14,604
Spain	41,334	34,364	36,666	55,052
Chile	28,980	33,869	7,643	5,845
Egypt	3,435	3,207	14,628	13,201
Switzerland	6,496	7,056	30,634	24,818
Congo State	46,028	42,797	11,515	8,868
Austria-Hungary	—	11,742	—	14,197

The imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce and manufactures to Belgium, according to the Board of Trade returns, are shown in the subjoined tabular statement for five years:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	20,885,812	21,534,313	22,861,967	23,502,603	24,666,081
Exports of British produce	8,231,686	8,802,075	9,836,165	10,775,705	8,156,203

The principal imports into Great Britain from Belgium, and exports of British produce to Belgium (Board of Trade returns) were:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain :					
Woollen yarn	959,476	951,473	1,027,309	1,055,943	1,113,720
Silk stuffs & ribbons	1,886,969	1,856,802	1,837,722	1,574,837	1,527,669
Cotton manufactures	1,523,819	1,674,534	1,872,774	1,602,726	1,536,214
Glass manufactures	1,318,281	1,517,459	1,366,710	1,214,693	1,320,473
Linen yarn	504,650	489,387	769,551	642,616	562,113
Flax	1,024,206	833,191	800,909	755,012	905,744
Sugar	967,735	982,400	1,188,910	1,386,717	1,034,364
Iron, steel, and manufactures	955,732	1,413,295	1,159,489	1,341,570	2,046,692
Machinery	84,466	120,933	132,797	199,213	255,075
Eggs	768,077	730,898	759,250	733,453	805,241
Poultry, rabbits	391,371	356,799	382,461	374,758	439,460
Embroidery, &c.	292,889	302,459	381,733	679,487	736,231
Exports to Belgium :					
Cottons	1,398,198	1,557,466	1,669,565	1,991,113	1,432,395
Cotton yarns	294,126	313,372	235,867	246,619	231,330
Woollens	895,253	982,633	1,018,675	975,047	710,885
Machinery	765,969	828,291	879,965	901,099	787,324
Iron	672,017	541,529	877,315	1,121,775	506,456
Ships	—	—	292,060	105,185	500

Of foreign and colonial produce, amounting to 4,468,488*l.* sent from Great Britain to Belgium in 1901, raw cotton was valued at 226,253*l.*, and wool at 1,737,092*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The condition of the merchant marine of Belgium is shown as follows on December 31 :—

	1897		1898		1899		1900		1901	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Sailing Vessels	5	917	6	1,734	6	2,751	4	741	6	1,121
Steamers	56	84,510	60	89,237	67	105,786	69	112,618	66	109,336
Total	61	85,427	66	90,971	73	108,537	73	113,259	72	110,457

The navigation at Belgian ports is shown as follows :—

	1897		1898		1899		1900		1901	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Vessels-Entered	8,241	7,971,950	8,335	8,233,700	8,672	8,632,626	8,619	8,500,772	8,569	9,288,200
Cleared	8,210	7,927,525	8,370	8,288,910	8,581	8,521,331	8,620	8,476,874	8,613	9,340,528
Total	16,451	15,899,475	16,705	16,517,610	17,253	17,153,957	17,239	16,977,646	17,182	18,628,728

The vessels entered and cleared in 1901 were as follows :—

Nationality	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Belgium	1,896	1,354,316	1,896	1,348,992
British	4,092	4,268,273	4,114	4,299,131
Danish	222	187,881	217	187,756
Dutch	172	180,018	170	181,394
French	147	115,953	149	129,510
German	1,126	2,167,842	1,444	2,173,057
Japanese	51	209,668	51	209,658
Norwegian	401	255,434	404	260,230
Russian	53	47,336	56	56,689
Swedish	199	163,647	200	165,226
Total (incl'd. others).	8,569	9,288,200	8,613	9,340,528

Internal Communications.

The length of public roads in Belgium was 5,743 miles in 1900, and of navigable water (rivers and canals) 1,370 miles. There were, in 1900, 80 miles of tramway, over which during the year, 20,822,020 passengers were carried.

The length of railways open in Belgium on December 31, 1901, was : lines worked by the State, 2,513 miles ; worked by companies, 330 miles ; total 2,843 miles.

The total number of passengers conveyed by the State railways in 1900 was 123,700,046, and by the companies 15,428,041. The gross receipts in 1900 amounted for the State to 209,194,311 francs, of which 68,566,603 francs were for passengers ; and for the companies 28,130,076 francs, of which 8,594,147 francs were for passengers ; expenses for the State 140,428,195 francs ; for the companies 11,828,518 francs. The first cost of the State railways from their origin in 1834 to the end of 1900 amounted to 1,963,623,697 francs ; the net receipts from 1835 amounted to 1,660,942,747 francs, and the financial charges to 1,545,414,270 francs. The Great Central of Belgium and the Liège-Luxembourg lines have been bought by the State, and have been worked by it since July 1, 1898.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium for three years was as follows :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901
Private letters .	123,040,221	130,202,277	137,617,923	145,714,808
Official letters .	23,455,925	24,119,478	25,365,408	26,365,122
Post-cards .	58,174,433	57,800,288	65,384,943	70,586,028
Printed matter .	107,960,411	114,924,160	123,648,551	133,492,970
Newspapers .	122,451,701	127,701,208	134,724,720	137,755,683

On January 1, 1902, there were 1,150 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1901 amounted to 26,304,787 francs, and the expenditure to 14,032,798 francs.

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 14,322,500 despatches, private and official, in the year 1901. In 1901 the total length of public telegraph lines was 3,993 miles, and the length of wires 21,562 miles. There were in

1901, 1,157 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1901, 9,545,672 francs; expenses 6,851,459 francs.

In 1901 there were 41,090 miles of telephone wire and 15,934 telephone stations; conversations during the year, 38,753,357.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of money minted and circulated in Belgium from 1832 to 1901 was: gold, 560,342,748 francs; silver, 560,342,748 francs; copper, 8,849,772 francs; and nickel, 11,200,460 francs; total, 1,179,035,725 francs. No gold has been minted since 1882, and no silver 5-franc pieces since 1876. Small silver, copper, and nickel coins to the nominal value of 3,508,264 francs were minted in 1901.

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850. By law of March 26, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1929. Its capital, entirely paid up, is 50 million francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. Its situation on December 30, 1902, was:—

Active:—	1,000 francs.	Passive:—	1,000 francs
Cash	112,885	Capital and reserve.	79,111
Portfolio Belgian	399,220	Notes in circulation	672,611
" Foreign	169,064	Treasury accounts current	12,052
Advances on public funds	49,913	Private " "	51,219
Property, Investments, &c.	95,700	Various	9,925

There are joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks. The following are statistics of the State savings-banks:—

Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of Year	Year	Offices	Depositors	Amount of Deposits at end of year
			Francs				Francs
1895	868	1,145,408	427,817,065	1898	989	1,514,810	564,829,271
1896	881	1,288,601	453,429,804	1899	987	1,042,778	606,440,774
1897	899	1,377,648	582,081,819	1900	997	1,757,906	661,207,886

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* Par value 25'22½ to £1 sterling.
Belgium belongs to the Latin Monetary Union.
The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Whettnall, appointed February, 1894.

Councillor of Legation.—Baron A. Grenier.

First Secretary of Legation.—E. van Grootven.

Second Secretary.—P. May.

Consul-General in London.—F. H. Lenders.

There are Consular representatives of Belgium in the following towns:—

Aberdeen, Belfast, Berwick, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Devon, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton, and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir E. C. H. Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed September 9, 1900.

Secretary.—Sir B. Boothby, Bart.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice-Consuls at Brussels, Ghent, Liège, Ostend, and Spa.

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BHUTÁN.

AN independent State in the Eastern Himálayas, between 26° 45' and 28° N. latitude, and between 89° and 92° E. longitude, bordered on the north-east and west by Tibet and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 160 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet. In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *dwárs* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills. In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *dwárs* were thus annexed. The Bhutiás at first acquiesced in the annexation, but in January 1865 attacked an English outpost, and it was found necessary to send an expedition into their country. Peace being restored, a treaty was signed (November 1865) by which the rulers of Bhután receive a subsidy of Rs. 50,000, on condition of their good behaviour. This gives the Indian Government an effective control over them, while the occupation of two strong positions at Baxa and Diwángiri, within a few miles of their frontier, serves as a material guarantee against further aggression.

The government of Bhután resembles that of Tibet, the chief authority being nominally divided between the Deb Rájá, or secular head, on the one hand, and the Dharm Rájá, or spiritual head of the State, on the other. Practically, the Deb Rájá is a mere instrument in the hands of powerful barons (*penlos* and *jongpens*), while the Dharm Rájá is only supposed to be concerned with the spiritual welfare of his people. In theory the Deb Rájá is elected by the *penlos* and *jongpens*, but he is usually the nominee of the most powerful chieftain for the time being. The Dharm Rájá is supposed to be the incarnation of his predecessor, and is chosen in infancy. The most powerful chieftains of Bhután are the *penlops* of Tougso, Páro, and Taka, and the *jongpens* of Thimbu, Punakhá, and Angdaphorang.

Area about 16,800 square miles; population about 20,000 in 1864, but now much larger.

The chief towns of Bhután are Punakhá, the capital, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong, Páro, Angdaphorang, Togsa, Taka, and Biaka.

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures. Tásichozong, the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 800 priests.

The military resources of the country are insignificant. Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army.

The chief productions of Bhután are rice, Indian corn, millet, two kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

The trade between British India and Bhután amounted in 1901-02 to Rx. 57,500 for imports into and Rx. 28,405 for exports from India. The trade is with Bengal and Assam, which import horses, cattle, fruits, ghi, wax, and piece goods, and export European and Indian manufactured goods, rice, grain, tobacco, sugar, spices, silk (raw and manufactured), and brass, copper, iron, and other metal goods.

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BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia bears date October 28, 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election at the termination of his period of office; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write. There are 16 Senators elected for six years, and 69 Deputies elected for four years. Senators and Deputies receive a salary of 300 bolivianos per month during the sittings. There are two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into five departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance and Industry; Government and Justice; Public Works and Instruction; War and Colonisation. After a period of irregular government, a National Convention of 60 members met at Oruro, October 20, 1899, elected a President of the Republic, resolved that the constitution of 1880, though susceptible of change, was still in force, reorganised the administration, and provided ways and means of government. A regular Congress met at La Paz in August, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

President of the Republic.—General José Manuel Pando, elected 'Constitutional President' October 28, 1899.

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into 9 departments, 57 provinces, and 595 cantons, administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores. The capital of each province has its municipal council. The territories in the north-east of the Republic are governed by two officials, called *delegados nacionales*, in accordance with decree of December 2, 1900.

Area and Population.

The area of Bolivia is estimated at 988,982 English square miles, with a population estimated at 1,852,657. A census was taken on

September 1, 1900, but the results are not yet fully published. The following table gives the estimated area of the departments and territories with the census population :—

Departments and Territories	Area : English square miles	Population	Pop. per square mile
National territory	268,861	31,883	0·1
Department of La Paz	75,742	423,800	5·5
" El Beni	142,785	25,119	0·1
" Oruro	26,748	86,081	3·0
" Cochabamba	32,622	326,168	9·6
" Santa-Cruz	197,688	209,855 ¹	1·0
" Potosí	67,975	325,615	4·7
" Chuquisaca	36,943	190,434	5·3
" Tarija	53,047	77,887	1·4
" Litoral	35,783	49,820	1·3
Gran Chaco	45,838	100,000 ¹	2·1
Total	983,982	1,852,657	1·8

¹ Estimated.

The bulk of the population is Indian, many of the tribes being wholly uncivilised. Mestizos are numerous but the pure whites are few. According to the census results, the population of the three departments of Oruro, Tarija, and La Paz contained 46,621 inhabitants described as white, 95,903 Mestizos, 402,694 Indians, and 2,275 negroes.

As a result of the war with Chile, 1879-80, Bolivia mortgaged to that country the Litoral department, area 35,783 square miles, containing the port of Antofagasta. Bolivia demands a sea port, and Chile, which is believed to have extracted nitrate to the value of 700,000,000 bolivianos from the coast provinces, refuses to grant one, offering 6,000,000 bolivianos as compensation, an offer rejected by Bolivia. Bolivia has also boundary disputes with Brazil and with Peru respecting the frontiers in the Acre region. For the demarcation of the frontier towards Brazil a treaty was signed on October 30, 1899, and for that towards Peru on November 25, 1901. A further treaty with Peru was signed in January, 1903, appointing the Argentine Government arbitrator in the boundary question. The difficulty with Brazil has become acute owing to the action of Bolivia in granting to an American syndicate a wide tract in the disputed region with administrative power and authority to maintain an armed force.

The population of La Paz is 57,000 ; Cochabamba, 21,886 ; Sucre (the capital), 20,900 ; Tarija, 6,980 ; Potosí, 20,910 ; Oruro, 15,900. The capita has been temporarily changed to La Paz.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State ; the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted in the settlements. The Church is under an archbishop and 3 bishops.

Primary instruction, free and nominally obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities. In 1901 the municipalities had 548 primary schools, on which they spent 810,000 bolivianos. There were, besides, private primary schools, and industrial schools, the total number of primary schools being 763, with 1,063 teachers and 33,312 pupils. For secondary instruction there were (1901) 8 colleges, 5 clerical institutions, and 4 private lycées with, in all, 111 teachers and 2,553 pupils. For superior instruction there are 7 universities, at 3 of

which medical science is taught. In 1901 there were altogether 613 students. In the clerical seminaries 64 students were taught theology. There is also a military school with 60 pupils and 9 professors. The primary schools include 70 schools for the rural Indian population, taught by the parish priests, besides 160 schools at mission stations receiving subventions from Tarija, La Paz, and Potosi, and 10,000 bolivianos from the Government. Three schools of arts and trades have been established under the direction of the Salesian friars. In all the departmental capitals there are public libraries, and at La Paz there is a museum.

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, 8 district courts, and the courts of local justices. Within the judicial district of La Paz (city and provinces) there are annually about 3,060 cases of serious crime, including 580 of murder or homicide, 680 of wounding, 480 of robbery or theft, and 120 of abuse of authority by public officers.

Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, silver mining, rubber export, patents, and stamps. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works. No full statement of actual receipts and expenditure is ever published. The estimates for the last five years have been as follows (in bolivianos worth from 20*d.* to 24*d.*):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Bolivianos	Bolivianos
1898	5,194,593	5,713,897
1899	7,973,190	8,104,200
1900	7,331,400	7,930,188
1901	7,965,350	7,810,555
1902	9,148,350	9,274,152

Of the revenue for 1901 the chief source was customs duties, 6,292,150 bolivianos, small amounts being derived from excise, coinage, rubber licenses, &c. Of the expenditure the chief branches were war, 2,730,123 bolivianos; public works, 1,173,100; debt, 929,658; posts and telegraphs, 439,124.

The external debt, originally 6,500,000 bolivianos, due to Chilean creditors, stood in 1899 at 818,813 bolivianos; to this debt 40 per cent. of the customs collected at Arica is devoted. The internal debt in 1901 amounted to 4,004,020 bolivianos.

The departmental revenues for 1902 were estimated at 2,367,847 bolivianos, and expenditure at 2,372,236. These revenues are mainly from land taxes, excise (coca, tobacco, and spirits), stamps, and national subventions. The expenditure is chiefly on justice, police, public works, instruction, and worship. The municipal revenues amount to 1,550,000 bolivianos.

Defence.

Bolivia has a standing army of 2,560 men, depôt corps containing 30,000 men, ordinary and extraordinary reserves with 40,000 men, and a territorial guard of 10,000 men. The total fighting force thus amounts to 82,560. In 1892 a conscription law was passed making military service compulsory from 21 to 50 years of age, in the line, the reserve, extraordinary reserve, and territorial guard.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is in a backward condition. Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced for local consumption, and coffee is exported to Chile and Argentina. Sugar is grown for the purpose of distillation, but distilled spirit is largely imported from Peru. The production of rubber is increasing, especially in the Acré region, which yields annually about 3,000 tons. The production of coca reaches the value of 3,000,000 bolivianos annually, about three-fourths of the total being from Yungas, in the department of La Paz. Chinchona bark is also exported. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are numerous. The wool produce is woven into coarse cloth for the use of the Indians. Llamas, as well as mules and donkeys, are employed for transport purposes.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. The chief silver mines with their output in 1896-99, as deduced from the reports of the companies, were as follows (the silver, whether in ores or bars, being expressed in standard ounces, '925 fine):—

Companies, &c.	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Oz. Troy	Oz. Troy	Oz. Troy	Oz. Troy
Huanchaca Co.	5,282,980	4,833,048	6,892,540	7,566,019
Penny Sucesores, Oruro	1,856,927	2,168,658	1,730,474	1,185,078
Compa. Minera, Oruro	1,996,419	1,270,829	858,622	586,992
„ Colquechaca Unificada	1,039,379	567,231	665,640	574,640
„ Gallofa, Colquechaca	130,219	61,875	72,236	56,417
„ Consolidada Colquechaca	—	—	78,088	66,138
Compa. Guadalupe	877,784	259,998	168,798	244,782
„ Aramayo	—	—	—	63,867
Sundry companies, &c.	1,481,632	799,799	688,792	1,206,617
Total	12,625,340	9,961,433	11,155,190	11,550,580

Next in importance is tin, which is produced in large quantities on the border of the table-land extending south from Lake Titicaca. The chief tin-mining centre is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. In 1900 the export of Bolivian barillas (tin) from Antofagasta amounted to 10,080 metric tons, and of bar tin to 1,591 metric tons. Copper of fine quality is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs, but its production is mainly limited to washings by Indians. Several gold mining enterprises have been begun, but there is no information as to results. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopo and in the south of Bolivia; and mineral oil is also met with.

Commerce.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the eastern river-ports Puerto Suarez and Villa Bella. In 1899 a new Bolivian port, named Puerto Alonso, with a custom-house, was opened on the river Acré or Aquiri, a tributary of the Purus which flows into the Amazon. The Argentine route through Salta is now little used. The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines and spirits,

cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes. The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, but English goods are largely introduced. The chief exports are silver, tin and rubber. The value of imports and exports for five years are given as follows (the boliviano = 21d. in custom house valuation):—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Bolivianos	Bolivianos
1897	12,457,242	21,990,455
1898	11,897,245	27,456,677
1899	12,839,962	27,365,747
1900	13,344,116	35,657,690
1901	16,953,223	37,578,211

The principal imports are cottons, woollens, cattle, provisions, machinery and hardware, wines, spirits, clothing. In 1901 the exports consisted of minerals to the value of 26,855,425 bolivianos; vegetable produce, 9,688,512; animals and animal produce, 373,502. The chief exports were silver and silver ore, 14,566,660 bolivianos; tin and tin ores, 9,380,714; copper ore, 1,112,598; bismuth, 1,463,088; lead, antimony, wolfram, gold, and zinc amounting together to 332,364 bolivianos; rubber, 9,154,828; coca, 259,513; coffee, 110,236. Of the imports the value of 3,243,090 bolivianos came from Germany; 2,291,851 from Great Britain; 1,912,274 from France; 1,674,254 from United States; 1,663,906 from Chile; 1,543,232 from Peru; 1,305,957 from Belgium. Of the exports the value of 15,793,748 bolivianos went to the continent of Europe; 6,580,365 to Great Britain, and 6,494,076 to Brazil. Bolivian official statistics are compiled simply on the basis of quantities on which duties are paid, but extensive shipments of silver produced and coined in the country, and of rubber, take place at the river-ports without the cognisance of the customs authorities.

Communications.

A railway connects the Chilean port of Antofagasta with the Bolivian frontier at Ascotan, and it thence proceeds as far as Uyuni in Bolivian territory; from Uyuni there is a branch to Huanchaca and the extension to Oruro is now complete. Nearly 500 miles of this railway are built in Bolivian territory. Besides this, concessions have been given for other lines which are being studied and will, it is stated, soon begin to be built—namely, from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo on the Pacific coast to Puno on Lake Titicaca (now half completed); from the River Paraguay, in the east of Bolivia, to the city of Santa Cruz; from Oruro to Cochabamba; and from Challapata, near Oruro, to Colquechaca. The route for an international railway from Bolivia to the Argentine Republic is now being surveyed. New roads are being constructed in many parts of the country, and 6 bridges (suspension and Eiffel) have been recently built or are purchased to be placed over rivers.

There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, 145 miles, and from La Paz to Oruro, Cochabamba, and Colquechaca, and to Santa Cruz midway between the two oceans; another from Sucre to Colquechaca; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine frontier on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. The total length of line is 2,465 miles; 68 telegraph and telephone offices. In 1901

there were 828 post offices; the number of letters, postcards, papers, &c., transmitted in 1901 was: internal, 2,295,875; international, 760,652. Bolivia belongs to the postal union.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Bolivia there are 4 commercial banks of issue, the Banco Nacional (paid-up capital 3,000,000 bolivianos), with no official connection with the Government; the Banco Francisco Argandoña, founded in 1893, with paid-up capital of 2,000,000 bolivianos; the El Banco Industrial, founded in 1899, with paid-up capital of 500,000 bolivianos; and the Banco Comercial, founded in 1900, with a capital of 2,000,000 bolivianos. The bank notes in circulation amount to about 7,335,400 bolivianos. There are also three mortgage banks, the Credito Hipotecario de Bolivia founded in 1870; the Banco Hipotecario Garantizador de Valores, founded in 1887; and the Banco Hipotecario Nacional, founded in 1890, each of these three banks having a paid-up capital of 335,587 bolivianos.

The *Boliviano* or *Dollar*, of 100 centavos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; actual value, 1s. 6d. (October 1901). This coin weighs 25 grammes .900 fine. Other silver coins are 50-, 20-, 10, and 5-centavo pieces, called respectively the *half-boliviano*, *peseta*, *real*, and *half-real*. No gold pieces have been coined for many years. Notwithstanding the large production of silver there is scarcity of silver coin. In 1900, when the exchange value of the boliviano, according to the value of silver, should have been 19½d., it was actually from 22½d. to 24d., and though coined silver could not be exported to Europe, it found its way to Argentina and Peru, and the scarcity of coin in Bolivia was not relieved. The Potosi mint now coins only half bolivianos and 20-cent pieces, 8 per cent. lighter than the old boliviano. The annual issue of silver coin amounts to about 1,500,000 bolivianos. There are also 5-cent and 10-cent coins of nickel. In 1899 nickel coin was minted in Paris for Bolivia to the nominal value of 400,000 bolivianos.

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration, and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed. The *marc* weight, employed for mineral produce, is equal to 507 lb.

Consular Representative.

OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Felix A. Aramayo; appointed 1897.

Secretary.—Jorge E. Zalles.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Pedro Suarez.

Attaché.—Eduardo Aramayo.

Consul-General in London.—Pedro Suarez.

Great Britain has no representative in Bolivia.

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BRAZIL.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1807 the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom'; and the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II., who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he¹ and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

General Deodoro Fonseca was the first President. On November 23, 1891, he resigned, and Vice-President Peixoto took his place. Dissatisfaction, occasioned principally by military interference in the States, led to a rising in Rio Grande do Sul and to a naval revolt in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The rising in the South terminated in August, 1895, and the naval revolt was suppressed in March, 1894.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress in February, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union; but export duties are the property of the various States.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the

¹ Dom Pedro died in 1891.

Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation.

The following table shows the number of Deputies from the different States and from the Federal district :—

Deputies		Deputies		Deputies	
Amazonas	4	Alagoas	6	Rio Grande do Sul .	16
Pará	7	Sergipe	4	Minas Geraes . .	37
Maranhão	7	Bahia	22	Goyaz	4
Piauí	4	Espirito Santo .	4	Matto Grosso . .	4
Ceará	10	Rio de Janeiro .	17	Federal District .	10
Rio Grande do Norte	4	San Paulo . . .	22		
Parahyba	5	Paraná	4	Totals	212
Pernambuco . . .	17	Santa Catharina .	4		

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate.

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic. He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. The President and the Vice-President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice-president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months.

The President has the nomination and dismissal of ministers, supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers. No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers. Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Tribunals for advice given to the President of the Republic.

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c., under vows of obedience.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Francisco Rodriguez Alves; assumed office, November 15, 1902.

Vice-President.—

There are 6 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments :—
1. Finance, 2. Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine, 5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Industry, Communications and Public Works.

In 1885 a bill was passed for the gradual extinction of slavery, and on May 13, 1888, an act was passed repealing all former acts on the subject, and abolishing slavery from the day of the promulgation of the law.

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

According to the new Constitution each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective; the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence. The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States. In cases of obstinate infringement of the Federal Constitution by State authorities the only resource of the central power is an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Federal District. The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed for four years by the President of the Republic. There are in Brazil 892 municipalities and 1,886 parishes.

Area and Population.

The Bureau of Statistics has published returns from the census of 1890, showing the population of the States and the Federal District.

States	Area : sq. miles.	Population, 1890			
		Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile
Alagoas	22,580	250,460	260,960	511,440	22.1
Amazonas	732,250	80,921	66,994	147,915	0.2
Bahia	164,600	960,270	950,532	1,919,802	11.0
Ceará	40,240	394,909	410,778	805,687	20.0
Espírito Santo	17,310	69,813	66,184	135,997	7.2
Goyaz	288,470	112,588	114,989	227,572	0.7
Maranhão	177,520	212,586	218,268	430,854	2.4
Matto Grosso	532,550	47,196	45,631	92,827	0.2
Minas Geraes	221,890	1,627,461	1,556,638	3,184,099	14.8
Pará	443,790	166,357	162,098	328,455	0.7
Parahyba	28,850	219,833	237,399	457,232	15.7
Paraná	85,430	128,209	121,282	249,491	2.8
Pernambuco	49,560	503,555	526,669	1,030,224	20.7
Piahy	116,490	133,707	133,902	267,609	2.3
Rio de Janeiro	26,630	495,673	481,211	976,884	32.9
Rio Grande do Norte	22,190	139,712	137,561	267,273	12.8
Rio Grande do Sul	91,250	459,118	438,337	897,455	9.8
Santa Catharina	28,620	141,980	141,780	283,760	9.9
San Paulo	112,280	708,011	676,742	1,384,753	12.3
Sergipe	15,090	150,802	160,034	310,826	20.6
Federal District	540	293,657	228,994	522,651	960.5
Aggregate	3,218,130	7,237,932	7,095,983	14,333,915	4.5

A census was taken in 1900, but the result, showing a decrease of population, was considered fallacious and these returns were not adopted.

In 1890 the population of Rio de Janeiro was 522,651 (750,000 in 1900) of Bahia, 174,412; of Pernambuco, 111,556; Belem, 50,064; San Paulo 64,934; Ceará 40,902; Maranhão, 29,308; Porto Alegre, 52,421; Parahyba 18,645; Pelotas, 41,591; Ouro Preto, 59,249; Blumenau (in Santa Catharina) about 40,000.

At the census of 1890 there were 6,302,198 whites, 4,638,495 mêtis, 2,097,426 negroes, and 1,295,796 Indians. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent.

The dispute concerning the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana was settled on December 1, 1900, by the award of the Swiss Government, to whom, in accordance with the convention of April, 1897, the question had been referred for arbitration. The boundary follows the river Oyapoc from its mouth to its source, and thence the watershed of the Tumuc Humac mountains to the frontier of Dutch Guiana.

On October 30, 1899, a protocol was signed by representatives of Brazil and Bolivia providing for the demarcation of the boundary between the two republics in the Acre region, between the Madeira and Javary rivers. (*See* under Bolivia.)

The dispute as to the frontier towards British Guiana was in October, 1901, referred to the Italian Government for arbitration.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The returns of births, deaths and marriages are incomplete, and no statistics are available later than 1884.

From 1871 to 1892 860,991 immigrants are stated to have entered the country. The annual rate through Rio, Santos, and Victoria has been: 1892, 86,513; 1893, 84,143; 1894, 63,294; 1895, 164,371; 1896, 157,948; 1897, 112,495; 1898, 53,822. At Rio de Janeiro in 1899 the immigrants numbered 27,650. Of the immigrants in 1898, 33,272 were Italians 11,662 Portuguese, 5,943 Spaniards, 669 Austrians, 477 Germans, 247 French, 137 Russians, 129 Swiss. In Rio Grande do Sul there are, under the administration of the Land and Colonisation Department of the Federal Government, 15 Colonies with a population of 108,000, occupying 562,400 hectares of land, of which 220,050 hectares are under cultivation. In September, 1892, the President sanctioned a law permitting Chinese and Japanese immigration.

Religion.

The established religion under the Empire was the Roman Catholic, but under the Republic the connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Federal Government continues to provide for the salaries and maintenance of the existing functionaries of the Catholic Church. The population in 1890 contained 14,179,615 Catholics; 143,743 Protestants; 3,300 of other faiths; and 7,257 of no religious profession.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 2,000 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries.

Instruction.

Public instruction is divided into three distinct forms or classes—namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The higher education is controlled by the central Government. There are two schools of medicine, four of law, four military and one naval school, a school of mines, and a polytechnic. Connected with the observatory at Rio is a school for astronomy and engineering. The two establishments for secondary education called jointly the *Gymnasio Nacional* (old Pedro II. college) confer a degree, and are controlled by Federal Government. The States Governments are allowed to found gymnasia with similar organisation and privileges, and to a certain extent control this branch of instruction. All other secondary schools are private. Examinations are always official. Primary instruction in the Federal District is under the charge of the municipality, and in the States under the municipal and State authorities. Accord-

ing to the Constitution education is, at all stages, under lay management, and primary education is gratuitous. The central department complain that they can get no data from the States on public instruction. It seems that education is nowhere compulsory in Brazil. No recent statistics are available. The number of illiterates is returned at 8,365,997, or 84 per cent. of the population.

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme tribunal of Justice at Rio de Janeiro ; and a court of appeal in the capital of each State. There are courts of first and second instance, both in civil and criminal cases. Judges are appointed for life. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected, and whose chief function is to settle cases by arbitration.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure from 1893 to 1903 (sanctioned estimates for the last two years):—

	Revenue Milreis		Expenditure Milreis	
1893	276,445,000		371,000,000	
1894	311,085,000		408,858,000	
1895	307,689,085		345,882,000	
1896	346,061,585		386,476,892	
1897	307,492,697		388,845,994	
1898	328,594,914		329,398,845	
1899	364,081,000		346,215,000	
	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
1900	80,274,000	458,441,000	46,312,000	91,585,000
1901	90,059,000	377,157,000	59,758,000	288,908,000
1902	42,877,000	257,361,000	33,555,000	224,415,000
1903	40,967,000	248,018,000	41,399,000	244,462,000

For 1903 the ministerial estimates of revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

Revenue	1,000 Milreis		Expenditure	1,000 Milreis	
	Gold	Paper		Gold	Paper
Import duties			Interior, Justice	—	16,210
Internal rev.			Foreign Affairs	889	726
Excise			Marine	—	24,646
Funding bonds			War	—	46,292
Paper redemption			Public Works	4,812	66,773
" guarantee			Finance	36,892	83,840
Amortisation fund					
Port fund					
Salvage fund					
Total	40,967	248,113	Total	42,692	238,487

It is intended to apply the estimated surplus to the redemption of the paper currency, the augmentation of the guarantee fund, the reduction of the internal debt, and the improvement of the ports of the Republic.

On March 31, 1902, the debt of the Republic was: External (including funding), 42,423,817*l.*; internal consolidated, 570,362,000 milreis; floating, 187,949,000 milreis paper.

The rate of interest on the Foreign Debt varies from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., that on the Internal Funded Debt from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. The internal debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolicies*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortização*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

In 1902 the debts due to the Brazilian Union amounted to 51,998,000 milreis, as follows: From Uruguay, 23,906,000 milreis; Paraguay, 133,000; State of Bahia, 18,051,000; State of Pernambuco, 9,898,000 milreis.

The debts of the States in 1898 amounted to 10,135,729*l.* sterling.

Defence.

The active army consists of 40 battalions of infantry, with 1 transport company and 1 depôt company; 14 regiments of cavalry, each of 4 squadrons, 6 regiments of horse artillery and 6 battalions of foot artillery; 2 pioneer battalions of engineers. The army consisting nominally of about 28,000 men, contains actually only about 15,000. The gendarmerie numbers 20,000 men. The national guard has been re-organised. Military service is by law compulsory, but conscription has not yet been put in operation.

There are 4 torpedo gunboats and 8 effective torpedo boats, besides some older ones and several miscellaneous vessels.

The personnel numbers about 8,800 of all ranks.

Ships of the Brazilian navy are as follows. The rate is on scale with that given in the preliminary pages. *a*=above water torpedo tube, *s*=submerged ditto. Ships in italics are deck-protected only.

Rate	Name	Launched	Displacement. Tons	Thickest Armour. Inches.	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal speed, knots
4	Riachuelo	1883	5,700	11	4 9·4in., 6 4·7in.	5a	7,000	16·5
4	Aquidaban	1885	5,000	11	4 8in., 4 4·7in.	2s, 3a	6,000	15·5
6	Tamandare	1890	4,537	2	10 6in., 2 4·7in.	2a	7,500	17
7	B. Constant	1892	2,750	2	4 6in., 8 4·7in., 2 3in.	4a	4,000	15
5	Barroso	1896	3,450	3½	6 6in., 4 4·7 in.	3a	7,500	20
5	Deodoro	1898	3,162	14	2 9·2in., 4 4·7in., 2 3in.	2s	3,400	14
5	Floriano	1898	3,162	14				

There are five naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture. Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that sugar, tobacco, and cotton, maté (Paraguay tea), india-rubber, timber, timber, cocoa, nuts. The yield of coffee in the Rio de Janeiro district for 1901-1902 is estimated at 16,000,000 bags for export. There are in San Paulo 15,075 coffee plantations, of which 597 have each from 200,000 to 500,000 trees; 999 have each from 100,000 to 200,000; 1,844 have from 50,000 to 100,000, and 11,234 have each 50,000 or fewer. The registered debt on these plantations is computed at 240,000,000 milreis or about 8,000,000*l*. In Minas Geraes there are 2,789 coffee plantations, of which 64 have each more than 500,000 trees, and 844 have each over 100,000. The recent fall in the price of coffee has checked this industry, and the plantation area has ceased to extend. In the Amazon valley rubber production is annually increasing, and in Bahia and elsewhere rubber-trees are being planted. The exports from the Amazon valley in 1900 reached 26,693 tons; in 1901, 30,339 tons. In Pernambuco there are 30 sugar factories, in Campos (Rio de Janeiro) 40, in Bahia 12, and in other parts of Brazil 15; the total annual output at Pernambuco in the year 1900-01 was 1,973,860 bags (of about 165 lbs.). The cotton yield in Pernambuco 1899-1900 was 289,826 bales (of 165 lbs.), in 1900-01, 158,865 bales. In Rio Grande do Sul the cattle industry is important. The number killed in 1896 was 215,000; in 1897, 320,000; in 1898, 340,000; in 1899, 270,000; in 1900, 232,000. In the same State are prosperous fruit preserving establishments, tanneries and breweries. The production of rum and alcohol is rapidly increasing. In 1901, 12,620 pipes of rum and 8,015 pipes of alcohol were shipped from Pernambuco to other Brazilian ports. Both the forests and mines of Brazil are of value, but little has been done to make use of them. The mines, with certain reservations, belong to the proprietors of the soil. Coal mines are worked in Rio Grande do Sul. In Minas Geraes there are 5 important gold mines worked by English companies and 1 by a French company; their united capital is 1,340,000*l*.; in 1900, 135,800 ounces of gold were exported, valued at 482,000*l*. Gold is worked also to some extent in Bahia, where silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, copper, quicksilver, and other minerals are found. Diamond mining is carried on in Minas Geraes and Bahia, the diamond export for 1900 being valued at 22,000*l*. The Boa Vista Company has been formed to work the diamond mines, as distinguished from the river beds, on the Santa Maria in Minas Geraes, and suitable machinery is being provided. Vast quantities of iron are known to exist, but they cannot be worked from want of fuel, the coal found in Brazil being mostly of the nature of lignite. Petroleum also exists in workable quantities. Manganese and other ores are largely exported. In 1900 the manganese ore exported from Rio de Janeiro and Bahia reached 108,244 tons, valued at 182,539*l*. Monazite sand was exported from Bahia in 1900 to the value of 33,990*l*. Mining enterprise has been adversely affected by the rise in exchange but operations still proceed. Cotton mills are on the increase; in Brazil there are 155 cotton factories, of which 43 are in the State of Rio de Janeiro, 35 in Minas Geraes, 11 in San Paulo, 15 in Bahia, 14 in Maranhão, 17 in Santa Catarina, 5 in Pernambuco, 4 in Ceara, 2 in Sergipe, and 1 each in Piahy, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, and Espirito Santo. The capital invested in cotton mills and factories amounts to about 100,000,000 milreis, and the persons employed number about 200,000. In 1900 the cotton factories of the city and state of Rio de Janeiro had 10,100 looms and

288,066 spindles. There are important woollen factories for cloths, flannels, rugs, felts, &c., at Rio Janeiro, Nietheroy, Maranhão, Porto Allegre, and Rio Grande do Sul. There are 2 silk mills at Petropolis near Rio. In Rio de Janeiro are also 2 large flour mills (but one of them was recently closed) capable of grinding per annum 60,000 and 40,000 tons respectively, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics. The industries of Brazil have recently been injuriously affected by fluctuations in the rate of exchange and by alterations of the customs duties.

In the southern States of Brazil there are prosperous German and Italian colonies. In Santa Catharina, German colonising companies buy large tracts of land from the State Government and sell small allotments to settlers. The state has 72 miles of railway; several new lines are projected, and roads and mule tracks are rapidly extending. Joinville, Desterro (or Florianopolis), Itajahy, Blumenau, and Brusque, are rising towns, exporting large quantities of agricultural and dairy produce.

Commerce.

For 1901 the total imports into Brazil were estimated at the value of 416,996,267 milreis (or 19,861,472*l.*), and the exports at 860,826,694 milreis (or 40,621,993*l.*). The exchange value of the milreis varied from 9½*d.* in January to 12½*d.* in December, the average having been about 11½*d.* The distribution of the commerce is given as follows:—

From or to	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
Great Britain and Possessions	130,278,411	111,487,400
United States	51,635,665	371,147,265
Germany	39,080,606	126,749,284
France	33,263,299	100,338,297
Argentina	56,173,430	19,218,773
Uruguay	27,085,441	9,999,657
Portugal	26,928,540	5,091,239
Italy	15,857,616	8,109,950
Netherlands	2,514,248	41,989,849
Austria-Hungary	7,632,843	24,229,034
Belgium	9,547,634	18,876,880
Other countries	16,998,534	23,589,066
Total	416,996,267	860,826,694

Of the total imports, value of 263,201,383 milreis, and of the exports the value of 510,267,663 milreis passed through the two States of Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo.

The chief imports into Brazil are cottons, woollens, iron and machinery, coal, flour, cattle and jerked beef, rice, codfish, pork, lard, butter, maize, olive oil, macaroni, tea, candles, salt, petroleum, timber, wines and spirits.

The principal article of export is coffee, of which from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000 bags (of 132 lbs.) are annually shipped abroad. Sugar was exported from Pernambuco in 1901 to the amount of 100,000 tons, valued at 728,000*l.*, and cotton 13,695 tons, valued at 264,700*l.* Sugar was also exported from

Sergipe to the amount of 29,300 tons, valued at 276,550*l.*, and from Bahia, 3,270 tons, valued at 20,187*l.* From Bahia the export of tobacco reached 31,522 tons, valued at 1,209,796*l.*, besides cigars and cigarettes valued at 57,764*l.*; from Porto Alegre, 4,097 tons of tobacco, of the value of 65,500*l.*, were exported. Cocoa exported from Bahia amounted to 13,324 tons, valued at 607,595*l.* From Para, 30,339 tons of rubber were exported, valued at 2,659,160*l.*, and cocoa valued at 118,328*l.* Other important exports in 1901 were lard from Porto Alegre, 198,416*l.*; mandioca flour, 97,727*l.*; and beans, 84,117*l.* Hides, nuts, piassava, and other local products are also exported.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Brazil.	3,736,419	4,601,773	3,959,854	3,946,547	4,957,794
Exports of British produce to Brazil . . .	5,431,234	6,196,286	5,889,540	5,820,858	4,152,091

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil in two years were:—

Imports into U.K. from Brazil	1900	1901	Exports from U.K. to Brazil	1900	1901
	£	£		£	£
Caoutchouc	4,322,471	3,746,909	Coal, cinders, &c. . .	803,837	721,899
Raw cotton	669,595	270,041	Cottons and yarn . . .	1,646,063	1,112,487
Cotton seeds	115,491	67,346	Jute yarn and goods . .	277,615	367,684
Cocoa	112,476	88,033	Woollens	203,362	142,795
Coffee	90,805	238,026	Machinery	413,484	276,677
Sugar	55,413	155,410	Iron work	534,772	343,563
Nuts	46,412	42,559	Telegraph wire, &c. . .	387,984	28,165
Manganese ore	192,044	76,202	Implements	108,315	115,296
Hides	61,196	86,999	Ships and boats	263,224	54,674

The imports into and exports from the United States from and to Brazil (according to United States statistics) in 5 years ending June 30, were as follows:—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports	61,750,369	57,875,747	58,073,457	70,643,347	79,183,037
Exports	13,317,086	12,239,036	11,578,119	11,663,574	10,391,130

In 1901 the imports from Brazil comprised coffee, 45,015,836 dollars; rubber, 16,919,707 dollars; sugar, 5,347,503 dollars; hides and skins, 2,061,779 dollars. The exports comprised wheat flour, 2,687,786 dollars, and mineral oil, 2,136,982 dollars.

Shipping and Navigation.

At Rio Janeiro in 1900 there entered in the foreign trade 843 vessels of 1,522,754 tons (385 of 791,250 tons British), and cleared 790 of 1,409,122 tons (373 of 742,604 tons British). At the same port there entered also 860 coasting vessels of 445,016 tons, and cleared 917 of 513,859 tons. Of the coasting vessels entered, 760, of 260,338 tons, were Brazilian. In 1901 the ports of Bahia, Paranaguá and San Francisco were visited by 1,436 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,410,748 tons.

The merchant navy in 1901 consisted of 228 steamers of 91,465 tons net, and 343 sailing vessels of 76,992 tons net. In December, 1896, the law requiring that all coasting and river vessels should be Brazilian, after being twice deferred, came into force. In 1897, 212 steamers of 70,680 tons, and 388 sailing vessels of 26,637 tons were employed in the coasting trade.

Internal Communications.

Brazil possessed in December 1899 railways of a total length of 8,718 English miles open for traffic, besides 4,989 miles in process of construction, 4,670 under survey, and 8,440 to be surveyed. Of the lines open in 1896, 1,982 miles were Union lines, 2,430 miles were subventioned lines, 990 miles were non-subventioned lines, and 3,260 miles were lines conceded to or administered by the State. Of those under construction, 3,699 were subventioned, 384 miles were non-subventioned, and 880 miles were worked by States. Most of the railways were constructed with the guarantee of the interest on the capital by the Government. Under a law of December 29, 1900, the Government has arranged for the purchase of the guaranteed lines. For the eleven railways, embracing 1,334 miles of line included in the arrangement, the purchase price is 14,605,380*l.*; on the rescission bonds to this amount the interest will amount to 584,215*l.*, whereas the guarantees amounted to 831,750*l.* annually. From several leased lines the Government has an annual revenue of 131,065*l.*

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government. In 1900 there were 14,710 miles of line, and 27,720 miles of wire. There were 1,603 telegraph offices. The number of messages was 1,505,042.

The Post Office carried of letters and post cards, 38,085,000; of samples and printed packets 29,250,000, in the year 1899. There were 2,687 post-offices.

Money and Credit.

There is little metallic money in circulation in Brazil: but the amount of paper money in circulation is being gradually reduced. The amount in circulation on June 30, 1901, was 688,608,616 milreis. In 1897 the Bank of the Republic was reorganised with a view to the liquidation of its debt of 194,649,000 milreis to the Treasury. By the transfer of property and securities the debt had by the end of 1897 been reduced to 94,670,150 milreis, and this balance is to be paid without interest within twenty years. The Bank further agrees to advance for agricultural purposes 25,000,000 milreis on hypothecary notes issued by various local banks. The capital of the new bank is 100,000,000 milreis, with reserve funds amounting to 3,762,000 milreis, and undivided profits and other reserves amounting to 38,020,000 milreis on September 30, 1901. The bank crisis of September, 1900, compelled Government to come to the assistance of the Banco da Republica which

was authorised to issue, in payment of its creditors, special Government guaranteed obligations, bearing 3 per cent. interest and redeemable at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. Until these bonds are paid off and the responsibilities of the bank to the Treasury definitively liquidated, the bank remains under Government control.

The monthly rate of exchange for the paper milreis in 1901 ranged from 9½*d.* to 12¼*d.* In June, 1901, the Government proposed to raise the par of exchange to 24*d.* per milreis and to issue coins of 10 milreis equivalent to the pound sterling.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* is of the par value of 2*s.* 2½*d.* Paper milreis, about 12*d.*

The 10 milreis piece weighs 8·9648 grammes, ·916 fine, and thus contains 8·2178 grammes of fine gold.

The 2 milreis silver piece weighs 25·5 grammes, ·916 fine, and therefore contains 23·375 grammes of fine silver.

Professedly the standard of value is gold. Gold and silver coins have almost entirely disappeared, the actual circulating medium being inconvertible paper currency with nickel and bronze coins.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio)	.	.	.	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	.	.	.	=	55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Senhor Joaquin Nabuco.

Secretary.—Senhor J. M. Cardoso de Oliveira.

2nd Secretary.—Senhor S. Gurgel do Amaral.

Consul-General in Liverpool.—J. C. da F. Pereira Pinto.

Consul in London.—C. L. Chermont.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Limerick, Manchester, Milfordhaven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir H. N. Dering, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B. appointed September 9, 1900.

Secretary.—H. C. Lowther.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maceio, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manaus, Curitiba, Paranaguá, Santa Catharina.

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from the yoke of Spain in 1818. The Constitution voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of members popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies; while the Chamber of Deputies, composed of members chosen directly by departments for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not less than 15,000; both bodies are chosen by the same electors. Electors must be 21 years of age, and able to read and write. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballot, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. In legislation the President has a modified veto; a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law. The day of a Presidential election is June 25 of the last of the five years of a Presidency, and the inauguration takes place on September 18 of the same year.

President of the Republic.—Señor German Riesco, elected June 25, 1901.

Vice-President.—

The salary of the President is fixed at 18,000 pesos, with 12,000 pesos for expenses.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress, and a Cabinet or Ministry divided into seven departments, under six Ministers. The Cabinet (December, 1902) is as follows:—

Interior.—Elias Fernandez Albano.

Foreign Affairs, Worship and Colonisation.—Horacio Pinto Agüero.

War and Marine.—Francisco Baeza.

Justice and Instruction.—José Domingo Amundégui Rivera.

Finance.—Ricardo Cruzat.

Industry and Public Works.—Augustin Gana Urzúa.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendents*; and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers. The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 9 members, inhabitants popularly elected for three years. The police of Santiago and of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided (according to rearrangement of 1887) into 23 provinces, subdivided into 74 departments and 1 territory. Departments and territories are subdivided into 865 sub-delegations and 3,068 districts.

In 1884 the province of Antofagasta was ceded to Chile by Bolivia, and those of Tarapacá and Tacna by Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a *plébiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. Owing to troubles in Peru the decision was deferred; a convention for the purpose of carrying out the *plébiscite*, signed at Santiago April 16, 1898, was, two years later, rejected by the Chilean Congress. Boundary disputes with the Argentine Republic which had been referred to the decision of the British Government were settled by the award given November 20, 1902 (see map).

The following are the area and population of the provinces and territories, according to the censuses of November 26, 1885, and November 28, 1895, with the population of the provincial capitals, 1895:—

Provinces and Territories	Area : Sq. Miles	Popula- tion 1885 Census	Popula- tion 1895 Census	Pop. per Sq. Mile 1895	Capitals	Pop. of Capitals 1895
Magallanes, <i>ter.</i>	75,292	2,085	5,170	—	Punta Arenas	3,227
Chiloé	9,653	73,420	77,750	8.1	Ancud	3,182
Llanquihue	15,444	62,809	78,315	5.1	Puerto-Montt	3,480
Valdivia	8,315	50,938	60,687	7.3	Valdivia	8,060
Arauco	4,248	73,658	59,237	13.9	Lebu	2,784
Cautín	3,126	33,291	78,221	25.1	Temuco	7,078
Malleco	2,857	59,492	98,022	34.3	Angol	7,056
Bio-Bio	4,158	101,768	88,749	21.3	Angeles	7,868
Concepción	3,535	182,459	188,190	56.1	Concepcion	39,837
Nuble	3,556	149,371	152,935	43.0	Chillán	28,738
Maule	2,931	124,145	119,791	40.8	Cauquenes	8,574
Linares	3,589	110,652	101,858	29.2	Linares	7,331
Talca	3,678	133,472	128,961	35.0	Talca	33,232
Curicó	2,913	100,002	108,242	35.4	Curicó	12,669
Colchagua	3,795	155,687	157,566	41.5	San Fernando	7,447
O'Higgins	2,524	87,641	85,277	33.7	Rancagua	6,665
Santiago	5,223	329,753	415,636	79.5	Santiago	256,413
Valparaíso	1,659	203,320	220,756	134.9	Valparaíso	122,447
Aconcagua	6,226	144,125	113,166	19.3	San Felipe	11,813
Coquimbo	12,873	176,344	160,898	12.4	Serena	15,712
Atacama	28,380	76,566	59,713	2.1	Copiapó	9,301
Antofagasta	47,932	21,213	44,685	0.9	Antofagasta	13,530
Tarapacá	19,306	45,086	59,751	4.6	Iquique	33,031
Tacna	8,688	29,523	24,160	2.8	Tacna	9,418
Grand Total	279,901	2,527,320	2,712,145	9.6		—

In 1885 there were in Chile 1,263,645 males and 1,263,675 females. At the census of 1895 the foreign population amounted to 72,812 person of

whom 42,105 were European, comprising 7,049 Germans, 1,490 Austro-Hungarians, 8,296 Spaniards, 7,809 French, 6,241 British, 7,587 Italian, 1,570 Swiss, and 2,063 of other European nationalities. The foreigners of American nationality numbered 29,687, of whom 7,531 were Argentine, 6,654 Bolivian, 13,695 Peruvian, and 1,807 of other nationalities. Natives of Africa, Asia, and Oceania numbered 1,020.

The total urban population in 1895 was 1,240,353, and the rural 1,471,792.

The estimated population of Chile on December 31, 1901, was 3,146,577. At the same date the population of the principal towns was estimated as follows:—Santiago, 296,695; Valparaiso, 132,941; Concepcion, 49,727; Talca, 39,112; Chillan, 33,506; Iquique, 42,498; Antofagasta, 15,921; Serena, 19,284; Talcahuano, 13,497; Curicó, 14,179.

The registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Chile began in 1885. The official figures for 5 years are:—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1897	109,057	13,454	88,456	20,601
1898	104,536	13,921	83,919	20,617
1899	106,787	13,503	86,278	20,509
1900	110,697	13,331	106,812	3,885
1901	115,745	17,470	110,699	5,046

Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government. The number of immigrants (agricultural and industrial) who, by the Colonisation Agency in Europe, entered Chili in 1895, was 1,402; in 1896, 2,102. The latter number included 261 British, 400 German, 402 French, 365 Spanish, 274 Italian, 179 Dutch, 106 Belgian. In 1897 the total number was 870; in 1898, 564; in 1899, 548; in 1900, 1,031; in 1901, 1,085.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected. There is one archbishop, three bishops, and two vicars. For 1900 the amount of subsidies to the clergy and for building and other purposes was 942,508 pesos. Civil marriage is the only form acknowledged by law.

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, but is not compulsory. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the Universities (one belonging to the State, the other private) and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. In the State University the branches included are law, physical and mathematical sciences, medicine, and fine arts; in the private university, law and mathematics. In 1901 there were 398 students of law, 90 of mathematics, 206 of medicine, 50 of pharmacy, 43 of dentistry. In the same year at the National Institute and the *lycées* of the Republic there were 8,143 matriculated students. There are 4 lyceums for girls in Santiago maintained by Government and others in Valparaiso, Iquique, San Felipe, Los Angeles, Copiapo, Serena, Chillan, and Concepcion, with 1,228 students. There are also private secondary schools, with 7,308 students, male and female. There are, besides, provincial colleges, normal, agricultural, and other special schools. At the seats of the bishops there are seminaries under ecclesiastics where instruction is

given similar to that in the Government colleges. There were in 1901, 1,700 public primary schools, with 124,265 pupils, an average attendance of 79,666, and 3,178 teachers. The cost of maintaining these schools during the year 1901 was 3,263,496 pesos. There were also 907 private schools, with an attendance of 56,599. The National Library contains over 100,000 volumes of printed books, and 6,000 manuscripts. Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory, School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, School for the Blind, and public museums.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, six Courts of Appeal, Courts of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts. In 1901, 992 children (899 boys and 93 girls) were sent to the 3 correctional schools; 34,265 offenders (27,820 men and 6,445 women) were sent to prison; 2,326 criminals (2,230 men and 133 women) were sent to houses of correction (presidios); and 204 men were sent to the 2 penitentiaries.

Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works and salaries.

According to official statement, the ordinary income and expenditure of Chile have been ($13\frac{1}{2}$ pesos = £1):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesos	Pesos
1897 .	85,439,021	84,614,284
1898 .	88,472,693	87,726,307
1899 .	94,791,398	93,431,380
1900 .	103,965,030	104,730,054
1901 ¹ .	110,059,497	130,913,990

¹ The revenue for 1901 includes extraordinary revenue, but not the surplus of 18,576,830 pesos from 1900. The expenditure includes the amount destined for the conversion fund.

For 1903 the estimated revenue and expenditure were:—

Revenue	Pesos	Expenditure	Pesos
	Gold		Paper
Nitrate duties	18,217,443	Finance	7,823,677
Iodine	97,000	War	18,931,356
Import	3,800,103	Marine	8,783,227
Posts and telegraphs	105,300	Interior	11,857,764
Customs storage	—	Railways	19,331,929
Treasury receipts	80,533	Instruction	10,175,177
Railways	—	Justice	4,680,070
Stamps	—	Public works	2,004,510
Various	1,095,830	Various	8,516,716
Total	24,053,119	Total	82,602,426

On December 31, 1901, the public debt of Chile was:—

External 17,230,680l.	=227,234,400 pesos
Internal (including municipal)	75,437,880 „

The interest on the external debt is at 4½, 5, and a small portion at 6 per cent., and the total charge amounts to about 1,298,788l. (17,317,178 pesos).

The estimated revenue of all the municipalities of Chile for the year 1901 was 9,823,775 pesos, and the expenditure 9,580,269 pesos.

In 1898 the real property belonging to the State was valued at 626,363,137 pesos.

The following statement shows approximately, according to data collected by the Statistical Bureau in the three years 1893-96, the value of the real property in Chile owned by corporations and private persons:—

—	Urban	Rural	Total
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Municipal	19,929,526	107,792	20,037,318
Charitable	6,123,487	3,810,008	9,933,495
Ecclesiastical (untaxed)	11,266,449	680,085	11,946,534
„ (taxed)	11,672,108	2,285,566	13,957,674
Private	683,204,303	752,921,385	1,386,125,688
	682,195,873	759,804,836	1,442,000,709

If to the value of private properties be added the sum of 50,000,000 pesos, the estimated aggregate value of properties under 2,000 pesos, the value in private ownership amounts to 1,436,125,688 pesos. Of this about 200,236,400 pesos (or one-seventh) is mortgaged, viz.: 160,236,400 pesos to land banks and about 40,000,000 pesos to private persons.

Defence.

By law of September 5, 1900, military service is obligatory. Every Chilean capable of bearing arms, from 20 to 45 years of age, is liable to serve; in the first year for nine months with the colours; in the following nine years in the first reserve; and afterwards, till the completion of his forty-fifth year, in the second reserve. In 1901 the total number enrolled as liable to serve was 400,397, of whom 41,114 were in the twenty-first year of their age. The active army in 1901 was limited to the number of 17,385 men, of whom 11,500 formed the contingent of recruits, and 5,885 were instructors, &c. The number of officers comprised 10 generals, 18 colonels, 44 lieutenants, and 806 inferior officers.

The principal vessels of the Chilean fleet are as follows, but efforts are being made to sell some of the ships:—

Rate	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-Power	Nominal Speed
1	{ <i>Libertad</i> <i>Constitucion</i> }	1903	12,000	10	{ 4 10-in.; 14 7.5-in.; 12 3-in.	2	12,500	19
4	<i>Capitan Prat</i>	1890	6,966	12	{ 6 9.4-in.; 8 4.7-in.; & 20 small Q.F.	4	12,000	18.3
4	<i>Esmeralda</i>	1896	7,030	6	{ 28-in.; 126-in. Q.F.; 4 4 7-in. Q.F.; 83-in. Q.F.; & many smaller Q.F.	3	18,000	23.0
3	<i>O'Higgins</i>	1896	8,500	7	{ 4 8-in.; 106-in. Q.F.; 10 3-in. Q.F.; 106-pr. Q.F.	3	16,000	21.2
5	<i>Blanco Encalada</i>	1893	4,420	—	{ 2 8-in.; 10 6-in.; & smaller Q.F.	5	14,500	22.0
6	<i>Ministro Zenteno</i>	1896	3,600	—	{ 8 6-in. Q.F.; 14 smaller Q.F.	3	—	20.0
7	<i>Pres. Errazuriz</i>	1890	2,080	—	{ 4 6-in. Q.F.; & 7 smaller Q.F.	3	5,400	19.0
6	<i>Chacabuco</i>	1898	4,300	—	2 8-in.; 10 4.7-in.; 12 3-in.	5	15,000	24.0

The *Esmeralda* is a remarkable vessel, said to make 21 knots easily at sea. In type she resembles somewhat the Russian *Rossia*, the guns being unprotected—save by shields. The *O'Higgins*, named after the famous Chilean admiral, was also built at Elswick, and is a remarkably fine vessel, powerfully armed, of high speed, and protected by a steel belt of from 7 in. to 5 in.; 6 in. on the barbettes and gun casemates, 9 in. on the conning tower, and a 2 in. deck. The 8 in. guns are carried in separate barbets, French fashion. Six of the 6 in. guns are in casemates. The new ships building in England are generally of the same general type as the *King Edward VII*. They have 10 inch armour on main turrets, 7 inches on the belt and battery. There are 3 torpedo gunboats, 6 destroyers, and 8 modern torpedo boats. In accordance with the treaty with Argentina reducing naval strength, the *Libertad* and *Constitucion* are now for sale.

Industry.

About 1½ million of the population are engaged in agriculture. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. About 10,000 acres are under vines, giving employment to about 50,000 people. In the year 1900 the exports of wheat amounted to 9,440 metric tons, and of barley to 24,063 metric tons. Over 500,000 head of cattle and 2,000,000 sheep, goats, &c. are annually reared in the country. In 1900, 2,300 tons of common wool and 1,480 tons of merino wool were exported. The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapaca. The chief metallic product is copper, of which, in 1899, 19,020 metric tons, and in 1900, 25,178 metric tons, were exported, besides 35,854 tons of copper ore in 1899, and 20,210 in 1900. Other metals worked are gold, of which, in 1899, 1,625,330 grammes were produced, and in 1900, 1,871,130 grammes; silver, in 1899, 75,503,518 grammes; in 1900, 45,438,178 grammes. In 1900 there were exported 25,715 tons of manganese ore; 34,435 tons of guano; 13,175 tons of borate of lime; 325,042 tons of coal; 26 tons of cobalt; 15 tons of zinc (auriferous and argentiferous), besides nickel and tin in small quantities.

The nitrate fields of Chile are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares, and to contain 2,316 millions of metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The total produce is stated to have been 550,000 tons in 1884; 420,000 in 1885; 443,000 in 1886; 702,000 in 1887; 773,000 in 1888; 903,000 in 1889; 1,009,000 in 1890; and 877,000 in 1891; 804,842 in 1892; 938,871 in 1893; 1,082,285 in 1894; 1,220,000 in 1895; 1,092,000 in 1896; 1,064,075 in 1897; 1,254,000 in 1898; 1,360,000 tons in 1899; 1,490,000 tons in 1900; 1,263,000 tons in 1901. The number of workpeople employed in extracting nitrate in 1900 was 19,672. In the same year there were 24 establishments for the production of iodine, of which, in the year, the output was 1,935 metric quintals, or about 191 tons. A large amount of British capital has been employed in developing the nitrate industry of Chile.

In the Department of Valparaíso in 1895 there were 417 industrial establishments which in that year consumed raw material valued at 20,057,573 pesos, and employed 12,616 operatives with 162 steam-engines of altogether 1,766 horse-power. The most important of these establishments were sugar refineries, gas-works, breweries, mineral and aerated water factories, carriage and cart works, saw-mills, and works for machine-making. In 1902 a factory for cotton fabrics with 60 looms was begun at Chiguyanti with English capital, and other industrial enterprises are being undertaken.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports (including re-exports) of Chile (special trade, including bullion and specie) for five years in pesos of 18*d.* :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports .	138,210,918	192,262,058	106,260,358	128,538,142	139,300,766
Exports .	136,631,220	168,069,431	163,106,133	167,674,635	171,844,976

The following table shows the imports and exports for 1901 :—

Imports	1901	Exports	1901
	Pesos		Pesos
Animals	9,140,761	Mining	158,944,207
Vegetable materials .	27,182,756	Agricultural	4,481,008
Minerals	22,378,120	Manufactured	3,462,137
Textiles and manuf. .	40,150,632	Animals and their	
Industrial oils, &c. .	20,087,236	products	4,340,191
Paper, &c.	4,636,398	Wines, spirits	161,382
Beverages	1,478,796	Various	252,741
Drugs, chemicals . .	3,007,275	Specie	203,310
Machinery, tools, &c.	9,632,018		
Arms, explosives, &c.	622,038		
Various	989,736		
Total	139,300,766	Total	171,844,976

Of the exports in 1900, mineral products reached the value of 151,626,206 pesos; agricultural products, 14,704,822 pesos; and re-exported merchandise, 1,343,607 pesos.

The quantities and values of the chief articles exported in two years were :—

Exports		Quantity (1900)	Value (1900)	Quantity (1901)	Value (1901)
			Pesos		Pesos
Nitrate	Tons	1,465,935	109,945,156	1,291,957	118,860,131
Iodine	"	318	4,043,172	284	3,559,075
Copper bars	"	20,340	17,899,200	24,479	19,627,114
" regulus	"	6,755	3,086,021	4,684	2,425,147
" ores	"	20,212	2,021,267	15,928	1,614,178
Silver bars, &c.	Ozs.	1,469,044	2,199,116	1,484,378	2,690,049
" ores	Tons	224	130,957	6,165	4,929,315
Honey	"	2,530	509,617	2,614	1,034,008
Leather	"	2,348	2,348,653	2,169	2,169,792

Of the nitrate exported about 39 per cent. goes to Germany, 17·3 to France, 13·3 to the United States, 11·2 to Great Britain, and 10·9 per cent. to Belgium.

For the years stated the foreign trade of Chile (pesos of 18d.) was distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Great Britain	42,481,942	50,188,344	123,236,317	
Germany	34,321,877	34,365,069	20,227,090	
United States	12,098,808	16,562,333	6,387,345	
France	9,289,642	9,314,536	7,970,126	
Peru	6,715,492	4,905,847	1,675,203	820,812
Argentine Republic	2,538,413	3,385,091	389,263	222,967
Brazil	1,540,170	1,894,307	149,163	157,078
Italy	2,232,861	2,544,807	10,022	—
Uruguay	2,011,058	1,422,244	518,552	600,441

The foreign trade is distributed over about 15 ports, the principal of which are Iquique, Valparaiso, Pisagua, Coquimbo, Coronel, and Antofagasta.

The commercial intercourse between Chile and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U.K. from Chile	£ 3,191,683	£ 3,633,552	£ 4,221,590	£ 4,828,371	£ 4,813,095
Exports of British produce to Chile	2,226,478	1,696,505	2,244,661	3,254,749	3,230,837

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Chile in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities are really from Bolivia) :—

Imports	1900	1901	Exports	1900	1901
	£	£		£	£
Nitrate . .	1,147,669	906,508	Cottons . .	1,147,326	859,246
Copper . .	1,097,347	1,294,245	Woollens . .	412,658	302,926
Regulus, &c.	319,790	161,190	Ironwork . .	437,075	455,244
Copper ore .	415,724	252,732	Coal . .	281,866	328,965
Silver ore .	208,273	157,648	Machinery .	134,205	145,016
Tin . .	159,746	163,677	New ships .	160,094	393,382
Tin ore . .	312,248	412,930	Apparel . .	43,798	45,662
Wool . .	387,021	371,897	Hardware . .	32,680	35,197

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, on January 1, 1901, of 136 vessels of 68,101 tons, of which 55 of 32,873 tons were steamers. The shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Chile in 1901 was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Foreign trade . .	1,804	3,537,602	1,554	2,998,900
Coasting trade . .	6,241	7,641,458	6,508	8,175,080
Total . .	8,045	11,179,060	8,062	11,173,980

Of the tonnage entered in the foreign trade, 1,924,486 tons, and of the tonnage cleared 1,553,540 tons was British.

The Chilean 'South American Steamboat Company,' with 12 steamers for general navigation and 7 for river navigation, receives an annual subvention. The vessels of the company ply between South American Pacific ports, but do not now go to San Francisco in California. Other steamship lines on the coast are those of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British), the Kosmos Steamship Company (German), and two American companies.

Communications.

In 1900 there were in Chile 14,428 miles of public road, 7,980 miles of vicinal road, and 970 miles of navigable river.

Chile was the first State in South America in the construction of railways. In 1900 the total length of lines open for traffic was 2,880 English miles, or which 1,355 belonged to the State. The cost of the State lines to the end of 1900 was 86,463,437 pesos. The revenue of the State railways in 1900 was 14,944,872 pesos, and the expenses 15,917,434 pesos. The number of passengers in the year was 6,565,254; and 2,229,172 metric tons of goods were carried. In 1901 the total capital invested in Chilean railways amounted to 541,575,623 pesos, the receipts to 45,405,532 pesos, and the expenses to 23,902,605 pesos. In 1900 there were 115 miles of tramway in the principal towns.

The post-office in 1900 despatched 13,925,466 letters and post-cards, 18,118,329 printed packets, and 1,243,639 other packets ; total, 32,287,334. There were 751 post-offices. Postal revenue, 1900, 1,136,887 pesos : expenditure 1,178,322 pesos.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1900 was 14,592 miles, of which 11,882 miles belonged to the State. By means of the State lines in 1900, 1,286,936 messages were sent. The Chile Telephone Company has 5,804 miles of telephone line, and the National Telephone Company 6,120 miles.

Money and Credit.

Chile has no State bank. The number of joint-stock banks of issue was 23 in December 1900. Their joint capital amounted to 40,689,665 pesos, and their registered issue to 12,733,160 pesos on July 6, 1898. The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury, and the amount so deposited is stated to be 6,064,291 pesos on December 31, 1900. There are also a number of land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods.

The conversion law of February 11, 1895, provided that the redemption of the paper currency should be effected from June 1 of that year, at the rate of 18*d.* per peso, and authorised the issue of the coinage described below. The nominal value of the coinage of Chile during the last four years is given as follows :—

Years	Gold	Silver	Total
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
1895	23,086,180	6,115,372	29,201,552
1896	14,667,925	1,857,197	16,525,122
1897	59,900	36,785	96,685
1898	4,885,525	—	4,885,525
	42,699,530	8,009,354	50,708,884

In July 1898, owing to financial troubles, the President was authorised to issue paper money to the amount of 50,000,000 pesos, to lend to the banks 20,000,000 pesos at 4 per cent., and in order to withdraw the paper issue at the end of four years, to raise a loan of 4,000,000*l.* In November, 1901, the Government proposed to prolong the period for conversion by two years.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows :—Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 peso pieces, called respectively *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo*. The 10-*peso* gold piece weighs 5.99103 grammes .916 fine and therefore contains 5.49178 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are the *peso*, weighing 20 grammes, .835 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso. Bronze coins (95 of copper to 5 of nickel) are the *centavo* and 2½-, 2-, and ½-*centavo* pieces. The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a condor or the (uncoined) gold peso. The English sovereign has a legal value of 13½ pesos.

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Domingo Gana.

First Secretary.—Victor Eastman.

Second Secretary.—Carlos Sanchez.

Consul in London.—A. Torres.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Southampton and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILE.

Envoy and Minister.—Gerard Lowther, appointed August 14, 1901.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo (C.), Valparaiso (C.G.), Antofagasta (V.C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C.), Lota, Pisagua (V.C.), Punta Arenas (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tocopilla, Tomé, Traiguén.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG KWOW, 'THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.')

Reigning Emperor.

Tsai't'ien Kuang-sü, born August 2, 1872; the son of Prince *Ch'un*, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Fêng; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'ung-chi, January 22, 1875; he was married February 26, 1889.

The present sovereign, reigning under the style of Kwangsü, is the ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Ts'ing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming, in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the Empress Dowager, Tszu-Hszi (born November 17, 1834), widow of the Emperor Hien-Fêng, predecessor and father of T'ung-chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne. Having become of age the young Emperor nominally assumed government in March 1887. In February 1889 he undertook the full control, but on September 22, 1898, an Imperial edict was issued announcing that the Emperor had resigned power to the Empress Dowager, who has since retained the direction of affairs. On January 24, 1900, it was declared by decree that Kuk Wei (whose official name is *Pu Tsing*), son of the Prince of Tuan, was successor to T'ung-Chi.

Government.

The laws of the Empire are laid down in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Ts'ing dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family.

The supreme direction of the Empire is vested in the *Chün Chi Ch'u*, the Privy Council, or Grand Council. The administration is under the supreme direction of the *Nei-ko* or Cabinet, comprising four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the *Han-lin*, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the Empire, contained in the *Ta-ts'ing-hwei-tien* and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated '*Ta-hsiao-shih*,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the *Ch'i-pu*, or seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. These boards are:—(1) the board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; (2) the board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; (3) the board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the

people ; (4) the military board ; (5) the board of public works ; (6) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction ; and (7) the admiralty board at Tientsin, established in 1885.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-ch'á-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Manchu and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the Empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the Government boards.

The Tsungli Yamén, or Foreign Office, created by a decree of January 19, 1861, was in July, 1902, superseded by the formation of a new Foreign Office called the Wai-wu-pu, with Prince Ching as President and four secretaries, and with precedence before all other boards.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 18 provinces is ruled by a Governor or Governor-General, who is responsible to the Emperor for the entire administration, political, judicial, military, and fiscal. He is assisted by a council and various other officials, such as the Treasurer, the sub-Commissioner, and the Literary Chancellor. Each province is sub-divided into departments ruled by prefects, and each department into districts, each with a district ruler. Two or more departments are sometimes united into a *tau*, the ruler of which is called a *tautai*. Each town and village has also its governing body, and among the various rulers there is regular gradation of rank, each being responsible to his immediate superior. Political office in the general administration of the Empire is less sought after than the position of viceroy or governor in the provinces, where the opportunities of acquiring wealth, not from official salaries but from gifts, &c., are abundant.

Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the whole of the Chinese Empire according to the latest Chinese estimates :—

—	Area	Population
China Proper	Eng. sq. miles 1,532,420	407,337,305
Dependencies :—		
Manchuria	363,610	8,500,000
Mongolia	1,367,600	2,580,000
Tibet	463,200	6,480,000
Chinese Turkestan	550,340	1,200,000
Total	4,277,170	426,047,825

According to official data referring to 1842 the population of the 18 provinces of China Proper and Formosa was 413,000,000 ; other estimates gave 350,000,000. The figures in the following table are those issued by the Chinese Government as the results of a census taken for the purpose of the apportionment of the indemnity to the powers :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Chili	115,800	20,937,000	172
Shantung	55,970	38,247,900	683
Shansi	81,830	12,200,456	149
Honan	67,940	35,816,800	520
Kiangsu	38,600	13,980,235	362
Nganhwei	54,810	23,670,314	432
Kiangsi	69,480	26,532,125	382
Chéhkiang	36,670	11,580,692	316
Fukien	46,320	22,876,540	494
Hupei	71,410	35,280,685	492
Hunan	83,380	22,169,673	266
Shensi	75,270	8,450,182	111
Kansu	125,450	10,885,376	82
Szechwan	218,480	68,724,890	314
Kwangtung with Hainan	99,970	31,865,251	319
Kwangsi	77,200	5,142,330	67
Kweichau	67,160	7,650,282	114
Yünnan	146,680	12,324,574	84
Total	1,532,420	407,253,029	266

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of peace ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895. The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895.

In November, 1897, the Germans seized the Port of Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of Shantung, and in January, 1898, obtained from the Chinese a 99 years' lease of the town, harbour, and district. By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia is in possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, which may be extended by agreement. Within the territories and waters leased Russia has sole military and naval control, and may build forts and barracks as she desires. To the north is a neutral zone where Chinese troops shall not be quartered except with the consent of Russia. The territory acquired here by Russia has been formed into the Russian province of Kwang Tung. In 1900, in consequence of the "Boxer" uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria, but, according to the convention of April 8, 1902, the evacuation of Mukden and Kirin provinces is proceeding and will be completed by April 8, 1903. For such period as Russia may hold Port Arthur, Great Britain is, by agreement with China, April 2, 1898, to hold Wei-Hai-Wei, in the province of Shantung. For defensive purposes Great Britain has, in addition, obtained a 99 years' lease of territory on the main-

and opposite the island of Hong Kong. To compensate for these advantages given to the Russians, British, and Germans, the Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, on the coast of the Lion-Chau peninsula, opposite the Island of Hainan. In November, 1899, China conceded to France the possession of the two islands commanding the entrance of the bay. This territory has been placed under the authority of the Governor-General of French Indo-China. Tientsin, which had been occupied by the Powers, was restored to China in 1902, and Shanghai, which had been similarly occupied, was restored in January, 1903.

According to a return of the Imperial Customs authorities the total number of foreigners resident in the open ports of China was 19,119 at the end of 1901. Among them were 5,410 British, 4,170 Japanese, 2,292 Americans, 1,648 Russians, 1,531 Germans, 1,139 Portuguese, 1,361 French, 353 Spaniards, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. About one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai.

Religion.

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

The Emperor is considered the sole high priest of the Empire, and can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion. The Confucian is the State religion, if the respect paid to the memory of the great teacher can be called religion at all. But distinct and totally separate from the stated periodic observances of respect offered to the memory of Confucius as the Holy Man of old, and totally unconnected therewith, there is the distinct worship of Heaven (t'ien), in which the Emperor, as the 'sole high priest,' worships and sacrifices to 'Heaven' every year at the time of the winter solstice, at the Altar of Heaven, in Peking. With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Empire, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist. Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism—originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago. Large numbers of the Chinese in Middle and Southern China profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist. There are probably about 30 million Mahometans, chiefly in the north-east and south-west. Roman Catholicism has long had a footing in China, and is estimated to have about 1,000,000 adherents, with 25 bishoprics besides those of Manchuria, Tibet, Mongolia, and Corea. Other Christian societies have stations in many parts of the country, the number of Protestant adherents being estimated at about 150,000. Most of the aboriginal hill-tribes are still nature-worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population.

Education of a certain type is very general, but still there are vast masses of adult countrymen in China who can neither read nor write. There is a special literary class who alone know the literature of their country,

Instruction.

to the study of which they devote their lives. There are boarding school and day schools for boys and young men, the latter being held in the entrance halls of temples and in the spare chambers of guilds, and in all the important cities there are colleges for training candidates for degrees. Examinations, mainly confined to moral philosophy and literature, are held in the prefectorial cities of each province twice in three years for the lower degree necessary as a passport to the public service, but of the six or seven thousand candidates who come forward, not more than sixty can be admitted to the degree by the Literary Chancellor. For the higher degree, examinations are held in each provincial capital once in three years, and the successful candidates are subjected to a third and a fourth examination, those who finally emerge being divided into four classes to wait for appointments to offices of different grades. There are, however, other means (*e.g.* military service) by which such appointments may be obtained. In 1887, for the first time, mathematics were admitted with the Chinese classics among the subjects of examination, and schools for the propagation of Western science and literature are now on the increase. The 'Tung Wên Kwan,' or College of Foreign Knowledge, at Peking, is a Government institution, where the English, French, German, Japanese, and Russian languages, and mathematics, chemistry, physiology, &c., were, for a time, taught by European, Japanese, and American professors, the Chinese education of the pupils being entrusted to Chinese teachers. In 1899 a school was established in Peking to teach the Russian language to Chinese youths, who will act as interpreters, &c., in connection with the railway in Manchuria. There are, besides, numerous Catholic and Protestant mission schools and colleges at Shanghai and other ports, where the English language and lower branches of Western science are taught. Recent attempts to reform the Chinese educational system have been frustrated. It was decreed that universities, colleges, and schools should be established in the provinces, prefectures, and large towns, but the edict was vague, no course of study being prescribed, nor any financial provision made. In some provinces the success of Western ideas seemed for a time probable, but the governors and the Chinese High Commissioner of Education presented a memorial to the throne asserting that the services of Western teachers was not desirable, with the result that even in the 'Tung Wên Kwan' the foreign staff was dismissed. The Chinese Government has of late years established naval and military colleges and torpedo schools with foreign instructors in connection with the different arsenals at Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, and Foochow, and, in January, 1902, an Order by the Emperor was published instructing Admiral Yeh to organise the Naval College at Chi-fu. Ten Chinese newspapers are published at Shanghai, and the success they have achieved has led to the establishment of others at some of the other treaty ports.

Finance.

No general statement of the revenue and expenditure of China is made public, and such estimates as have been formed by Europeans are founded on financial reports of provincial governors published in the *Peking Gazette*. Except the foreign maritime and a few native customs, the entire revenue is collected by provincial agents. The Board of Revenue at Peking issues annually to each of the provincial governors a statement of the amount required from his province for the following year, and when to this amount is added the sum necessary for local administration, civil and military, the revenue to be provided by each collector is ascertained. The amount

actually levied, however, greatly exceeds this, and the surplus, which may amount to 50 or 70 per cent. of the total, disappears in the form of costs, or in presents to official superiors, or remains in the hands of the collectors. The following table, taken from a memorandum by Sir R. Hart, dated March 25, 1901, shows, according to records of the Hu-Pu, or Board of Revenue, the latest estimate of the revenue and expenditure of China:—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Taels		Taels
Land tax	26,500,000	Provincial	20,000,000
Provincial duties	1,600,000	Military and naval	35,000,000
„ receipts (various)	1,000,000	Metropolitan	10,000,000
Grain commutation	3,100,000	Bannermen	1,380,000
Salt gabelle	13,500,000	Palace	1,100,000
Li-kin	16,000,000	Customs	3,600,000
Native customs	2,700,000	Legations	1,000,000
Maritime customs:—		River works	940,000
General cargo	17,000,000	Railways	800,000
Foreign opium	5,000,000	Loans	24,000,000
Native opium	1,800,000	Contingent reserve	3,300,000
Total	88,200,000	Total	101,120,000

To meet the expenditure on interest and redemption of the new debt, the Government has required viceroys and governors of provinces to increase their annual remittances by 18,700,000 taels during the years 1902-1910.

The land tax varies in different provinces from 10*d.* or 1*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* or more per acre. The rate of incidence is theoretically fixed, but under other names additional taxes are imposed on land. Salt is a Government monopoly, all producers being required to sell to Government agents, who, at a price which covers the duty, re-sell to merchants provided with 'salt warrants.' Likin was a tax imposed on merchandise in course of transportation, payable at appointed barriers. This mode of raising revenue was abolished under the treaty of September 5, 1902, the British Government agreeing that foreign imports should pay a surtax equivalent to one-and-a-half times the duty provided for in the protocol of 1901, and that an additional surtax of one-half the 5 per cent. duty might be levied on exports. The Chinese Government is at liberty to levy taxes on native articles of consumption at the place of consumption.

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Imperial Customs Department, the head of which is a foreigner (British), under whom is a large staff of European, American, and Chinese subordinates the department being organised somewhat similarly to the English Civil Service. It has an agency in London.

The receipts amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan taels, or 2,361,677*l.* (ex. 6*s.*), in 1864, and have risen to 22,742,104 haikwan taels (including 3,947,607 taels, opium likin), or 3,387,626*l.* (ex. 2*s.* 11½*d.*), in 1897; to 22,503,397 haikwan taels (including 3,983,182 taels, opium likin), or 3,246,584*l.* (ex. 2*s.* 10½*d.*), in 1898; 26,661,460 haikwan taels (including 4,748,243 taels, opium likin), or 4,013,105*l.* (ex. 3*s.* 0½*d.*), in 1899; 22,873,986 haikwan taels (including 3,961,423 taels, opium likin), or 3,550,233*l.* (ex. 3*s.* 1½*d.*), in 1900; 25,537,574 haikwan taels (including 3,970,531 taels, opium likin), or 3,784,100*l.* in 1901.

Debts contracted by China since the beginning of 1894 are stated in the

subjoined table. They are all secured on the Imperial Maritime Customs, except the loan of 1899, a railway loan with railway security :—

Years	Amount	Interest	Years	Amount	Interest
	£			£	
1894	1,635,000	7 per cent.	1896	16,000,000	5 per cent.
1895	3,000,000	6 " "	1898	16,000,000	4½ " "
1895	1,000,000	6 " "	1899	2,300,000	5 " "
1895	15,820,000	4 " "	1901	64,000,000	4 " "

On May 29, 1901, China agreed to pay to the Powers¹ an indemnity amounting to 450,000,000 taels (64,000,000*l.*) for injuries inflicted by the 'Boxers.' This indemnity is to constitute a gold debt repayable in 39 annual instalments, due on January 1 of each year up to 1941; interest at 4 per cent., amounting to 18,829,500 taels (2,560,000*l.*) per annum, will be payable half-yearly. The securities for the debt are the Imperial Maritime Customs otherwise unappropriated, increased to 5 per cent. *ad valorem* (to be converted into specific duties), the native customs (transit *likin* within 16 miles of port) administered by the Maritime Customs, and the salt gabelle otherwise unappropriated. The proceeds of the assigned revenues are paid monthly to a commission in Shanghai. The annual charge on all debts secured on the Customs now amounts to about 5,770,000*l.*

Defence.

The army of China comprises :—

1. *The Eight Banners*, nominally containing about 300,000 men, descendants of the Manchu conquerors and their allies. The number maintained on a war footing is from 80,000 to 100,000. The whole force is subdivided into three groups, consisting respectively of Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, and forms a sort of hereditary profession within which intermarriage is compulsory. About 37,000 are stationed in garrisons in Manchuria; the Imperial Guard at Peking contains from 4,000 to 6,000.

2. *The Ying Ping*, or National Army, called also the Green Flags and the Five Camps (five being the unit of subdivision). This army consists of 18 corps, one for each province, under the Governor or Governor-General. The nominal strength is from 540,000 to 660,000 men, of whom about 200,000 are available for war, never more than one-third being called out. The most important contingent is the Tientsin Army Corps, nominally 100,000 strong, really about 35,000, with modern organisation, drill, and arms, employed in garrison duty at Tientsin, and at Taku and other forts. In 1902 an effort was made to improve this force, but with little success. Payment is irregular, and Russia claims that no foreign instructors, except Russians, may be employed, the result being that the troops have no European instructors.

Besides these forces there are mercenary troops, raised in emergencies, and Mongolian and other irregular cavalry, nominally 200,000 strong, really about 20,000, but of no military value. The total land army on peace footing is put at 300,000 men, and on war footing at about 1,000,000, but the army, as a whole, has no unity or cohesion; there is no proper discipline,

¹ The Powers are Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, and the United States.

the drill is mere physical exercise, the weapons are long since obsolete, and there is no transport, commissariat, or medical service.

The Chinese navy, during the war with Japan, disappointed those who regarded it as an effective fighting force. At the opening of hostilities, on July 25th, 1894, when the *Kowshing* transport was sunk, an engagement took place between the Japanese cruiser *Yoshino* and the *Tsi-Yuen*, with other vessels, and the small Chinese cruiser *Kuang-Yi* was driven ashore and destroyed. In the battle of the Yalu (September 17th), or in immediate consequence of that action, the barbette armour-clad *King Yuen*, 2,850 tons, and the cruisers *Chih Yuen*, 2,300 tons, *Chao Yung*, 1,350 tons, *Yang Wei*, 1,350 tons, and *Kuang Ki*, 1,030 tons, were sunk or burned. Subsequently at Wei Hai Wei the barbette ship *Ting Yuen* and the cruiser *Ching Yuen* were sunk, and the armour-clads, *Chen Yuen* and *Ping Yuen*, were captured. The Chinese fleet is organized in district squadrons, which are severally raised and maintained by the provincial viceroys. At the conclusion of the war the *Chen-Hai* and the *Kang Chi* alone remained to China of her effective Pei Yang squadron. Some swift vessels have since been added to the fleet. Among these are the cruisers *Hai Chi* and *Hai Tien* (4,300 tons) launched in the Tyne in 1897 and 1898. They have 6 in. armoured shields and a 5 in. deck, and they carry 2 8 in., 10 4·7 in., and 12 3 pr. Armstrong quick-firers. The speed is 24 knots. The small cruisers *Hai-Yung*, *Hai Shen*, and *Hai Shew*, 2,950 tons, have been launched at Stettin (1897). Four destroyers, built at Elbing, have been captured, and distributed to England, France, Germany and Russia. A French engineer, M. Doyère, has reorganised the arsenal of Fuchau, and a torpedo gun vessel (817 tons) and a 20·5 knot torpedo boat are in hand there. The Chinese bluejacket is as good as any in the world; hence the value to Japan of an alliance with China, allowing her to officer the Chinese navy.

Production and Industry.

China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold, held by families on the payment of an annual tax. Lands and houses are registered, and when a sale takes place the purchaser, on informing the district ruler, receives, besides the document given by the seller, an official statement of the transfer, for which he pays at the rate of 6 per cent. of the purchase money. Land, however, cannot be sold until all the near kindred have successively refused to purchase. The holdings are in general small; the farm animals are oxen and buffaloes; the implements used are primitive; irrigation is common. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals with pease and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, and rice in the south. Sugar, indigo, and cotton are cultivated in the south provinces. Opium has become a crop of increasing importance. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fu-Chien, Hûpei, Hû-Nan, Chiang-hsi, Cheh-Chiang, An-hui, Kuangtung, and Szechuen. The culture of silk is equally important with that of tea. The mulberry tree grows everywhere, but the best and the most silk comes from Kuangtung, Szechuen, Cheh-Chiang and Kiang-su. An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton mills in Shanghai, and of filatures for winding silk from cocoons in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere. In Shanghai there are 26 filatures, with 8,500 basins, which can reel off 12,000 piculs of silk in a year. Two native cotton mills were started in 1890; in 1901 there were in China 14 cotton spinning mills with about 460,000 spindles

turning out about 60,000,000 lbs. annually. At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. At Han-yang, near Hankau, are large Chinese iron-works, supplied with ore from mines at Ta-yoh, about 60 miles distant. An impetus was given to the manufacture of arms and ammunition by the prohibition of their importation in the treaty of September 7, 1901.

All the 18 provinces contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. The coal mines at Kai-p'ing, Northern Chihli, under foreign supervision, have been very productive; those of Fang-shan-hsien supply Peking with anthracite fuel. In Shantung the coal-field of Poshan is at present the most productive, but at Changkiu-hsien, Ichou-fu, and I-hsien there are also promising coal-fields. Coal is found also in Kansu. In Eastern Shansi there is a field of anthracite of an area of about 13,500 square miles, and in Western Shansi a field of bituminous coal of nearly equal importance. A British syndicate has obtained a concession for the working of the mines in Shansi. In South-Eastern Hunan the coal area covers about 21,700 square miles, containing both anthracite and bituminous coal, and in some places the production is already considerable. In Central and Northern Szechwan coal is abundant, and the coal traffic is stated to be enormous.

Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is ancient, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan, where the copper-mining industry has long existed, and near the city of Mengtse tin, lead, and silver are found. In Szechwan a mining concession has been granted to an English company, and six similar concessions are said to have been granted to the French.

Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of China for five years in haikwan taels:—

—	1897	1898	1899 ¹	1900 ¹	1901 ¹
Imports . . .	202,828,625	209,579,334	264,748,456	211,070,422	268,302,918
Exports . . .	168,501,358	159,037,149	195,784,832	158,996,752	169,656,757

¹ These values are the actual market prices of the goods (imports and exports) in the ports of China; but for the purposes of comparison it is the value of the imports at the moment of landing, and of the exports at the moment of shipping, that should be taken. For this purpose from the imports there have to be *deducted* the costs incurred after landing, namely, the expenses of landing, storing, and selling, and the duty paid; and to the exports there have to be *added* the importer's commission, the expenses of packing, storing, and shipping, and the export duty. So dealt with, the value of the imports in 1900 comes to 185,870,551 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 176,680,321 haikwan taels; and the value of the imports in 1901 comes to 237,871,600 haikwan taels, and that of the exports to 187,954,894 haikwan taels.

During 1901 the principal countries participated in the trade of China as shown in the following table:—

—	Imports from (value in haikwan taels)	Exports to (value in haikwan taels)	Total Trade (value in haikwan taels)
Great Britain . . .	41,223,538	8,561,045	49,784,583
Hong Kong . . .	120,329,884	71,435,103	191,764,987
India . . .	28,949,358	3,148,369	32,097,727
United States of America	23,529,606	16,572,988	40,102,594
Continent of Europe (without Russia) . .	17,046,453	29,268,913	46,315,366
Japan . . .	32,567,656 ¹	16,875,725 ¹	49,443,381
Russia (in Europe and Asia) . . .	3,360,179	9,280,800	12,640,979

¹ Including Imports from Formosa, etc., haikwan taels 3,751,991

„ Exports to „ „ „ 676,740

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from China to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, Germany, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries.

The figures given above include the statistics of imports and exports at the treaty ports for the whole year; and also the like statistics of the junk trade of Hong Kong and Macao with the south of China (by the Kaulun and Lappa custom houses).

The chief imports and exports are as follows (1901):—

Imports	Haikwan taels	Exports	Haikwan taels
Opium . . .	32,936,579	Tea . . .	18,512,826
Cotton goods . . .	99,651,999	Silk, raw & manuf'd . . .	60,915,620
Raw cotton . . .	3,868,352	Sugar . . .	3,014,210
Woollen goods . . .	4,727,371	Straw braid . . .	3,590,784
Metals . . .	10,428,662	Hides, cow & buffalo . . .	4,522,701
Coal . . .	8,352,332	Paper . . .	2,666,644
Oil, kerosene . . .	17,293,462	Skins, &c. . .	4,026,698
Rice . . .	7,050,887	Clothing . . .	1,860,601
Sugar . . .	13,457,195	Raw cotton . . .	4,705,606
Fish, &c. . .	4,274,600	Beans, beancake . . .	8,570,719

Of the tea in 1901, 135,218 piculs (each 133½ lbs.) went to Great Britain, 593,734 piculs to Russia, 183,578 piculs to the United States, 100,146 piculs to Hong Kong, 12,611 piculs to Australia, out of a total of 1,157,993 piculs. The total export of tea has been as follows to foreign countries in piculs:—1885, 2,128,751; 1895, 1,865,680; 1898, 1,538,600; 1899, 1,630,795; 1900, 1,384,324; 1901, 1,157,993.

China has besides an extensive coasting trade, largely carried on by British and other foreign as well as Chinese vessels.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government, the right of access to certain ports of the Empire. In addition to the 34 ports named in the following table, the ports of Changsha in Hunan, Wanh sien in Szechwan, Nganking in Anhwei, and Waichau and Kongmun (Changmen) in Kwangtung are (under the treaty of September 5, 1902), to be

opened to foreign trade. The population, imports and exports of the treaty ports in 1901 were:—

Names of Ports	Provinces	Population	Imports	Exports
			Haikwan taels	Haikwan taels
Niuchwang	Shéngking	50,000	4,293,737	7,303,760
Tient-sin	Chihli	700,000	8,133,658	2,199,806
Chifu	Shantung	60,000	9,604,801	2,494,772
Kiauchau	"	—	2,527,609	18,370
Chung-king	Szechuan	300,000	—	—
Ichang	Hupei	40,000	—	—
Shasi	"	80,000	—	—
Yochau	Hunan	20,000	—	—
Hankau	Hupei	350,000	2,141,491	3,464,194
Kiukiang	Kiangsi	62,000	19,920	—
Wuhu	Anhui	102,116	90,254	15,416
Chinkiang	Kiangsu	140,000	1,836,985	1,437,084
Nanking	"	225,000	10,000	468
Shanghai	"	620,000	158,043,521	80,966,236
Suchau	"	500,000	2,362	—
Hangchau	Chéhkiang	700,000	—	—
Ningpo	"	255,000	2,476,026	8,256
Wénchau	"	80,000	14,352	—
Santiao	Fukien	8,000	—	—
Fuchau	"	650,000	5,527,251	3,831,107
Amoy	"	96,000	11,129,448	1,386,289
Swatau	Kwangtung	38,000	13,621,300	5,413,816
Canton	"	850,000	16,492,112	21,868,212
Wuchau	Kwangsi	52,000	5,541,017	1,806,085
Samshui	Kwangtung	5,000	1,552,476	920,362
Kongmun and Kumchuk	"	—	2,095,132	217,725
Kaulun	"	—	18,956,231	22,919,708
Lappa	"	—	3,625,890	6,246,617
Klungchau	"	35,000	2,295,891	2,107,695
Pakhoi	"	20,000	2,093,586	2,103,998
Lungchau	Kwangsi	20,000	156,965	7,529
Mengtes	Yunnan	12,000	3,748,839	3,066,934
Szema	"	14,000	209,381	85,268
Yatung	Tibet	—	—	—

The value of the total imports into the United Kingdom from China, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to China (including Hong Kong and Macao), in each of the last five years, were, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	3,305,220	3,400,525	3,958,902	3,429,314	2,728,212
Exports of British produce	7,117,896	7,264,886	9,729,702	8,339,493	9,386,857

From China, exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao, the imports into the United Kingdom amounted in 1900, to 2,359,821*l.*; in 1901, to 2,116,119*l.*; to China, exclusive of these ports, the exports of British produce amounted in 1900 to 5,574,147*l.*; in 1901, to 6,773,599*l.*

In 1890 and in the last five years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were:—

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1890	73,743,124	2,813,060	1899	34,814,281	1,044,711
1897	28,760,297	987,314	1900	21,315,538	688,482
1908	27,077,759	943,619	1901	20,419,806	504,551

Other important articles of import into, and of export from, Great Britain from and to China in 1901 were:—

Imports	£	Exports	£
Raw silk	667,550	Cottons	6,024,626
Hemp	136,583	Iron, wrought, &c. . .	606,595
Skins, furs & manuf. .	379,106	Woollens	615,450
Straw plaiting . . .	211,652	Machinery	171,391
Bristles	159,444	Coal	135,127
Hair	64,360	Cotton yarn	249,401

Shipping and Navigation.

During the year 1901, 64,844 vessels, of 48,416,668 tons (53,259 being steamers of 47,255,047 tons), entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 25,012, of 26,151,332 tons, were British; 22,815, of 6,434,824 tons, Chinese; 6,641 of 7,542,829 tons, German; 6,115 of 5,518,376 tons, Japanese; 1,241 of 898,063 tons, American; 1,208, of 733,041 tons, French. Of vessels engaged in the foreign trade only, the entranees during the year numbered 7,757 of 6,338,879 tons, and the clearances 7,500 of 6,516,149 tons. The nationality of the vessels was mainly as follows:—

Nationality.	Entrances.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	3,005	3,293,239	3,109	3,472,314
Japanese	1,011	1,038,520	997	1,024,648
German	643	940,550	672	959,086
French	483	307,830	490	307,700
Chinese	1,955	236,987	1,579	228,239

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. In February, 1898, the Chinese Government agreed that all internal waterways should be open both to foreign and native steamers, and in September, 1902, it agreed that steamship owners might erect, at their own expense, appliances for hauling through the rapids of the Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking.

In the north of China a considerable extent of railway (mostly in British hands) has been constructed and is open for traffic. From Peking to Tientsin, a distance of 80 miles, the line is open, and thence to Tang-ku on the coast, a distance of 27 miles. From Tang-ku it runs through the coal district to Shan-hai-kuan 147 miles, and thence along the coast, 113 miles, to Kin-

Chou at the head of the Gulf of Liao-Tung. As the railway approaches Kin-Chou, two lines branch off, one of 7 miles from Kao Chiao to Tien Chiao Chang on the coast; the other runs 30 miles inland from Nu Err Ho to the Nan Pao coal mines. The total length of line open from Peking to Kin-Chou, including the two branches, is 404 miles. The line is continued round the head of the Liao Tung Gulf to Niuchuang, and connected with the railway from Port Arthur to Kharvin. Another prolongation of the British line extends from Kin-Chou to Hsin Min Tun, 106 miles to the north-east, and about 40 miles west of Mukden. The Russian railway through Northern Manchuria to Vladivostok with a length of 950 miles has been completed, and the branch through Southern Manchuria from Kharvin to Port Arthur, 615 miles, is working. The central point of the Manchurian railway system is at Kharvin (on the Sungari river), a new town which is rapidly extending. The distance from this place to the Western frontier (605 miles) will be shortened by a tunnel, and that to Port Arthur by three tunnels, which are in progress. The railway connects the Russian frontier garrison cities with all the important towns of Manchuria. Towards the south-west, Peking is connected with Pao-ting-fu, the capital of the province of Chihli, by a line 88 miles in length, from which, at Liu Li Ho, a branch runs to the Chou Kow Tien coal fields, ten miles distant. The Pao-Ting-Fu line, constructed with British capital, was, in January, 1900, transferred to a Belgian syndicate, and is being extended to Hankan on the Yangtze river. The works have been completed southwards to Shun-te (241 miles from Peking), and northwards from Hankau for 190 miles. On this section (the Lu-han Railway) trains are running between Hankau and Hsin-yang, 137 miles distant, in Honan. The German system in Shantung is being pushed forward. The line from Tsing-Tau on the coast near Kiau-Chau was open in May, 1902, as far as Weihsien, and was expected to be open to Tsing-Chau (150 miles from Tsing-Tau) before the end of the year. The system will be triangular, running from Tsinan to Yenchau, and thence north-eastwards back to Kiau-Chau. In Hunan a railway is being constructed by American, English and German engineers from the coal region near Pinghsiang to Yochau on the Yangtze river, and this line will connect with the projected American line from Hankau to Canton. Concessions for British railways from Shanghai to Suchau, Chin-Kiang, and Nanking, and to Hangchau and Ningpo, were granted in 1897, but the lines are not yet begun. The Shanghai-Wusung railway of 12 miles has been open for traffic since August, 1898. Other lines (British) are to connect Chengtu in the province of Szechwan with Wuchau and with Canton. Concessions have been granted for French lines from Lao-Kai to Yunnan-fu, from Lang-son to Long-chau, and from Nan-ning-fu to Pakhoi.

The imperial Chinese telegraphs are being rapidly extended all over the Empire. There is a line between Peking and Tientsin, one which connects the capital with the principal places in Manchuria up to the Russian frontier on the Amur and the Ussuri; while Newchwang, Chifu, Shanghai, Yangchow, Suchau, all the seven treaty ports on the Yangtze, Canton, Wuchau, Lungchau, and all the principal cities in the Empire are now connected with each other and with the capital. The line from Canton, westerly has penetrated to Yunnan-fu, the capital of Yunnan province, and beyond it to Manwyne, near the borders of Burmah. Shanghai is also in communication with Fuchau, Amoy, Kashing, Shaoshing, Ningpo, &c. Lines have been constructed between Fuchau and Canton, and between Taku, Port Arthur, and Söul, the capital of Korea; and the line along the Yangtze Valley has been extended to Chungking in Szechwan province. Wen-chau

is being put in communication with the main line at Lanchi. The telegraph lines have a length of nearly 14,000 miles, with 250 telegraph offices. There is direct overland communication between Peking and Europe.

The postal work of the Empire is carried on, under the Minister of War, by means of post-carts and runners. In the eighteen provinces are 8,000 offices for post-carts, and scattered over the whole of the Chinese territories are 2,040 offices for runners. There are also numerous private postal couriers, and during the winter a service between the office of the Foreign Customs at Peking and the outposts. The Chinese Imperial Post Office was opened on February 2, 1897, the management being confided to the Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China is the copper cash, of which about 1,600—1,700 = 1 haikwan tael, and about 22 = 1 penny. The copper cash, however has risen in value; the copper money purchasable for a tael of silver cost the Government for metal alone 1·354 tael in 1898, and this appreciation of copper has not only restricted coinage, but has led to the melting down of copper coin. The silver sycee is the usual medium of exchange. Large payments are made by weight of silver bullion, the standard being the *Liang* or tael, which varies at different places. The haikwan (or customs) tael, being one tael weight of pure silver, was equal in October, 1898, to 2s. 10½d., or 6·93 haikwan taels to a pound sterling.

The dollar (of the same value as the Mexican dollar) is in common use in Kwangtung. The coinage of the mint at Canton in 1901 comprised 456,000 silver dollars, 38,500,000 silver 25-cent. pieces, and 29,000,000 copper cent. pieces. The output of coin varies little from year to year.

In the treaty of September 5, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>Sze</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hu</i> .
10 <i>Hu</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Hao</i> .
10 <i>Hao</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Li</i> (nominal cash).
10 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Fun</i> (Candaren).
10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsien</i> (Mace).
10 <i>Tsien</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Liang</i> (Tael) = 1½ oz. avoirdupois by treaty.
16 <i>Liang</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Kin</i> (Catty) = 1½ lbs. " "
100 <i>Kin</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tan</i> (Picul) = 133½ lbs. " "

CAPACITY.

10 <i>Ko</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Sheng</i> .
10 <i>Sheng</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tou</i> (holding from 6½ to 10 <i>Kin</i> of rice and measuring from 1·13 to 1·63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c., are commonly bought and sold by <i>weight</i> .

LENGTH.

10 <i>Fun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Tsun</i> (inch).
10 <i>Trun</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chih</i> (foot) = 14·1 English inches by treaty.
10 <i>Chih</i>	.	.	= 1 <i>Chang</i> = 2 fathoms.
1 <i>Li</i>	.	.	= approximately 3 cables.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14½ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the *Chih*, for

example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Chih*) in proportion; but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Chih* and *Chang* is becoming common.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Chang Ta-jen.

Councillor of Legation.—Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G.

Chinese Secretary.—Chen Mou Ding.

Secretary-Interpreter.—Yuan Chen.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir E. M. Satow, K.C.M.G. Appointed October 26, 1900.

Secretary.—W. B. Townley.

Military Attaché.—Major C. M. Ducat.

Chinese Secretary.—H. Cockburn, C.B.

Commercial Attaché.—J. W. Jamieson.

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C.G.), Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foo-chau, Hangchow, Hankau (C.G.), Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiungchau, Newchwang, Nanking, Ningpo, Pagoda Island (V.C.), Pakhoi, Samshui, Shanghai, (C.G.), Shashi, Suchau, Ssumao, Swatao, Teng-Yueh, Tien-tsin (C.G.), Wênchau, Wuchau, Wuhu, Yochau.

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COLOMBIA.

(LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. This vast Republic split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed the Republic into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States reverted to the old name Colombia—United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of three delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the nine States was abolished, and they became simple departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine departments, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 (subject to change) members, is elected for four years by universal suffrage, each department forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants.

The President is chosen by electoral colleges, holds office for six years, and exercises his executive functions through six ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. Congress elects, for a term of two years, a substitute, who, failing the president and vice-president during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

President of the Republic.—J. M. Marroquin; in charge of the executive power since July 31, 1900.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Public Instruction, and the Treasury.

The insurrection which began in October, 1899, was ended on November 22, 1902, the fleet and war stores of the insurgents being restored to the Government.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is variously estimated at from 455,000 to 505,000 square miles. According to a census taken in 1870, the population at that date was 2,951 323, and an official estimate of 1881 gives it as follows:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population 1881	Density per square mile	Capital	Population 1886
Antioquia. .	22,316	470,000	21	Medellin . .	40,000
Bolivar . .	21,345	280,000	13	Cartagena . .	20,000
Boyacá . .	33,351	702,000	21	Tunja . . .	8,000
Cauca . . .	257,462	621,000	2·4	Popayan . .	10,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000	7	Bogotá . . .	120,000
Magdalena .	24,440	90,000	3·7	Santa Marta .	6,000
Panama . .	31,571	285,000	9	Panama . . .	30,000
Santander .	16,409	555,600	35	Bucaramanga	20,000
Tolima . . .	18,069	306,000	17	Ibagué . . .	12,000
Total . . .	504,773	3,878,600	7·7		

This includes 220,000 uncivilised Indians, and the population, 80,000, of the extensive territories attached to each State. In 1895 the population was estimated at about 4,000,000, including uncivilised Indians to the number of about 150,000.

The capital, Bogotá, lies 9,000 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (population 40,000) on a cañon of the Magdalena and connected with the coast by 20 miles of railway; Cartagena (20,000); Medellín (40,000), in an important mining region; Bucaramanga (20,000); Cúcuta (10,000), the last two being large coffee centres in Santander.

The frontier line with Venezuela was settled by the award given by the Queen Regent of Spain, March 16, 1891. The boundary line with Brazil is still undefined. That with Peru and Ecuador is to be submitted to the decision of the Queen Regent of Spain according to the convention of December 15, 1894. Boundary disputes with Costa Rica were decided by the President of the French Republic as arbitrator, September 11, 1900.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism, other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.' There is a Ministry of Public Instruction which has the supreme direction of education throughout the Republic. Nearly all the schools for secondary education, maintained or assisted by the nation, are entrusted to religious corporations of the Catholic Church. There are in the capital a Faculty of letters and philosophy with three establishments and 1,215 students; a Faculty of jurisprudence and political sciences with 93 students; one of medicine and natural sciences with 215 students, and one of mathematics and engineering with 35 students. For the working class there are a national institute, a school of arts and trades, and a similar school or workshop directed by the Salesian Fathers. In 1897 there

were in the 9 departments of the Republic 2,026 colleges and primary schools with 143,076 pupils; their cost for the year was 2,400,247*l*. There are no statistics of private schools. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory.

Finance.

For the two years 1895–96 the revenue amounted to 36,717,748 pesos; for 1897–98 to 37,461,000 pesos; expenditure, 1897–98, 41,422,180 pesos.

The following are the official estimates (in paper pesos) of revenue and expenditure for the biennial periods indicated:—

—	1895-96	1897-98	1899-1900	1901-02
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . .	26,226,300	34,361,000	29,918,640	28,983,640
Expenditure .	35,773,882	35,771,013	29,918,640	40,427,575

The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, estimated for 1901–2 at 21,453,640 pesos. Both import and export duties are levied, the latter falling heavily on the staple products of the country, coffee, hides, skins, rubber, gold, silver, and cattle. The slaughtering of cattle and the sale of meat are government monopolies. The annual revenue from the Panama railway is 225,000 pesos gold, but in 1880 the amount up to March 27, 1908, was received in anticipation. The largest items of expenditure are war, 13,817,088 pesos; justice, 4,571,892; debt, 3,773,500; finance, 4,336,238.

The internal debt appears to consist mainly of the paper currency in circulation, amounting to about 3,000,000 pesos.

The external debt, mostly due to British creditors, in 1896 amounted, with arrears, to 3,514,442*l*. An agreement for a settlement was arrived at by the Colombian Government and the bondholders in January, 1897, new bonds being issued for 2,700,000*l*. at 1½ per cent. interest, increasing by ½ per cent. every three years till the rate is 3 per cent. This arrangement was satisfactorily carried out till August 31, 1899. In the middle of 1902 the interest arrears amounted to 155,250*l*., and the total external debt to 2,855,250*l*.

The total revenues and expenditures of the 9 departments of the Republic for 1899 and 1900 were estimated at 16,986,756 and 17,346,040 paper pesos, respectively. The departmental revenues are derived largely from monopolies, notably in Panama, where monopolies in tobacco, salt, opium, ice, and gambling are sold annually to the highest bidder.

Defence.

The strength of the national army is determined by Act of Congress each session. The peace footing was fixed at 1,000 in 1898. In case of war the Executive can raise the army to the strength which circumstances may require. Every able-bodied Colombian is liable to military service.

There is one river gunboat and two other small vessels.

Production.

Columbia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. The average annual output of gold and silver is about 823,000*l.* in value. Mining is carried on in some cases with modern appliances, but more frequently by primitive methods, nearly all the gold mines being either alluvial or in veins. The mines (mostly gold and silver) are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, Panama, and Magdalena. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (32 mines). The emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez belong to the Government, but are leased to mining companies for periods of 5 years. No statistics of their output are published, but they are said to yield over 20,000*l.* worth of stones per annum. The Pradera iron works north-east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 tons of pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, rails, sugar mills, castings, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogotá, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying nearly the whole of Colombia with salt. In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum. The government has undertaken the working of the coal mines at San Jorge, which had been abandoned. On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government desires to concede for a term of years.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. From 1889 to 1897 about 250,000 hectares of timber-bearing public land were conceded, for terms of 4 years, in plots of 5,000 hectares to private persons. Coffee cultivation is extending rapidly; cocoa, tobacco, sugar, vegetable ivory, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. The rubber tree grows wild, and its cultivation has begun. In the department of Cauca the Colombian Rubber Company acquired, in 1900, a concession of land, and is engaged in planting rubber trees. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated. In Colombia the number of cattle is estimated at 3,465,000, besides 3,487,000 goats, sheep, and swine. There is a considerable export trade in cattle. There are heavy export duties on all the products of the country.

Commerce.

The value of the foreign commerce of Colombia for the years named has been as follows (in gold):—

—	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports . .	10,711,207	11,528,365	16,947,135	19,722,098	11,083,028
Exports . .	15,962,019	15,088,406	18,597,352	18,541,084	19,157,788

For 1899 and 1900 the only trade statistics accessible are those for the port of Barranquilla. In 1900 the declared value of the imports was 407,973*l.*, and of the exports 683,800*l.* The quantities of the chief imports and the values of the chief exports are given as follows:—

Imports		1899	1900	Exports.		1899	1900
						£	£
Cottons	Bales	24,892	9,769	Coffee		508,320	270,876
Prints	"	2,739	1,468	Copaiba balsam		707,190	6
Cloth	"	8,999	2,351	Tolu		5,347	4,030
Flour	Bags	60,949	24,339	Dividivi		1,550	2,271
Rice	"	18,388	15,058	Gold bars and dust		860,062	99,266
Petroleum	Cases	42,812	55,833	Silver ore and bars		100,133	49,149
Brandy	"	14,266	336	Precious stones		41,885	7,835
Ale	"	13,240	1,593	Hides		99,119	59,451
Wine: Barrels and Cases		31,297	2,915	Cattle		89,890	84,092
Wire fencing	Rolls	26,033	550	Tobacco		47,494	58,304
Salt	Bags	42,742	69,248	Rubber		34,065	14,063

Of the exports about 27 per cent. in value go to the United States; 25 per cent. to Great Britain; 17 per cent. to France; 16 per cent. to Germany. At Cartagena in 1901 the imports amounted to the value of 2,208,456 gold pesos, of which 877,564 pesos was from the United States, 763,929 from Great Britain, 307,966 from Germany, and 131,087 from France.

There is an important transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon. In 1900 the weight of goods transported westwards by rail was 153,758 tons, of which 60,518 tons was from New York; 54,905 tons from Europe, and the remainder was in local traffic. The weight carried eastwards was 203,619 tons, of which 118,670 tons was to New York; 77,219 tons to Europe, and the rest was in local traffic.

The following table gives the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, and of the exports of British home produce to Colombia, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom	556,560	635,488	574,021	282,906	504,539
Exports of British Produce .	1,191,023	789,692	668,986	344,893	915,267

Of the imports into the United Kingdom from Colombia, the most important articles in 1901 were silver ore, of the value of 3,902*l.* (43,010*l.* in 1899); coffee, of the value of 350,087*l.*; caoutchouc, 10,781*l.*; hides, 28,146*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce exported to Colombia in 1901 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 661,381*l.* The other principal articles exported from Great Britain to Colombia were linen manufactures, of the value of 48,883*l.*; woollens, of the value of 28,231*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 44,080*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, 8,687*l.*; sacks, 22,255*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1902 the merchant shipping of Colombia consisted of 1 steamer of 457 tons and 5 sailing vessels of 1,118 tons. In 1900 there entered at Puerto Columbia (Savanilla), the port of Barranquilla, 228 vessels of 394,584 tons (108 of 202,533 tons British), and cleared 228 of 395,131 tons (108 of 202,533 tons British). In 1901 there entered at Cartagena 197 vessels of 338,320 tons (85 of 170,481 tons British). The ports of Colombia are in regular communication with those of European and American countries by means of 10 lines of mail steamers, 5 of which are British and the others German, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Italian.

The total length of railways open in Colombia in 1901 was 400 miles belonging to 9 companies and 2 States. There are besides about 76 miles unfinished, and extensions of existing lines are projected to a length of about 330 miles. The roads of Colombia are simple mule tracks, but the Government is employing soldiers to improve the main roads. Much of the inland traffic is by river, and the work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on. That river is navigable for 900 miles; steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. Tributaries supply 215 miles more of navigable water, and on these rivers 42 steamers, with a total tonnage of 7,331 regularly ply.

In the two years 1896-97 the Post Office carried 2,794,069 letters and post-cards, 1,233,313 printed papers, and 161,217 other packets; total 4,188,599 packets.

There were 8,600 miles of telegraph in 1898, with 448 stations; between January 1, 1896, and June 30, 1898, 1,388,388 telegrams were transmitted and received, and 9,887 cablegrams. Receipts for telegrams 303,570 pesos paper; for cablegrams, 99,923 pesos paper.

Under the superintendence of M. de Lesseps, a company was formed in 1881 for the construction of a ship canal, 46 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Panama, mainly following the line of the railway. The capital received up to June 30, 1886, amounted to 772,545,412 francs; and it was expected that before the undertaking was completed this would have to be nearly doubled. The company, being unable to proceed, was compelled to go into liquidation and suspend payment and all operations on the canal (from March 15, 1889). In March 1893 a further extension was granted for the organisation of a new company to take over the business; in 1894 a new company was formed, which obtained a concession for 10 years, extended in 1900 by 6 years, so as to terminate in April 1910. By that time the canal, according to the annual report of 1899, might be completed at a cost of 512,000,000 francs (20,480,000*l.*) On January 4, 1902, the Board of the company offered to sell to the United States all their rights and property. In view of this offer the United States Isthmian Canal Commission recommended the Panama route, and on January 22, 1903, a treaty was signed whereby the United States obtains a lease of the necessary strip of land for 100 years, renewable at the pleasure of the United States. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed November 18, and ratified by the United States Senate December 16, 1901, provides for the neutralization of the inter-oceanic canal by whatever route it may be constructed, and for its use on equal terms by vessels of all nations.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In 1894 a law was passed providing for the redemption of the paper currency, the free coinage of gold, and the coinage of small silver pieces for the Government in European mints. This scheme, however, has come to nothing, and the forced paper currency amounted in August, 1901, to 350,000,000 pesos. In January, 1897, the paper peso was worth about 20*d.*; in January, 1902, something less than 1*d.*

The gold *peso*, or dollar, of 10 reales is of the nominal value of 4*s.*, or 5 *fr.*; fineness .835. At Panama and Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced, the sol or Peruvian dollar is the legal tender.

Coined money:—

Nickel.—2½-cent, 5-cent, common in every-day use.

Silver.—The *peso*, 10-, 20-, 50-, and 80-cent. pieces. ¼-real, 1 real, 2 real, not coined at present.

All the foreign coins have long since disappeared, and any that arrive are bought up at the ports at a high premium.

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 50 kilos; and the carga, of 250 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1·102 pound avoirdupois. The Colombian vara, or 80 cm., is the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister and Envoy.—Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce.

Secretary of Legation.—Filemón Buitrago.

Consul-General in London.—G. R. Calderon.

There are consuls or vice-consuls at Grimsby, Liverpool, Nottingham Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dover, Dundee, Glasgow, and Manchester

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul-General.—George Earle Welby. Appointed November 23, 1898.

Consul at Panama.—Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Vice-Consuls at Barranquilla, Bogota, Carthagena, Colon, Honda, Medellin, and Santa Martha.

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CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.

Constitution and Government.

THE Congo Independent State has succeeded to the Congo International Association, founded in 1883 by Leopold II., King of the Belgians. That Association, having obtained the recognition of its sovereignty by treaties in 1884 and 1885, with most of the European nations and the United States of America, adhered, February 26, 1885, to the resolutions of the Congress of Berlin. These resolutions, collected in a "General Act," establish freedom of trade in the basin of the Congo, and declare absolutely free the navigation of the Congo, its tributaries, and the lakes and canals connected with it; they lay down rules for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade, and impose on the powers which signed the Act the obligation to accept the mediation of one or more friendly governments should any serious dispute occur concerning the territories of the conventional basin of the Congo. An International Conference at Brussels in 1890 authorised the Government of the Independent State to levy certain duties on imports.

The State was placed under the sovereignty of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, on the basis of personal union with Belgium, but it has declared itself perpetually neutral in accordance with the provision of Chapter III. of the General Act of Berlin. By a will dated August 2, 1889, the King has bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the State. On July 31, 1890, the territories of the State were declared inalienable, and a Convention of July 3, 1890, between Belgium and the Independent State, reserved to the former the right of annexing the latter after a period of ten years. This right is continued under an Act of August 10, 1901. See under *Finance*.

The Central Government at Brussels consists of the King of the Belgians, and, under his orders, a Secretary of State, who is chief of the departments of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior. A Governor-General represents the King at Boma and administers the territories of the State in accordance with the King's orders.

The precise boundaries of the Independent State were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, after treaties with Germany, November 8, 1884; Great Britain, December 16, 1884; the

Netherlands, December 27, 1884; France, February 5, 1885; Portugal, February 14, 1885, and May, 1891; and by treaties concluded with Great Britain, May 12, 1894, and France, August 4, 1894. The State includes a small region on the north bank of the river from its mouth to Manyanga; French territory intervening between this last station and the mouth of the Ubangi, whence the State extends northwards to the Ubangi River and the Bomu River, north-east to the watershed of the Congo basin, eastwards to 30° E. long., and Lake Tanganika, south-east to Lake Bangweolo and southern watershed of the Congo basin to Lake Dilolo, south-west to the course of the Kassai river, thence to 7° S., the river Kwilu, 8° S., the river Kwango, and the parallel of Nokki.

The territory is divided into fourteen administrative districts:—Banana, Boma, Matadi, the Cataracts, Stanley Pool, Kwango Oriental, Lake Leopold II., Bangala, Equator, Ubangi, Welle, Stanley Falls, Aruwimi, Lualaba-Kasai. At the head of each district there is a commissioner. In 1902 there were, altogether, 206 posts and stations at which 1,115 European Government agents officiated.

Area and Population.

The area of the Independent State is estimated at 900,000 square miles, with a population of 30,000,000 of Bantu origin. The European population in January, 1902, numbered 2,346. Of these, 1,465 were Belgian, 98 English, 103 Portuguese, 105 Swedish, 22 Norwegian, 55 French, 30 American, 156 Italian, 29 Danish, 126 Dutch, 63 German, 10 Spanish, 7 Austrian, 21 Swiss, 13 Russian, 25 from Luxembourg, 5 Greeks, and 1 born in the Congo State.

The native languages comprise many dialects, every tribe having its own. Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence, and this is used by the missionaries. The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism, but mission work is actively carried on. There are 76 mission stations, with 300 missionaries, of whom 180 are Catholic and 120 Protestant. In education they co-operate with the Government, which has formed 3 agricultural colonies where children are collected and taught.

Finance, Defence.

For 1901 the revenue was estimated at 30,751,054 francs; expenditure, 23,256,054 francs; for 1902, revenue, 28,709,000 francs; expenditure, 23,405,492 francs. For 1903 the revenue and expenditure were estimated as follows:—

Revenue.	Francs	Expenditure.	Francs.
Customs . . .	6,150,000	Admin. in Europe . .	588,460
Transport, &c. . .	3,160,000	Admin. in Africa . .	3,683,375
State domain, &c. . .	16,460,000	Public Force . . .	7,701,765
Portfolio . . .	1,100,000	Marine . . .	2,023,376
Direct taxes . . .	600,000	Transports . . .	1,600,000
Various . . .	620,000	Public Works . . .	1,081,885
		Agriculture . . .	1,373,932
		Domain . . .	6,041,790
		Various . . .	3,805,973
		Extraordinary . . .	2,364,994
Total . . .	28,090,000	Total . . .	30,265,550

The debt of the Congo State, contracted at various dates, is given as follows: Under decree of February 7, 1888, authorising the issue of bonds amounting to a nominal capital of 150,000,000 francs, the amount of 70,000,000 francs was issued; under decrees of October 17, 1896, and June 14, 1898, 14,000,000 francs (nominal capital) was issued at 4 per cent. interest; under convention of July 3, 1890, Belgium advanced 25,000,000 francs to the Congo State, interest to be at 3 per cent. after January 3, 1901, should the Congo State not have been annexed to Belgium by that date; under convention of June 10, 1895, Belgium advanced a further sum amounting to 6,804,415 francs on the same terms; on July 5, 1887, bonds were created and delivered to the members and subscribers of the late "Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo," amounting to 422,220 francs, yielding interest at 2½ per cent. from January 1, 1900. Under an Act of August 10, 1901, Belgium renounces for the present the repayment of its advances and the payment of interest thereon, but reserves the right to annex the Congo State, whose financial obligations to Belgium will revive only when the latter State renounces the right to annex the former.

In October, 1901, a loan of 50,000,000 francs, at 4 per cent. interest, was issued for the purpose of public works, including railways.

There is an armed force of native Africans, divided into 23 companies, commanded by 207 European officers and 304 sergeants. The effective strength for 1902 was fixed at 13,650 men. There are 4 camps of instruction.

Production, Commerce, Shipping.

The lands within the State are divided for the purposes of occupation, into three classes: those which are occupied by natives, and on which they have the right of occupation; registered lands, constituting private estates of non-natives; and crown lands, comprising all vacant lands. For private estates there is a system of registration, under the superintendence of the "Conservateur des Titres Fonciers," who is also chief of the Cadastral service.

The chief products are rubber, ivory, palm-nuts, and palm-oil. Coffee grows freely, and the cultivation of cocoa is successful. Tobacco is grown in all native villages, and is beginning to be exported. Plantations of Havana and Sumatra tobacco have been established by the Government.

The commerce of the State has expanded rapidly. The special exports in 1887 amounted to 1,980,440 francs. The development in the last five years was as follows:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Special	General	Special	General
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1897	22,181,462	23,427,198	15,146,976	17,457,090
1898	23,084,447	25,185,139	22,163,482	25,396,706
1899	22,325,847	27,102,581	36,067,959	39,138,283
1900	24,724,109	31,803,214	47,377,401	51,775,978
1901	23,102,064	26,793,079	50,488,394	54,007,581

In the special trade of 1901 the chief imports and exports were:—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Francs		Francs
Arms, ammunition, &c. .	1,190,130	Rubber .	43,965,950
Steamers, &c. . . .	1,330,170	Ivory . .	3,964,600
Machinery	1,209,130	Palm-nuts .	1,372,990
Metals and their manuf.	1,056,770	Palm-oil .	802,440
Drinks	1,303,190	Hides . .	5,200
Food substances . .	2,440,610	Cocoa . .	6,146
Tissues	6,950,720	Tobacco .	1,618
Clothing	1,156,330	Coffee . .	61,841

Of the special imports the value of 16,716,201 francs came from Belgium ; 2,380,849 francs from Great Britain ; 1,058,503 francs from Germany, and 868,852 francs from Holland. Of the special exports the value of 47,064,956 francs went to Belgium ; 227,838 francs to Great Britain ; 1,681,935 francs to neighbouring Portuguese possessions, and 1,340,882 francs to Holland.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Congo State in 1901 amounted to the value of 18,1147. (rubber, 8,0897.) ; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Congo State, to 125,7517. (cottons, 88,9097.).

At the ports of Boma and Banana in 1901 of sea-going vessels there entered 229 of 444,281 tons, and cleared 223 of 438,733 tons. Of the tonnage entered 208,592 was Belgian, 110,169 British, and 61,697 German ; of the tonnage cleared, 202,931 was Belgian, 112,481 British, and 60,585 German. In the coasting trade there entered 445 vessels of 28,252 tons, and cleared 457 of 28,608 tons. There is regular steam communication every three weeks with Antwerp and frequent steam communication with Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Lisbon.

Internal Communications.

The Congo is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 7 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Leopoldville). Above the Pool there are about 1,000 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course.

A railway of about 250 miles in length, running at an average distance of 20 miles south of the river, connects Matadi with Stanley Pool. This railway is now open for traffic in its whole length. A local railway in Mayumbe is open for traffic for a length of 50 miles. Under a 99 years' concession to a Belgian company, about 900 miles of railways are about to be constructed from the Congo at Stanleyville and Nyangwe to Lake Albert Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika. From Leopoldville a public transport service on the Upper Congo has been organised by the Government, 30 steamers being employed for this purpose.

In 1901 there were in the State 20 post offices. In 1901 in the internal service 179,056 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted ; and in the external, 372,007. The State is included in the Postal Union. Telegraph lines connect Boma and Leopoldville, 280 miles ; Leopoldville and the Equator, 464 miles ; Lisala and Umangi, 14 miles ; Kasongo and Kabambare, 80 miles ; and there are 50 miles of telegraph line in Mayumbe : total length, 888 miles.

The legal money is as in Belgium.

Consul-General in London for the Congo Independent State.—J. Houdret.

Consul in London for the Congo Independent State.—J. E. Grein.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution promulgated in 1870, and modified very frequently since that date. Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives—one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants—chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to support themselves. There were 32 deputies in 1902. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a president, elected, in the same manner as the Congress, for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Ascension Esquivel, elected May 8, 1902.

Vice-Presidents.—Rafael Iglesias, Cleto González Vézquez, and Juan Bautista Quiros.

The administration normally is carried on, under the President, by four ministers—viz. of the Interior, Police, and Public Works; of Foreign Affairs, Education, Justice, Public Instruction, and Worship; of Finance and Commerce; and of War and Marine.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 18,400 English square miles, divided into five provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, and Guanacaste; and two comarcas, Puntarenas, part of the Pacific coast-line, and Limon, the whole of the Caribbean coast. The boundary disputes with Colombia and Nicaragua have been settled. According to the census of February 18, 1892, the population was 243,205 (122,480 males and 120,725 females), besides 19,456 (estimated) unenumerated, and about 3,500 aborigines. There were 6,289 foreigners, of whom 831 were from Spain; 622 from Italy; 342 from Germany; 246 from England; 204 from the United States; and 634 were British subjects from the West Indies. In 1901 the population was put at 312,816, or about 17 inhabitants to the square mile. The official returns of births and deaths showed:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Births . . .	12,969	11,232	10,691	10,695	11,177
Deaths . . .	6,538	6,858	7,652	6,275	7,559
Increase . .	6,431	4,374	3,039	4,420	3,618

The average immigration since 1894 is stated to be about 1,000 annually. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (23,903), and in the towns of Alajuela (4,860), Cartago (4,586), Heredia (7,151), Liberia

2,831), Puntarenas (3,569), and Limon (3,171). The government encourages immigration by the sale of land on easy terms.

For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 26 districts, superintended by medical men paid by the national Treasury.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. In 1901 there were in the Republic 3,021 Protestants, 48 Jews, and 230 Buddhists, &c. Education is compulsory and free. In 1902 there were 306 primary schools, with 686 teachers and 17,716 pupils in attendance, besides six establishments for higher education. In 1901, 601,402 pesos were devoted to education. Public instruction in all its branches is rigidly enforced.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation. There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic. Capital punishment cannot be inflicted.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been (from 1897-98 to 1899-1900 in paper pesos of variable value ; for 1900-01 and 1901-02, in gold colones, worth about 1s. 9d.) :—

—	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Colones	Colones
Revenue .	8,424,104	8,413,199	8,228,292	8,700,838	5,646,896
Expenditure	8,818,454	8,069,748	7,448,120	9,819,192	5,865,522

The revenue is chiefly derived from customs, 2,648,692 colones, and excise ; while the expenditure is chiefly for the various departments of Government, 4,785,367 colones ; internal debt, 1,080,155 colones ; expenditure from the proceeds of coffee duty, 831,210 pesos ; and Costa Rica Railway dividend, 145,000 pesos. For 1902-03 the revenue and expenditure were each estimated at 4,850,000 colones.

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding in 1887 was 2,691,300*l.*, and the arrears of interest amounted to 2,119,512*l.* In 1888 an arrangement was made with the creditors, but in 1895 the Government again went into default, and in March, 1897 a new arrangement was agreed to. The interest on 525,000*l.* of the capital is reduced to 3 per cent., and that on 1,475,000*l.* to 2½ per cent. Amortization at the rate of 10,000*l.* annually will begin in 1917. The unpaid interest coupons, January, 1895, to April, 1897, will be cancelled on the payment by Costa Rica at once of 31,562*l.*, and of 100,000*l.* by annual instalments of 5,000*l.* The total foreign debt (including 52,625*l.* arrears of interest) in 1902 stood at 2,132,625*l.* The internal debt in 1902 amounted to 7,759,713 colones, of which 6,829,968 colones consists of floating debt.

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army of 600 men and 12,000 militia, but on a war footing can command 35,000 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve. The Republic has also one torpedo boat, and a gunboat

Industry and Commerce.

Almost anything can be grown in Costa Rica, but the principal agricultural products are coffee and bananas. The export duty on coffee was abolished on September 1, 1901. Maize, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated, and cocoa culture is extending. In 1901 49,800 lbs. of cocoa, valued at 1,870 $\frac{1}{2}$., was exported. In 1892 the live stock consisted of 345,665 cattle, 77,048 horses, and 2,765 sheep, valued at, in all, 5,827,606 pesos. Several districts are auriferous, and mining is carried on, but the machinery and plant are of small capacity except in three mines worked with American capital.

The following is the value in gold pesos of the imports and exports (1 gold peso = 4 sh.):—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports . .	5,460,944	4,258,896	4,136,706	6,333,598	4,411,402
Exports . .	5,474,774	5,659,219	4,929,954	6,321,186	5,792,680

The chief imports are food-stuffs, dry goods, and hardware. The most important exports are coffee, valued in 1901 at 2,823,290 gold pesos; bananas, 1,741,500 pesos; cedar and mahogany, 229,952 pesos; gold and silver, 721,558 pesos; skins, 109,845 pesos; rubber, 76,293 pesos. The coffee exports are to Great Britain, the United States, and the continent of Europe. Of the imports in 1901, 46·9 per cent. were from the United States, 21·8 per cent. from Great Britain, and 13·5 per cent. from Germany.

According to the Board of Trade Returns, the trade of the United Kingdom with Costa Rica has been :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Costa Rica	333,310	575,610	245,390	342,984	491,532
Exports of produce of U.K. to Costa Rica	197,692	133,175	135,256	232,415	152,457

The chief article imported from Costa Rica in 1901 was coffee, value 490,876 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. The chief domestic exports to Costa Rica in 1901 were cottons, value 48,997 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; iron, wrought and unwrought, 13,038 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; machinery, 9,432 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; woollens and worsteds, 14,874 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; railway carriages, 12,642 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.; sacks, 8,270 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1901 Costa Rica had 3 merchant steamers of 686 tons and 2 sailing vessels of 551 tons.

In 1901 there entered and cleared at the ports of Limon and Punta Arenas 586 vessels of 678,985 tons. Limon is visited regularly by 5 lines of steamers (besides banana steamers) connecting it with ports of Europe and America; Punta Arenas, by 4 lines—American, British, German, and Chilean.

The railway system connects San José with the Atlantic and Pacific ports, and there are branch lines constructed or being constructed connecting with towns to the north and south. The length of railway is about 170 miles. At San José there is an electric tramway of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

In 1901 there were 64 post offices. Letters, &c. (1901): internal, received, 797,224; despatched, 837,850; local, 13,505; external, received, 192,789; despatched, 163,169; total, 2,004,537.

There are (1901) telegraph wires of a total length of 840 English miles, with 67 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1901 was 326,689. The telephone lines had a length of 363 miles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There are two banks in Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,200,000 pesos, and 2,000,000 pesos respectively. The notes of the Bank of Costa Rica on March 31, 1902, were in circulation to the amount of 1,160,765 colones. The metallic money in circulation consisted of Costa Rican gold coin, 3,511,445 colones, silver coin 500,000 colones, and United States gold coin equal to 930,107 colones.

On October 26, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, at the ratio of 1 to 26½, the monetary unit to be the gold *colon*, weighing .778 grammes, .900 fine. On July 16, 1900, the new coinage was put in circulation, all obligations contracted in national money being payable in the new coinage at the rate of one colon to the silver peso. The new silver coinage consists of fractions of the colon, viz., 50, 25, 10, and 5-cent pieces .750 fine silver, which are legal tender up to 10 colons, copper being legal tender up to 1 colon. Foreign gold is legal, but not foreign silver.

The metric system is now in use; the following are the old weights and measures:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1.014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	= 101.40 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	= 25.35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Peralta (residing in Paris).

Consul-General in London.—John A. Le Lacheur.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Hull, Kingston (Jamaica), Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Edward Thornton, resident at Guatemala.

Consul.—F. N. Cox.

There are Vice-Consuls at Port Limon and Puntarenas.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning King.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to Queen *Louise*, born September 7, 1817, died September 29, 1898, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Frederik*, heir apparent, born June 3, 1843 ; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Lowisa*, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. Offspring of the union are :—1. Prince Christian, born September 26, 1870 ; married April 26, 1898, to Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg ; offspring, Prince Christian Frederik, born March 11, 1899 ; Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900. 2. Prince Karl, born August 3, 1872 ; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain. 3. Princess Louise, born February 17, 1875 ; married, May 5, 1896, to Prince Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Bruno of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Prince Harald, born October 8, 1876. 5. Princess Ingeborg, born August 2, 1878 ; married August 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden. 6. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880. 7. Prince Gustav, born March 4, 1887. 8. Princess Dagmar, born May 23, 1890.

II. Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844 ; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who succeeded to the British Crown as King Edward VII. January 22, 1901.

III. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 24, 1845 ; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863 ; married, October 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand Duchess of Russia.

IV. Princess *Marie Dagmar* (Empress *Maria-Feodorovna*), born November 26, 1847 ; married, November 9, 1866, to Alexander III., Emperor of Russia ; widow, November 1, 1894.

V. Princess *Thyra*, born September 29, 1853 ; married, December 21, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland.

VI. Prince *Waldemar*, born October 27, 1858 ; married,

October 22, 1885, to Princess Marie d'Orléans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres, born January 13, 1865 ; offspring, Prince Aage, born June 10, 1887 ; Prince Axel, born August 12, 1888 ; Prince Erik, born November 8, 1890 ; Prince Viggo, born December 25, 1893 ; Princess Margrethe, born September 17, 1895.

Brothers of the King.

I. Prince *Julius*, born October 14, 1824 ; general in the Danish army.

II. Prince *Hans*, born December 5, 1825 ; general in the Danish army.

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the house of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved December 17, 1863. The heir apparent of the crown has, in addition, an allowance of 120,000 kroner, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A. D.		A. D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on

July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the Kingdom, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people for the terms of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is a resident of the district. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 114 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. According to the Constitution there should be one member for every 16,000 inhabitants. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services at the rate of 6 kroner (6s. 8d.) per day during the actual session, and are reimbursed for travelling expenses to and from the capital.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday in October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges of the Rigsret, who, together with the ordinary members of the Høiesteret, form the highest tribunal of the Kingdom (Rigsret), and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that chamber of which they are members.

The executive (appointed July 28, 1901), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—*Statsraadet*—consists of the following nine departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Professor *Deuntzer*.

2. Ministry of the Interior.—M. Enevold Sørensen.
3. Ministry of Justice.—M. Alberti
- 4-5. Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Works.—M. C. Hage.
6. Ministry of War.—Colonel W. H. O. Madsen.
7. Ministry of Marine.—Rear-Admiral Jöhncke.
8. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—M. J. C. Christensen.
9. Ministry of Agriculture.—M. Ole Hansen.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

Denmark is divided into 18 counties (Amter), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand), and the counties into Hundreds (Herreder), each with a portion of the Peace (Herredsfoged or Birkedommer). In the towns there is a Mayor, appointed by the government, with or without aldermen. The Hundreds are divided into parishes of which there are, in all, about 1,070. Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the king. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king, is at the head of the administration; while the highest local authority is vested in the governor, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are two Amtmands for the western and the northern districts of Iceland.

Area and Population

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark, according to the last decennial census, taken February 1, 1901:—

Divisions	Area English sq. m.	Population 1901	Population per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) } without suburbs }	21	378,235	17,909
Islands in the Baltic	5,062	1,007,513	199
Peninsula of Jutland	9,765	1,063,792	109
Faeroe Islands (17 inhabited) . .	512	15,230	30
Total	15,360	2,464,770	160

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,193,448 males and 1,256,092 females. The total population at the census of 1890 was 2,172,380, showing an increase during those 11 years of 12½ per cent., or 1·1 per cent. per annum. In Denmark proper the town population has increased from 722,244 in 1890 to 936,565 in 1901, or at the rate of 29·7 per cent.; while the rural population has increased from 1,450,136 in 1890 to 1,512,975 in 1901, or at the rate of 4·3 per cent. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; in 1890, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper,

96·67 per cent. were born in Denmark, 0·06 per cent. were born in the Colonies, 0·16 per cent. in Norway, 1·56 per cent. in Sweden, 0·96 per cent. in Sleswig, 0·47 per cent. in other parts of Germany, and 0·12 per cent. in other foreign countries. The foreign-born population was thus 3·27 per cent. of the whole.

According to occupation the population of Denmark in 1890 was classified thus:—

Royal Family	16	Day labourers and no fixed occupation	207,595
Immaterial production ...	135,790	Pensioners	57,999
Railways, posts, &c. ...	26,644	Capitalists	34,974
Agriculture	882,336	Blind, deaf, &c.	3,753
Industry	534,428	Public paupers	39,014
Commerce	172,929	In prisons	1,822
Land transport	16,086		
Navigation	26,082		
Fishing	32,912	Total	2,172,380

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), in 1901, was 378,235, or with suburbs, 476,806; Aarhus, 51,814; Odense, 40,138; Aalborg, 31,457; Horsens, 22,243; Randers, 20,057.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years:—

Years	Total Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1897	69,576	1,800	17,464	38,744	30,812
1898	71,670	1,833	17,897	36,671	34,999
1899	71,351	1,770	17,914	41,473	29,878
1900	72,141	1,747	18,499	40,924	31,217
1901	73,211	1,812	17,599	38,784	34,427

Of the births 10 per cent. were illegitimate. In 1901 there were 375 divorces.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, 2,260 in 1897; 2,340 in 1898; 2,799 in 1899; 3,570 in 1900; 4,657 in 1901.

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the university and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops. The bishops have no political character. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1901 there were 2,436,012 Protestants, 5,373 Roman Catholics, 106 Greek Catholics, 3,476 Jews, 4,573 other or of no confession.

Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of this century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14. The public schools, maintained by communal rates, are free. Of elementary schools there are about 2,940 (28 in Copenhagen, 132 in

other towns, and 2,780 in rural districts), with 307,633 pupils in the year 1898. For higher instruction there are : a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 37 professors and teachers and about 300 pupils in 1901 ; 21 agricultural or horticultural schools ; 67 *folkehøjskoler* or popular high schools ; 31 Latin schools (14 Government, 17 private) ; a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 7 teachers and 57 students ; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 7 teachers and 200 pupils ; a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 23 professors and teachers and about 450 students ; 99 *realskoler* or technical and commercial schools. The higher schools in 1898 had an attendance of about 56,460 pupils. The *folkehøjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the state annually makes a grant of about 300,000 kroner. To 72 of the *realskoler* grants are made amounting annually to about 110,000 kroner, exclusive of the cost of apparatus, inspection, &c. The University of Copenhagen founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which, except theology, women are admitted on equal terms with men. It has 85 professors and teachers, and about 400 students have matriculated every year.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*). From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court, or court of second instance, in Viborg with 9 judges, and in Copenhagen with 20 judges. The Copenhagen superior court, however, is identical with that of the civic magistrates. The supreme court (*Højesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, 12 puisne judges, and 11 special judges sits in Copenhagen. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1900, 3,116 men and 777 women were convicted of crimes and delicts ; 40,431 persons were convicted of minor offences. On March 31, 1900, 658 men and 100 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark.

Finance.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsting. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the five years ending March 31 (18·16 kroner = 1*l.*) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Kroner	Kroner
• 1898	138,681,496	134,740,065
1899	71,193,060	76,259,212
1900	72,561,487	77,509,052
1901	78,959,357	78,883,529
1902	96,831,502	76,712,446

The estimated revenue for 1902-1903 was 72,871,598 kroner, and expenditure 72,388,208 kroner. The following is an abstract of the budget for 1903-1904 :—

Revenue	Kroner	Expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues	948,203	Civil list and appanages	1,203,200
Interest on State assets	2,858,559	Rigsdag and Council of State	520,232
Direct taxes	11,047,500	Interest and expenses on State debt	8,079,394
Indirect taxes, mainly customs and excise. . . .	51,797,425	Pensions, including military invalids	3,474,235
Posts and Telegraphs	569,980	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	740,500
Balance of lotteries	1,500,000	Ministry of Agriculture	3,239,440
Separate revenues	613,572	Ministry of Interior	6,342,191
Revenue from employment of property and funding of debt	914,207	Ministry of Justice	5,128,344
		Ministry of Public Worship & Instruction	7,673,115
		Ministry of War	10,956,230
		Ministry of Marine	6,918,001
		Ministry of Finance	4,175,002
		Iceland	98,164
		Extraordinary State expenditure	6,123,849
		Improvement of State property and reduction of debt	9,811,850
Total revenue	70,249,446	Total expenditure	74,478,247

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount. In 1867 it was 116,246,060 kroner; in 1877, 38,365,915 kroner; in 1887, 17,820,879 kroner. On March, 31, 1902, it stood at 17,892,629 kroner. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance. The following table gives the national liabilities at different periods, from 1880 to 1902 :—

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	Kroner		Kroner
1880	173,838,612	1900	207,419,912
1890	188,148,541	1901	217,294,224
1899	208,619,568	1902	246,394,958

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The total foreign debt amounted in 1902 to 178,027,250 kroner. The debt is mostly at 3 per cent.

The interest of the debt for 1901-1902 was set down as 7,342,394 kroner. The investments of the State on March 31, 1901, including the reserve fund, but excluding the State railways (valued at 180,000,000 kroner) and the domains amounted to 104,507,629 kroner.

The revenue and expenditure, and the property and debt of Copenhagen in 1901, and of the provincial towns and places and rural communes in 1900, were as follows :—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Property	Debt
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Copenhagen (1901) . .	35,083,450	27,291,748	81,906,229	79,155,690
Provincial Towns (1900)	19,907,914	16,778,418	64,963,844	40,482,615
" Places "	7,672,383	4,142,323	10,071,282	8,460,761
Rural Communes "	83,570,011	31,161,894	69,241,405	34,887,898

Defence.

The army of Denmark consists of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army and its reserve, constituting the first line, and for eight years subsequent in the extra reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry; three months for the field artillery and the engineers; eight months for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts eight months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during twenty-five to thirty days. The kingdom is divided into two divisions or commands, the eastern and the western, the former subdivided into two and the latter into three brigades, and each brigade into two regiments of three battalions. Every brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

The forces of the kingdom comprise 31 battalions of infantry of the line with 11 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a *depôt*; 2 regiments of field artillery, in 12 batteries, and 4 of reserve, and 1 regiment of 3 battalions with 12 companies of fortress artillery, and 6 companies of reserve; and 1 regiment of engineers. The strength of the army (1902) is 824 officers and 8,945 men; the war strength is 1,448 officers and 60,134 men. The war strength of Citizen Corps of Copenhagen and Bornholm Island (included in the war strength of the army) is 115 officers and 4,400 men.

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast-defence. It comprises 5 coast-defence armourclads (named in italics below): the turret-ship *Helgoland*; the barbette ship, *Iver Hvitfeldt*; the torpedo ship, *Tordenskjold*; 6 third-class cruisers and gun vessels, 7 gunboats, and a flotilla of 14 first-class and 20 second-class torpedo boats. The following are the armoured vessels of the fleet. Those in italics are purely for coast defence duty; *b.* broadside, *c. b.* central battery, *t.* turret, *bar.* barbette, *Q.F.* quick-firing.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement	Extreme thickness of Armour in Inches.	Armament	Torpedo Ejectors	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed: Knots
t	<i>Lindormen</i>	1868	2,100	5	2 13-ton; 4 3in.	—	1,500	12·0
t	<i>Gorm</i>	1870	2,400	7	2 18-ton; 4 2½in. Q.F.	—	1,670	12·2
c.b.	<i>Odin</i>	1872	3,230	8	4 18-ton; 4 3½in. Q.F.	—	2,300	12·4
t	<i>Helgoland</i>	1878	5,370	12	{ 136-ton; 4 22-ton; 4 4½in.; 2 2½in. Q.F.	4	4,000	13·4
a.c.	<i>Tordenskjold</i>	1880	2,530	8	1 52-ton; 4 5in.	4	2,600	13·2
bar	<i>Iver Hvitfeldt</i>	1886	3,450	11½	2 28-ton; 4 5in.; 2 2½in. Q.F.	4	5,100	15·6
t	<i>Skjold</i>	1896	2,160	9	1 26-ton; 8 4½in. Q.F.	—	2,200	13·0
t	<i>Herluf Trolle</i>	1899	3,470	9	2 26 tons.	—	—	—
t	<i>New Ship</i>	1900	5,317	9	4 26 tons.	—	—	—

The *Tordenskjold* is a remarkable ship having no side-armour, but carrying in an armoured barrette the heaviest gun in the Danish Navy. The deck-protected cruisers *Geiser*, *Hekla*, and *Heimdal* (1,310 tons), *Fyen* (2,740 tons), and *Valkyrien* (3,020 tons) have been built, like most other Danish vessels, at Copenhagen. These are the most important and recent of the cruising vessels. The armoured ship, the *Herluf Trolle*, of 3,470 tons, was launched in 1899 at Copenhagen.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive; about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs. Of the productive area 6 per cent. is forest, and of the remainder less than one half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows. The area under the chief crops in 1901, and the production in 1899–1901, were as follows; but the areas producing the various crops in 1901 were not those originally intended, a great part of the wheat (16,400 hectares) having been destroyed in the winter and the land turned in spring to other uses:—

Crops	Area	Production		
	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Hectares	Hectol.	Hectol.	Hectol.
Wheat . . .	23,655	1,285,000	1,270,000	332,000
Barley . . .	281,365	7,645,000	8,044,000	7,852,000
Oats . . .	432,628	13,060,000	14,210,000	13,182,000
Rye . . .	272,512	6,471,000	7,033,000	5,852,000
Mixed grain . . .	142,685	3,825,000	4,060,000	4,619,000
Potatoes . . .	54,100	6,643,000	8,222,000	7,753,000
Beetroot, &c. . .	158,889	46,399,000	57,329,000	91,106,000

On July 15, 1898, there were in Denmark proper 449,264 horses, 1,743,440 head of cattle, 1,074,413 sheep, 31,803 goats, and 1,178,514 swine, (In 1881 there were 1,470,078 cattle, and in 1871, 1,238,898.)

In 1901 there were exported 17,870 horses, 41,318 head of cattle, 76 sheep and lambs.

In 1901 there were in Denmark 45 distilleries (Copenhagen 10), whose output of brandy reduced to 8° amounted to 7,802,024 gallons (36,698,139 potter). In 1901 there were produced 24,389,635 gallons of excisable beer and 32,030,544 gallons (small) beer, not excisable.

In the same year 77,773 tons of beet sugar were produced at 7 sugar factories, and 19,262 tons of margarine and oleomargarine were manufactured at 17 factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught in 1897 was 6,415,148 kroner; in 1898, 6,120,448 kroner; in 1899, 7,455,871 kroner; in 1900, 7,759,918 kroner.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years (18.16 kroner = £1):—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
1896	383,936,695	283,878,946	1899	492,079,000	364,521,000
1897	416,797,703	328,121,076	1900	526,803,000	393,570,000
1898	462,219,000	326,361,000	1901	512,786,000	408,565,000

The exports of home produce in five years were, in kroners:—1897, 243,500,000; 1898, 238,525,000; 1899, 270,129,000; 1900, 281,919,000; 1901, 292,127,000.

In 1901 the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce or manufacture) were as follows:—

1901	Imports, (General)	Imports, (Special)	Exports, (General)	Exports, (Special)
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Foods substances . . .	173,200	106,100	318,100	253,700
Personal and domestic . .	83,800	76,500	13,400	4,300
Fuel	37,200	33,800	4,100	—
Fodder, manure, seeds . .	71,400	67,200	6,800	1,700
Raw products	147,200	113,300	66,200	32,400
Total	512,800	396,900	408,600	292,100

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows:—

—	Imports, 1900 (General)	Imports 1901 (General)	Exports, 1900 (General)	Exports, 1901 (General)	Exports, 1900 (Home produce)	Exports, 1901 (Home produce)
	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner	1000 Kroner
Colonial goods . . .	44,534	40,378	14,085	13,062	1,002	954
Beverages . . .	7,655	6,766	8,448	2,811	674	777
Textile manufactures	58,372	52,923	6,306	5,763	759	691
Metals and hardware	47,881	37,723	12,079	9,585	8,970	3,478
Wood & manufacture	25,626	22,943	2,162	1,771	409	482
Coal . . .	47,362	35,819	4,470	3,993	1	—
Animals . . .	2,513	2,352	21,852	19,862	21,818	19,638
Provisions, eggs, &c.	71,484	82,982	254,881	280,413	216,932	235,639
Cereals, &c. . .	66,873	72,238	18,339	14,884	8,701	7,981

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade :—

Countries	Imports, 1900 (General)	Imports, 1901 (General)	Exports, 1900 (General)	Exports, 1901 (General)
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany . . .	153,568,000	147,497,000	67,765,000	68,181,000
United Kingdom . .	108,093,000	87,919,000	233,467,000	250,781,000
Sweden and Norway .	60,503,000	55,979,000	50,222,000	52,691,000
United States . . .	77,839,000	86,911,000	6,909,000	9,372,000
Rest of America . .	5,121,000	4,395,000	32,000	—
Russia . . .	49,051,000	58,070,000	23,010,000	16,437,000
Holland . . .	12,476,000	13,309,000	646,000	455,000
Belgium . . .	7,559,000	7,764,000	1,041,000	1,059,000
France . . .	14,854,000	13,013,000	1,524,000	640,000
Danish Colonies . .	3,760,000	3,397,000	4,186,000	4,187,000

The values of imports, whether subject to duty or duty-free, and of exports, always duty-free, are determined by the Statistical Bureau in communication with commercial firms, who state the average values of the various articles of merchandise. The quantities are verified by the Customs authorities. The prime origin and ultimate destination of goods are not recorded. The general trade comprehends all imports and exports; the special trade only imports for consumption, and exports of home produce. Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade, but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Denmark (including Iceland, the Faeroe Islands, and Greenland), and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Denmark, is shown in the subjoined table in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Gt. Britain	10,968,397	11,703,384	12,432,977	13,187,757	14,234,102
Exports of British produce	8,085,195	8,337,743	8,961,807	4,256,536	8,615,223

The imports of butter into Great Britain from Denmark rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870 to 8,950,497*l.* in 1901. In 1901 the imports of horses from Denmark amounted to the value of 17,236*l.* The import of eggs has risen from 67,654*l.* in 1878 to 1,160,948*l.* in 1901. The import of bacon in 1901 was 3,234,456*l.* Other imports in 1901 were: beef (fresh), 130,728*l.*; pork (fresh and salted), 85,131*l.*; hides, 48,528*l.*; fish, 92,927*l.*; fish oil, 21,093*l.* Of British exports to Denmark in 1901, cotton manufactures and yarn amounted to 300,652*l.*, coal to 1,332,442*l.*, iron, wrought and unwrought, to 296,607*l.*, sugar, 60,367*l.*, and woollens, including yarn, 279,924*l.*; new ships, 118,000*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1901, Denmark and colonies possessed 3,841 vessels (of 4 tons and upwards) of 416,548 registered tons in her merchant marine, of which 536 of 259,360 tons were steamers. In 1901, 32,652 vessels of 2,914,483 tons cargo entered the Danish ports, and 32,652 vessels of 868,138 tons cargo cleared, besides 32,395 coasting vessels entered, and 32,202 cleared.

Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has 4,207 miles of road, besides 22,012 miles of by-ways. There are (1902) railways of a total length of 1,855 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, about 1,112 English miles belong to the State, the total cost of which up to March 31, 1902, was 180,000,000 kroner.

The Post Office in the year 1901 carried 100,476,080 letters and post-cards, and 88,974,461 samples and printed matter. There are 889 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1901 carried 2,293,246 messages, of which 649,061 were internal, 1,475,619 international, 168,566 official or meteorological. The length of State telegraph lines at the end of 1901 was 2,413 English miles, and the length of wire 8,718 English miles; number of offices 169. At the same date the railway and private telegraphs had 318 offices. At the end of 1901 the length of telephonic wires was 75,400 English miles. In the year 1901 there were 59,210,855 telephonic conversations.

Money and Credit.

On July 31, 1902 the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 148,596,896 kroner. The assets included 60,988,867 kroner in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 103,000,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 3,000,000 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are 89 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1901, there were 536 savings banks, with 1,176,853 depositors, and deposits amounting to 657,627,406 kroner, or 559 kroner to each account.

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoinage of worn pieces) in Denmark since 1873 is given as follows:—

Years ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1873-96 . . .	38,812,740	20,554,549	1,122,250	59,989,539
1897 . . .	—	130,618	—	130,618
1898 . . .	996,440	575,773	99,285	1,671,498
1899 . . .	—	—	—	—
1900 . . .	—	810,954	130,256	941,210
1901 . . .	4,040,560	—	—	4,040,560
1902 . . .	—	—	3,300	3,800
Total . . .	43,849,740	22,071,894	1,355,091	66,776,725

• Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces. The 20-kroner piece weighs 8·960572 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 8·0645 grammes of fine gold.

The 2-kroner silver piece, or *Rigsdaler*, weighs 15 grammes ·800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner.

The *Pund* = 100 *Kvint* = 1000 *Ort* = 1·1023 lb. avoirdupois. The *Centner* = 100 *Pund* = 110·23 lb. avoirdupois.

Tønde grain . . = 3·827 bush.
 „ oil . . = 28·9189 gal.
 „ butter . . = 246·9179 lbs. av.
 „ coal . . = 4·6775 bush.
Pot = 0·2126 gal.
Viertel . . . = 1·7011 „
Ship Last . . = 2 tons.

Alen (= 2 *Fod*) . . = 0·6864 yard
Kubik fod . . = 1·0918 c. ft.
Tøndeland . . = 1·36 acre.
Register-Ton for
 sailing ships . . = 1 ton reg.
Register-Ton for
 steamers . . = 0·89

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN

Envoy and Minister.—F. de Bille, accredited 1890.

Secretary of Legation.—Henrik Castenskjold.

Attaché.—Christian August Gosch.

Honorary Attaché.—Torben Bille.

Consul-General in London.—E. A. Delcomyn.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh (C.G.), Hull (C.G.), Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Southampton Swansea, Yarmouth.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir W. E. Goschen, K.C.M.G., appointed April 6, 1900.

Secretary.—Hon. Reginald Lister.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Reikjavik (Iceland), St. Thomas (West Indies), Thorshavn (Faroe Islands).

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of territories in Europe and America. Their area and population in 1901, and the value of their imports

into and exports from Denmark alone in 1901, according to Danish returns, were:—

Colonies	Area English sq. m.	Population 1901	Imports, 1901	Exports, 1901
Iceland . .	39,756	78,470	Kroner 2,215,000	Kroner 3,016,000
Greenland . .	46,740	11,895	814,000	867,000
West Indies . .	138	30,527	55,000	54,000
Total . .	86,634	120,892	3,084,000	3,487,000

In 1901 the imports into the United Kingdom from Iceland and Greenland (mostly fish and fish products) amounted to 206,130*l.*, and the British exports thereto, to 68,259*l.* (coal; 16,148*l.*; cottons, 8,033*l.*). The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

The West Indian Islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, are inhabited mostly by free negroes engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane; but the trade with Denmark, formerly considerable, has fallen off in recent years. The imports from the Danish West Indies into the United Kingdom amounted to 3,792*l.* in 1901; and the exports of British produce to these islands to 41,183*l.* On January 24, 1902, a treaty was signed for the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States, but on October 22, 1902, the treaty was rejected by the Danish Landsting.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. By its Constitution, dating 1884, with modifications in 1887 and 1897, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses ; the first consisting of two senators for each province (chosen for two years), and the second of deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 15,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years ; both elected by adults who can read and write. The Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year at Quito, the capital, without being summoned by the Government. The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people, and that of the Vice-President, whose term of office is also four years, by the same procedure, but two years after that of the President, so that he is a member of two distinct administrations. The Vice-President in certain cases may be called upon to occupy the Presidential chair. He also discharges the duties of President of the Council State.

President of the Republic.—General Leonidas Plaza, for the term 1901-1905.

Vice-President—Freile Zaldumbide.

The President, who receives a salary of 12,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers, who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress, and who, with other seven members, form a Council of State. Each minister receives a salary of 2,880 sucres a year. The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it. He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings. By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic, but most of the Indians are virtually in bondage. By an edict of 1896, the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship.

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government ; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs ; and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under a local administrator.

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is about 116,000 square miles, divided into sixteen provinces and one territory, with about 1,205,600 inhabitants, or if uncivilised Indians be included, about 1,400,000. The bulk of the population is Indian; inhabitants of pure European blood are few; those of mixed blood are estimated at about 400,000. Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 400. A Boundary Treaty which was concluded between Peru and Ecuador on the 2nd of May, 1890, and sanctioned by the Ecuadorian Congress, was subjected to amendment by Peru in 1893, and in 1894 was revoked by the Ecuadorian Congress. Ecuador is also involved in a dispute with the Republic of Colombia respecting certain territories on the left bank of the river Napo.

The population of the Republic is distributed as follows:—

Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.	Provinces	Pop.
Carchi	36,000	Azuay	132,400	Manabi	64,10
Imbabura	68,000	Loja	67,000	Esmeraldas	14,60
Pichincha	205,000	Bolivar	43,000	Oriente	12,600
Leon	109,600	Rios	32,800	Galapagos	400
Tungurahua	103,100	Oro	32,600		
Chimborazo	122,300	Guayas	98,100		1,205,600
Cañar	64,000				

The chieftowns are the capital, Quito (40,000), Guayaquil (51,000), Cuenca (36,000), Riobamba (18,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000), Balna (8,000), Esmeraldas (4,000).

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the Republic, according to the Constitution, is the Roman Catholic. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. There is a University in Quito with 32 professors and 216 students, and University bodies in Cuenca and Guayaquil. There are 9 schools for higher education, 35 secondary, and 1,088 primary schools; the total number of teachers is 1,498, and of pupils 68,380. There are commercial and technical schools in Quito and Guayaquil, and, in 1900, English began to be taught in the normal schools, about a dozen American teachers being employed.

Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, and six superior courts at different centres. The inferior courts deal with criminal, civil, and commercial cases. In the Republic there are 33 cantonal and 359 parochial justices, and 85 solicitors admitted to practice. There are consular or commercial courts in Quito, in Guayaquil, and Cuenca.

In the one penitentiary of the Republic, which is in Quito, there were on October 9, 1893, 140 men and 18 women convicted of serious crimes.

Finance.

Of the total revenue about 70 per cent. is derived from customs duties; 15 per cent. from taxes on cocoa, real estate, white rum, and tobacco; 6 per cent. from salt and gunpowder monopolies, and the remainder mostly from excise, rents of State property, and the postal department. The revenue and expenditure for recent years (estimates for 1902) are given as follows in sucres of 24*s.*, but the figures are not to be taken as representing the exact state of affairs:—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Revenue .	7,805,191	7,625,830	8,137,161	9,141,832	13,418,504
Expenditure	5,407,888	6,662,944	7,375,139	9,329,529	13,319,764

Of the estimated revenue for 1902, 9,640,700 sucrés is from customs. Of the expenditure 2,821,694 sucrés is for finance, 1,068,803 sucrés for public works, 3,691,502 sucrés for war and marine, 3,408,168 sucrés for internal government and police.

The foreign liabilities of the Republic began with a debt of 1,824,000*l.*, which amount formed the part of the debt assigned to Ecuador on its secession from Colombia in 1830. In 1854 an arrangement was made with the bondholders, under which this debt was recognised by Ecuador, but in 1867 service of this debt ceased. The arrears of interest amounted in 1891 to 428,640*l.* In July, 1892, the capital of the foreign debt was reduced to 750,000*l.*, and an arrangement was made for the payment of interest and for amortization. In 1895 another arrangement was made, but, on March 14, 1896, the President (then Supreme Chief) decreed the suspension of payments to the bondholders until a still more advantageous arrangement should be concluded. In 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 contracts were made for the purchase of the foreign debt by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company. [Details are given in the Reports of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, 1899, 1900 and 1901.] The new consolidated debt formed under these contracts amounted in July, 1902, to 8,629,000 sucrés. The internal debt amounted to 4,580,000 sucrés at the end of 1896, but has been largely increased since that date.

Defence.

The Ecuadorian army numbers 3,341 officers and men. This force is composed of 1 brigade of fortress and 1 of field artillery, 4 battalions of infantry, 2 columns of light infantry, and a regiment of cavalry. The national guard is said to consist of 30,000 men.

The navy consists of a torpedo launch, and a transport, which vessels are manned by about 128 men.

Production and Commerce.

The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown in Los Rios and other provinces near the coast. The total number of cocoa trees in Ecuador being estimated at 47,200,000. The total production of cocoa in 1900 was 18,820,000 kilos.; in 1901, 23,160,000 kilos., valued at 950,000*l.* Coffee is also grown, the exports in 1900 having amounted to 2,300,000 kilos.; in 1901, 2,150,000 kilos., valued at 60,000*l.* Sugar in 1900 was exported to the extent of 1,733,500 kilos. The export of ivory nuts reached 19,620,800 kilos. in 1900, and 26,500,000 kilos. in 1901, Cotton, Peruvian bark, orchilla, and sarsaparilla are also produced. The rubber industry is also important, and as the accessible supply from wild trees is being rapidly exhausted, attention is now turned to the planting of trees. The quantity exported in 1900 was put at 501,600 kilos., in 1901, 322,374 kilos. Ecuador is eminently auriferous. At Zaruma, in the province of Oro, quartz crushings yield from 1 oz. to 4 oz. per ton; at Esmeraldas an American company extracts gold by hydraulic methods from gravel beds to the value of about 14 cents per cubic yard; in many auriferous streams the Indians, by washings, find considerable quantities of gold. At Pillzhum in Cañan rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked. In the Esmeraldas washings, platinum is found in variable quantities. Pitch is found but is not worked. The country is known to

he also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal; and sulphur is stated to have been discovered in the Pichincha district.

Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador, and the demand for them is greater than the makers can meet. To protect the industry a duty of 2s. per kilo. is charged on the straw exported.

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows (in sucrés of about 24d.):—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports	15,528,718	9,869,795	—	13,461,878	15,126,281
Exports	8,746,897	14,285,669	16,557,188	15,671,712	16,823,155

The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, machinery and iron-work, flour and provisions, wood, and oil. The principal exports in 1901 were cocoa, 12,255,000 sucrés; ivory nuts, 1,618,000 sucrés; coffee, 649,000 sucrés; rubber, 571,000 sucrés; straw hats, 380,000 sucres; sugar, gold, fruits and other articles being exported to smaller amounts. Of the imports in 1901, the value of 3,575,000 sucrés was from Great Britain, 3,966,000 from the United States, 2,712,000 from Germany, 1,996,000 from France. Of the exports (chiefly cocoa), the value of 6,694,000 sucrés went to France, 2,785,000 to the United States, 2,143,000 to Germany, and 2,036,000 to Great Britain. Of the large quantities of cocoa shipped to Havre, the greater part is ultimately distributed among other countries.

The total value of the imports from Ecuador into Great Britain, and of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, was as follows in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into Great Britain	£ 92,412	£ 267,164	£ 175,501	£ 152,677	£ 208,211
Exports of British produce to Ecuador . .	418,049	323,452	403,425	336,579	284,780

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain consist of cocoa, of the value of 115,111l. in 1900; 167,055l. in 1901; coffee, 15,040l. in 1900; 23,637l. in 1901; caoutchouc, 11,460l. in 1900; 2,974l. in 1901. Of the exports of British produce to Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 145,269l.; woollens, 34,358l.; iron, wrought and unwrought, 25,496l., and empty sacks, 12,011l., formed the principal articles in 1901.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1901 there entered at the ports of Ecuador, in all, 2,065 vessels of 375,867 tons, and cleared 2,075 of 361,749 tons.

These figures are inclusive of small coasting and river craft of from 10 to 100 tons entered and cleared at Guayaquil.

Internal Communications.

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year. The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and

the port has long been discontinued. There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof. Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian-built side-wheel and screw steamers, and a large fleet of canoes and other small craft.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Alausi, 90 miles. This line has been transferred by the Government to the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad Company, which has undertaken to extend it to Quito. The gauge of the old line has been widened and the railway practically reconstructed. Docks, wharves, and other facilities for traffic at Guayaquil and Duran have been completed. From Duran to Quito the distance is about 280 miles, the intervening country being in many places capable of great agricultural development.

The total length of telegraphs is about 1,242 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republic of Colombia, and by cable with the rest of the world. There are about 60 telegraph stations. A telephonic system with 400 subscribers is established at Guayaquil.

The inland correspondence amounts to about 820,000 letters yearly, and the foreign correspondence to 1,809,000 letters and 6,847,000 newspapers and packets.

Money and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England, the United States, and Peru. The silver coinage has been almost entirely superseded by gold, of which 3,782,000 sucres had been introduced into the country up to January 1, 1902, and during 1902 upwards of 1,200,000 sucres. The greater part of this (probably 4,000,000 sucres) is in the hands of the two banks.

There are two banks authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador, capital 3,000,000 sucres, and the Banco Comercial y Agrícola, capital 500,000 sucres. The authorised issue of notes depends on the stock of gold in the vaults of the bank, and the banks are bound by law to hold one-third of the value of their circulation in coin, silver or gold. On December 31, 1901, the notes of the Bank of Ecuador in circulation amounted to 2,830,000 sucres, the notes of the Banco Comercial y Agrícola amounted to 3,092,000 sucres. By the banking law of 1897 the banks are required to hold at least half their metallic reserve in gold (11. = 10 sucres).

Other banks are the Banco Hipotecario with a capital of 2,000,000 sucres, and the Banco Territorial. These are only mortgage loan banks.

Money, Weights and Measures.

A law passed in 1898, providing for the establishment of a gold standard, came into force on November, 4, 1900. The new coinage consists of: the gold *condor* of 10 sucres weighing 8.136 grams, and containing 7.3224 grams of fine gold (equivalent to the English sovereign), the silver *sucré* and its sub-divisions, and nickel and copper pieces. The *sucré*, so called from the likeness of Marshal Sucre (a former President) imprinted on the coin, is legal tender only up to 10 sucres.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but is not adopted by commerce.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—C. Nevares (London).

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C.G.), Manchester, Southampton, and Falmouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister.—W. N. Beauchlerk.

Consul at Guayaquil.—A. Cartwright.

Consul at Quito.—L. Söderstrom.

Vice-Consul at Guayaquil.—George Ashton.

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FRANCE.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III. on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and July 16, 1875, by a constitutional law, which has been partially modified in June 1879, August 1884, June 1885, and July 1889. It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry.

The President is elected for seven years, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President.

President of the Republic.—M. Émile Loubet; born, December 31, 1838; elected President, February 18, 1899.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry of June 7, 1902, consists of the following members :—

President of the Council, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public Worship—M. Combes, Senator.

Minister of Finance.—M. Rouvier, Deputy.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. Delcassé, Deputy.
Minister of War.—General André.
Minister of Marine.—M. Camille Pelletan, Deputy.
Minister of Colonies.—M. Doumergue, Deputy.
Minister of Public Instruction.—M. Chaumié, Senator.
Minister of Justice.—M. Vallé, Senator.
Minister of Commerce.—M. Trouillot, Deputy.
Minister of Agriculture.—M. Mougeot, Deputy.
Minister of Public Works.—M. Maruéjols, Deputy.
Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs.—M. Bérard.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon :—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Second Republic.</i>	
Henri IV.	1589-1610	Provisional Government,	
Louis XIII., 'le Juste' .	1610-1643	Feb.—Dec.	1848
Louis XIV., 'le Grand' .	1643-1715	Louis Napoléon	1848-1852
Louis XV.	1715-1774	<i>Empire restored.</i>	
Louis XVI. (+ 1793) .	1774-1792	Napoléon III. (died 1873)	1852-1870
<i>First Republic.</i>		<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Government of National	
Directoire	1795-1799	Defence	1870-1871
Consulate	1799-1804	Adolphe Thiers, President	1871-1873
<i>Empire.</i>		Marshal MacMahon „	1873-1879
Napoléon I. (+ 1821) .	1804-1814	F. J. P. Jules Grévy „	1879-1887
<i>House of Bourbon restored.</i>		F Sadi Carnot „	1887-1894
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824	Casimir Perier	
Charles X. (+ 1836) .	1824-1830	(June—Jan.) „	1894-1895
<i>House of Bourbon-Orléans.</i>		Félix Faure „	1895-1899
Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848	Émile Loubet „	1899

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by universal suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age. The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871. The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871. In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only; in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, and in 1889 the uni-nominal vote was reintroduced. In 1889 it

was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void. Multiple elections and elections of persons previously condemned by the law courts are thus rendered impossible. The Chamber verifies the powers of its members. In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors-General appointed by the prefect of the department.

The Chamber is now composed of 584 Deputies; each 'arrondissement' elects one Deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. There were 10,231,532 inscribed electors in 1898, and 7,657,429 voted.

The Senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years from citizens 40 years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population; and (2) of the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-years Senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session.

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members. In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination; in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative. Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The President and the Ministers may be impeached by the

Chamber of high treason, in which case the Senate acts as a High Court of Justice. The same function is vested in the Senate for all other cases of high treason.

Senators and Deputies are paid 9,000 francs (£360) a year, and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs (£2,840) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. The dotation of the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'État*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since. It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice-president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (*Maîtres de Requêtes*), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic. Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government. It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 86 departments, or 87 if the 'territory of Belfort' (a remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) be considered as a separate department. Since 1881 the three departments of Algeria are also treated, for most purposes, as part of France proper. The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions. He is assisted by a Prefectorial Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it. The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State. There is a Sub-prefect in every *arrondissement*, except in those containing the capitals of departments and the department of the Seine.

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much. There are 36,192 communes, and new ones cannot be created otherwise than by law. Most of them (31,690) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 18,471 have even less than 500; while 124 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants. The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence; but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect, while many must be submitted to the Council

General, or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful. Even the Commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council.

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government. He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect.

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members; each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor. The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police. Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone.

The next unit is the *canton* (2,908 in France), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons. It is a seat of a justice of the peace, but is not an administrative unit.

The district, or *arrondissement* (362 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are *cantons*, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General. That body stands under the control of the Sub-prefect. A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one-half every three years (one Councillor for each *canton*). These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor. Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The area of France has changed but little since the treaties of 1815. In 1860, after the Italian War, it was increased by the annexation of Savoie and Nice from Italy; and by the treaty of May 10, 1871, France lost the entire department of the Bas-Rhin, two *arrondissements*, with a fraction of a third, of the Haut-Rhin, and the greater portion of the department of Moselle, making altogether an area of 5,590 square miles and 1,600,000 inhabitants, part of whom emigrated into France during the next few years.

The legal population of France at the census of March 29, 1896, was 38,517,332; at the census of March 24, 1901, it was 38,961,945. The population present at the date of the census of 1896 was 38,228,969; at that of 1901 it was 38,595,500. The following table gives for the 87 departments, the legal population at the date of each enumeration:—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Legal population		Population per square mile, 1901
		March, 1896	March, 1901	
Ain	2,248	351,569	350,416	155·8
Aisne	2,866	541,613	535,583	186·8
Allier	2,848	424,378	422,024	148·1
Alpes (Basses-)	2,697	118,142	115,021	42·7
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,178	113,229	109,510	50·3
Alpes-Maritimes	1,443	265,155	293,213	203·2
Ardèche	2,144	363,501	353,564	164·9
Ardennes	2,027	318,865	315,589	155·7
Ariège	1,892	219,641	210,527	111·3
Aube	2,326	251,435	246,163	105·8
Aude	2,448	310,513	313,531	128·1
Aveyron	3,385	389,464	382,074	112·9
Bouches-du-Rhône	2,025	673,820	734,347	362·6
Calvados	2,197	417,176	410,178	186·7
Cantal	2,229	234,382	230,511	103·4
Charente	2,305	356,236	350,305	151·9
Charente-Inférieure	2,791	453,455	452,149	162·0
Cher	2,819	347,725	345,543	122·6
Corrèze	2,272	322,393	318,422	140·1
Corse	3,367	290,168	295,589	88·0
Côte-d'Or	3,391	368,168	361,626	106·6
Côtes-du-Nord	2,786	616,074	609,349	218·7
Creuse	2,163	279,366	277,831	128·4
Dordogne	3,550	464,822	452,951	127·6
Doubs	2,052	302,046	298,864	145·6
Drôme	2,532	303,491	297,321	117·4
Eure	2,330	340,652	334,781	143·6
Eure-et-Loir	2,291	280,469	275,433	120·2
Finistère	2,729	739,648	773,014	283·2
Gard	2,270	416,036	420,836	185·4
Garonne (Haute-)	2,457	459,377	448,481	182·5
Gers	2,428	250,472	238,448	98·2
Gironde	4,140	809,902	821,131	198·3
Hérault	2,402	469,684	489,421	203·7
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,697	622,039	613,567	227·5
Indre	2,664	289,206	288,788	108·4
Indre-et-Loire	2,877	337,064	335,541	141·1
Isère	3,178	568,933	568,693	178·9
Jura	1,951	266,143	261,283	133·9
Landes	3,604	292,884	291,586	80·9
Loir-et-Cher	2,478	278,153	275,538	111·2
Loire	1,852	625,336	647,633	349·1
Loire (Haute-)	1,930	316,699	314,058	162·7
Loire-Inférieure	2,693	646,172	664,971	246·9
Loiret	2,629	371,019	366,660	139·4
Lot	2,017	240,403	226,720	112·4
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	286,377	278,740	133·6
Lozère	1,996	132,151	128,866	64·6
Maine-et-Loire	2,811	514,870	514,658	183·1
Manche	2,475	500,052	491,372	198·5

Departments	Area : English sq. miles	Legal Population		Population per sq. mile, 1901
		March, 1896	March, 1901	
Marne	3,167	439,577	432,882	136·7
Marne (Haute-) . .	2,420	232,057	226,545	93·6
Mayenne	1,986	321,187	313,103	158·2
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	466,417	484,722	238·1
Meuse	2,408	290,384	283,480	117·7
Morbihan	2,738	552,028	563,468	205·8
Nièvre	2,658	333,899	323,783	121·8
Nord	2,228	1,811,868	1,866,994	837·9
Oise	2,272	404,511	407,808	179·5
Orne	2,371	339,162	326,952	137·9
Pas-de-Calais . . .	2,606	906,249	955,391	366·6
Puy-de-Dôme . . .	3,090	555,078	544,194	176·2
Pyrénées (Basses-) .	2,977	423,572	426,347	143·2
Pyrénées (Hautes-) .	1,750	218,973	215,546	123·2
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,598	208,387	212,121	132·7
Rhin(Haut)(Belfort)	235	88,047	92,304	392·8
Rhône	1,104	839,329	843,179	763·7
Saône (Haute-) . .	2,074	272,891	266,605	128·5
Saône-et-Loire . . .	3,330	621,337	620,360	186·3
Sarthe	2,410	425,077	422,699	175·4
Savoie	2,388	259,790	254,781	106·6
Savoie (Haute-) . .	1,774	265,872	263,803	148·9
Seine	185	3,340,514	3,669,930	19,837·4
Seine-Inférieure . .	2,448	837,824	853,883	348·8
Seine-et-Marne . . .	2,275	359,044	358,325	157·5
Seine-et-Oise . . .	2,184	669,098	707,325	323·8
Sèvres (Deux) . . .	2,337	346,694	342,474	146·5
Somme	2,443	543,279	537,848	220·0
Tarn	2,231	339,827	332,093	148·8
Tarn-et-Garonne . .	1,440	200,390	195,669	135·9
Var	2,333	309,191	326,384	139·9
Vaucluse	1,381	236,313	236,949	171·6
Vendée	2,690	441,735	441,311	164·1
Vienne	2,711	338,114	336,343	124·1
Vienne(Haute-) . . .	2,119	375,724	381,753	180·1
Vosges	2,303	421,412	421,104	182·8
Yonne	2,892	332,656	321,062	111·0
Total	207,054	38,517,957	38,961,945	188·1

Notwithstanding a moderate death-rate, the population of France increases more slowly than that of most States of Western Europe, owing to the low rate of births. Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5·7 per thousand of population; between 1851 and 1860 it was 2·9; and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1·6. The average number of births per marriage was (1881-85) about 3; in 1891 it was 2·1.

The changes of area and population since 1801 (date of the first census taken) are seen from the following table. The third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its

average annual increase on the present territory of France, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

Dates	Area : sq. miles	Domiciled Population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual Increase per 10,000 inhabita.
1801	204,765	27,349,008 [26,930,756]	134 [132]	—
1821	—	30,461,875 [29,871,176]	149 [146]	57 [55]
1841	—	34,230,178 [33,400,864]	167 [164]	62 [58]
1861	209,625	37,886,313 [35,844,902]	178 [176]	37 [36]
1866	—	38,067,064 [36,496,489]	182 [179]	40 [36]
1872	204,092	36,102,921	177	—96 ¹ [—17] ¹
1876	—	36,905,788	181	54
1881	—	37,672,048	184	41
1886	—	38,218,908	187	29
1891	—	38,342,948	187·8	6·5
1896	—	38,517,975	188·7	4·5
1901	—	38,961,945	190·9	—

¹ Decrease.

The foreigners residing in France in 1896 numbered 1,051,907 (555,384 males and 496,523 females). The nationalities most numerous represented were :—

Belgians	395,498	Russians	15,251
Italians	291,886	Austro-Hungarian	10,952
Germans	90,746	Miscellaneous	33,565
Swiss	74,735		
Spaniards	76,819	Total (1896)	1,051,907
English	36,249	„ (1901)	1,037,778
Luxembourgeois	26,206		

The population contained also, in 1896, 202,715 naturalised French.

According to the results of the census of 1891, the actual population according to occupations was as follows :—

Occupations	Employers, &c.	Employees, Clerks, Overseers, &c.	Workmen	Dependents in Household	Domestic Servants	Total
Agriculture	3,570,016	75,400	2,890,183	10,216,749	683,540	17,435,888
Industry	3,021,659	207,222	3,319,217	4,814,985	169,477	9,532,560
Transport	62,501	138,707	245,979	730,040	22,106	1,199,333
Commerce	879,969	378,318	480,344	1,983,441	239,424	3,961,496
Public Force	558,186	781	2,908	141,611	12,138	715,624
Administration	202,205	7,620	30,348	426,816	32,526	699,611
Professional	420,133	78,024	29,819	449,500	137,397	1,114,873
Private Fortune	956,729	13,021	106,061	781,115	312,824	2,169,750
Total	7,671,398	899,099	7,104,859	19,544,257	1,692,432	36,829,135
Unclassed . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,304,250
Total population (exclusive of infants, certain schools, &c.)						38,133,385

According to a statement by M. Victor Turquan the number of paid officials, clerks, workmen, &c. (exclusive of the army and navy), employed in France and Algeria in 1896 was 384,038, and their payment amounted to 585,362,930 francs. The number includes 44,863 clergymen, 121,712 teachers, and 6,560 judges, magistrates, &c. The number of unpaid functionaries (mayors, councillors, &c.) is put at 462,500.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Illegitimate Living Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1897	291,462	859,107	75,989	751,019	108,088	42,249
1898	287,179	843,933	74,586	810,073	33,860	39,805
1899	295,752	847,627	74,970	816,233	31,394	39,860
1900	299,084	827,297	73,121	853,285	- 25,988	39,246
1901	303,469	857,274	74,693	784,876	72,398	40,746

Including still-births, the total number of births in 1901 was 898,020 of which 80,292 were illegitimate. The illegitimate births thus formed 8·9 per cent., and the still-births 4·5 per cent. of the total births.

Since 1871 the number of deaths in France has exceeded the number of births in 5 years. In 1890, the excess of deaths was 38,445; in 1891, 10,505; in 1892, 20,041; in 1895, 17,813; in 1900, 25,988, this result in 1900 being due both to decrease in the number of births and to increase in the number of deaths. In 1899 there was an excess of deaths in 43 departments; in 1900, 55; in 1901, 33. The birth-rate (including still-births) for all France in 1899 was 23·0 per 1,000 living; in 1900, 22·4; in 1901, 23·0; the death-rate in 1899 was 22·0 per 1,000; in 1900, 23·1; in 1901, 20·1. The birth-rate (living births) in 1901 was highest in Finistère, 31·7; Pas de Calais, 30·3; Morbihan, 27·9; Seine-Inférieure, 27·7; Nord, 27·5; Côtes-du-Nord, 27·1; Lozère, 26·0; Belfort, 25·3; Vosges, 25·1; Haute-Vienne, 24·8; it was lowest in Gers, 15·3; Lot-et-Garonne, 16·8; Lot, 16·9; Orne, 17·4; Côte-d'Or, Hautes-Pyrénées, Tarn-et-Garonne, 17·8; Charente-Inférieure, 17·9. Of the living births 436,790 were male and 420,484 female, or 1,039 male births for every 1,000 female births.

The number of divorces was 7,460 in 1897, 7,238 in 1898, 7,179 in 1899, 7,157 in 1900, 7,741 in 1901, the aggregate number of 102,167 divorces having been registered since the new law was voted in 1884.

Emigration.

In the years 1857-91, there were 285,873 French emigrants, of whom 59,304 went to the United States. In 1892, 5,528, and in 1893, 5,300 persons emigrated from France, chiefly to the United States and to the Argentine Republic. Recent statistics are not published.

The total number of emigrants from French ports in 1890 was 72,512; 1891, 57,815; 1892, 39,146; 1893, 34,215.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following, according to the census of 1901, are the 71 towns with a legal population over 30,000 :—

Paris	2,714,068	Orléans	67,811	Angoulême	37,650
Marseille	491,161	Tours	64,695	Neuilly	37,493
Lyon	459,099	Le Mans	63,272	Rochefort	36,458
Bordeaux	257,638	St. Denis	60,808	Perpignan	36,157
Lille	210,696	Calais	59,743	St. Nazaire	35,813
Toulouse	149,841	Levallois-Perret	58,073	St. Ouen	35,436
St. Etienne	146,559	Besançon	55,362	Monluçon	35,062
Roubaix	142,365	Versailles	54,982	Roanne	34,901
Nantes	132,990	Troyes	53,146	Pau	34,268
Le Havre	130,196	Clermont-Ferrand	52,933	Douai	33,649
Rouen	116,316	Béziers	52,510	Cette	33,246
Reims	108,385	St. Quentin	50,278	Belfort	32,567
Nice	105,109	Boulogne	49,949	Périgueux	31,976
Nancy	102,559	Avignon	46,886	Montreuil	31,773
Toulon	101,602	Bourges	46,551	La Rochelle	31,559
Amiens	90,758	Caen	44,794	Vincennes	31,405
Brest	84,284	Lorient	44,640	Asnières	31,336
Limoges	84,121	Boulogne-sur-Seine	44,416	Aubervilliers	31,215
Angers	82,398	Cherbourg	42,938	Valenciennes	30,946
Nîmes	80,605	Poitiers	39,886	Carcassonne	30,720
Tourcoing	79,243	Clichy	39,521	Le Creusot	30,584
Montpellier	75,950	Dunkerque	38,925	Montauban	30,506
Rennes	74,676			Cannes	30,420
Dijon	71,326			Laval	30,356
Grenoble	68,615				

The following table shows for 1891 and 1896 the distribution of the town population (present, not legal) among towns and cities of various sizes :

		Population	
		1891	1896
Paris		2,424,705	2,511,629
Towns with 100,001—467,000		2,143,380	2,365,238
„ „ 30,001—100,000		2,361,244	2,421,820
„ „ 20,001—30,000		1,220,019	1,369,349
„ „ 10,001—20,000		1,799,443	1,868,882
„ „ over 10,000		9,948,791	10,536,918
„ „ 5,001—10,000		2,269,247	2,311,317
„ „ over 5,000		12,218,038	12,848,235

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated* (*comptée à part*) ; the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population. In 1891 the total agglomerated population was 23,191,218 (60·5 per cent.) ; scattered, 14,061,625 (36·6 per cent.) ; separate, 1,091,349 (2·9 per cent.) ; total, 38,343,192. Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where

under 2,000. In 1891 the total urban population was 14,311,292 (37·4 per cent.); the rural, 24,031,900 (62·6 per cent). In 1896, of the 36,170 communes 28,005 had each a population under 1,000; 5,443 had a population from 1,000 to 2,000; 2,134 from 2,000 to 5,000; 337 from 5,000 to 10,000; 134 from 10,000 to 20,000; and 117 over 20,000.

Religion.

There has been no religious census in France since 1872. All religions are equal by law, and any sect which numbers 100,000 adherents is entitled to a grant; but at present only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews have State allowances. For two years these grants were estimated as follows:—

	1902	1903
	Francs	Francs
Administration, &c.	291,000	255,000
Roman Catholic worship	40,940,923	40,910,923
Protestant worship	1,538,100	1,557,100
Jewish worship	163,530	163,530
Total	42,933,553	42,886,553

There are 17 archbishops and 67 bishops; the number of Catholic ecclesiastical officials paid by the State in 1903, comprised 3,452 *curés* (or parish clergy), 185 vicars-general, 695 canons, and about 31,000 *desservants* over 60 years of age officiating in chapels of ease. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory; while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, are under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris. In 1903 there were 638 pastors of the Reformed Church, and 62 Lutheran, while the Jewish rabbis and assistants numbered 57. In the Protestant Theological Facultés of Paris and Montauban there were 142 students in 1901.

The religious associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious establishments to be authorised by the State. According to published statistics there were in France and Algeria, on January 1, 1901, 3,216 recognised establishments for men, 2,748 being for educational work, the whole comprising 30,136 members. For women there were 2,870 recognised establishments and 13,428 not recognised; total for women, 16,298, with 129,492 members. Up to October 10, 1901, 615 associations (64 for men and 551 for women), comprising 9,872 establishments (2,007 for men and

7,865 for women) had applied for authorisation. Of the religious establishments for males, 1,919 will be closed if the Chambers confirm the recommendation.

Instruction.

Instruction in France is regulated mainly by the laws of March 18, 1850; June 14, 1854; July 12, 1875; August 9, 1879; February 27 and December 21, 1880; June 16, 1881; March 20, 1882; October 30, 1886; and July 10, 1896. The Minister of Instruction, seconded by the Government educational bureaux and inspectors-general, directs public and controls private schools. The Superior Council of 58 members has deliberative, administrative, and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advises respecting the working of the school system, but the inspectors-general are in direct communication with the Minister. For local educational administration France is divided into 17 circumscriptions, called Academies, each under a Rector, and each provided with academy inspectors (one for each department) besides primary inspectors of schools (usually one for each *arrondissement*). Each department has a council for educational matters, the *préfet* being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management, and maintenance of schools.

The law of June 28, 1833, was the first organic law of primary instruction; it obliged each commune to maintain at least one primary school, and each department one primary normal school, while, by means of school fees and the communal, departmental and State budgets, it provided the necessary resources. The law of March 15, 1850, which in certain respects impaired public instruction, rendered obligatory the maintenance of a school for girls in towns of more than 800 inhabitants; the law of April 10, 1867, extended this obligation to communes of more than 500 inhabitants.

Since 1878 primary instruction has been entirely reorganised and great progress has been made. The law of June 1, 1878, gave the impetus to the erection of schools, for which there was spent in 20 years by the communes, the departments, and the State, not less than 850 millions of francs. The law of August 9, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of two primary normal schools, one for school-masters, the other for school-mistresses; two higher normal schools of primary instruction have been established, one at Fontenay-aux-Roses for school-mistresses, the other at St. Cloud for school-masters. The law of June 16, 1881, made instruction absolutely free in all primary public schools; that of March 28, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 to 13 years of age. The law of October 30, 1886, is the organic law of primary instruction now in force; it established that teachers should be lay; for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* for *salles d'asile*; it fixed the programmes of instruction, and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities. The laws of July 19, 1889, and July 25, 1893, determined the payment of the teachers, who are nominated by the *préfet* on the recommendation of the Academy inspector under the authority of the minister, and who (except in towns of more than 150,000 inhabitants) are paid directly by the State, which itself receives the eight 'additional centimes' for primary instruction, formerly collected on behalf of the communes and departments. The following table shows the condition of primary instruction in 1876-77 and in 1899-1900 (in the figures of 1876-77 Algeria is not included; it has been included since 1887-88):

Description of Schools	Schools		Teachers		Pupils	
	1876-77	1899-1900	1876-97	'99-1900	1876-77	1899-1900
<i>Infant schools :</i>						
Public { Lay .	581	2,073	765	4,792	80,676	388,007
{ Cleric .	2,204	507	3,336	777	339,434	70,271
Private { Lay .	257	176	411	245	15,053	7,749
{ Cleric .	1,105	3,140	1,711	4,117	96,914	281,090
Total . .	4,147	5,896	6,223	9,831	532,077	747,108
<i>Primary schools :</i>						
Public { Boys' and						
{ Mixed.	39,764	44,517 ¹	46,400	56,849	2,197,652	2,310,929
{ Girls .	19,257	23,189	33,663	50,788	1,625,696	1,847,983
Private { Boys' and						
{ Mixed.	2,657	4,309	5,317	9,969	203,230	455,339
{ Girls .	9,869	12,568	25,329	36,934	690,357	915,981
Total . .	71,547	84,585	110,709	156,625	4,716,935	5,530,232
Lay { Public .	45,816	63,238	53,240	100,305	2,337,193	3,832,984
{ Private .	5,841	2,694	10,785	6,756	311,369	120,758
Cleric { Public .	13,205	4,410	26,823	7,443	1,628,289	325,928
{ Private .	6,685	14,223	19,861	42,232	440,084	1,250,562
Total . .	71,547	84,585	110,709	156,625	4,716,935	5,530,232

¹ Of which 24,276 were for boys and 20,241 mixed.

Of the 5,530,232 pupils enrolled in the primary schools, 2,766,268 were boys, and 2,763,964 were girls. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools, public or private, is greater than the number attending them, since children changing their schools in the course of the year are enrolled several times. Of 1,000 pupils enrolled during the whole year, it was computed that in the public schools there were enrolled in December 875, of whom 786 were present, and in the private schools 911, of whom 851 were present.

Since the year 1888-89, when there were 5,623,401 pupils, there has been a yearly decrease in the total number of pupils of the primary schools, although not in 1897-98 and 1898-99; the principal cause of this decrease seems to be the diminution of births. The decrease affected only the public schools: 4,492,894 pupils in 1888-89, 4,158,912 in 1899-1900; the number of pupils in the private clerical schools was 1,012,381 in 1888-89 and 1,250,562 in 1899-1900. In the infant schools the number is increasing: 707,522 in 1888-89 and 747,108 in 1899-1900.

Courses of instruction for adults, conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools or by associations in various places, in 1897-98 numbered 30,368, and the number of adult pupils was estimated at 483,000 (378,000 men and 105,000 women). Besides, there were many popular lectures.

Pupils on leaving primary schools can obtain a certificate; in 1900, 197,136 pupils obtained the certificate of primary instruction, and 2,144 that of higher primary instruction. In 1900, 4.71 per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write, and 1.53 per cent. could read but not write; in 1900 4.7 per cent. of the men married and 6.3 per cent. of the women signed the marriage register with a cross.

In 1900 there were granted 4,611 elementary licenses (brevets) to school-masters and 12,510 to school-mistresses; 1,124 higher licenses to masters, and 2,554 to mistresses; in 1897 1,462 certificates of pædagogic efficiency to masters, and 1,792 to mistresses.

The number of pupil-teachers in primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St. Cloud) in 1897 was 3,865 men and 3,871 women.

The cost of public primary instruction was: in 1877 for France, 89½ million francs (of which 22 millions from the State); in 1897 for France and Algeria, 200 millions (of which 130 millions from the State). In the budget of 1902, the cost to the State is put at 158 millions. The cost of private instruction is not known.

Secondary Instruction: Boys.—Secondary instruction is supplied by the State and by the communes in the colleges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments. It is regulated chiefly by the law of March 15, 1850. It was the subject of an extended inquiry made in 1899 by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies, the result being (October, 1902) a reorganisation of the studies in secondary schools. The course of study extends over 7 years, 4 in the first cycle, and 3 in the second. For each year there are alternative courses of study, one involving more of the classical element, but antagonism between the ancient and the modern is avoided. Moreover, steps have been taken towards legislation to secure the proper qualification of teachers in free secondary schools. The chief provisions of this new measure are that teachers must not belong to any unauthorised congregation, must have the diploma of *licencié*, and a diploma proving aptitude in teaching, and that free secondary schools must be open to State inspectors. The number of public secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils in 1876 and 1901 were as follows:—

Public Institutions	1876		1901	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i>	81	40,995	110	56,830
Communal colleges	252	38,236	—	—

In the *lycées* in 1879 there were 23,183 boarders and day-boarders, and 21,870 day-pupils. In 1901 the numbers were, respectively, 19,553 and 35,277. Since 1887 the number of boarders has decreased, while that of day-pupils has increased. In the colleges there were in 1901 12,321 boarders and day-boarders, and 21,051 day-pupils. Both classes of pupils have decreased in numbers since 1879. In the *lycées* 45 per cent. of the boys received classical instruction, 31 per cent. modern, and 24 per cent. were in the elementary or primary classes. In the colleges the proportions were, respectively, 29, 41, and 30 per cent.

Private Institutions	1900		1901	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Lay	190	10,387	183	9,060
Clerical	446	67,368	444	67,872
Seminaries	130	22,576	123	22,328

It is chiefly in the institutions directed by the religious congregations that the progress has been great. Of the 67,643 pupils in the clerical institutions, 10,677 were in 44 institutions which existed in 1887, but were then classed among primary schools. Of the 77,370 pupils in private institutions, 1,576 followed courses of public instruction, and were included in the total number of pupils in *lycées* or colleges. In 1898 there were 5,403 boarders and day-boarders, and 4,388 day-pupils in the private lay institutions; in the clerical there were respectively 44,971 and 23,068.

Besides, there were 140 small seminaries under the authority of bishops, intended primarily for the preparation of pupils for the ecclesiastical career. They contained 22,497 pupils (almost all boarders), of whom 20,000 received classical instruction.

In short, the *lycées*, colleges, private institutions, and small seminaries had altogether 185,510 pupils.

The bachelor's degree is the ordinary sanction of a course of secondary instruction. In 1897-98 the faculties of letters admitted 4,974 bachelors in classics and 384 in modern instruction; the faculties of sciences, 1,062 and 1,123.

Girls.—Public secondary instruction for girls was organised by the law of December 21, 1880. It is given in *lycées*, in colleges, and in courses of secondary instruction, and it extends over six years. The normal school of Sèvres prepares teachers. For female, as for male teachers, there are competitive examinations for certificates. The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls on December 30, 1887, and on November 5, 1899 :—

Institutions	1887		1901	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
<i>Lycées</i>	20	3,430	41	9,806
Colleges	23	2,678	29	4,396
Secondary courses	69	4,395	54	4,880
Total	—	10,403	—	19,012

In 1901 the *lycées* had 2,143 boarders and day-boarders, and the colleges 1,126, the rest of the pupils being either under guardians or without supervision. There are no officially classed free institutions for the secondary instruction of girls, but, in fact, in several towns courses for this purpose are

maintained; in Paris there is the association for such instruction at the Sorbonne.

Higher Instruction is supplied by the State in the universities and in special schools, and by private individuals in the private faculties and schools. The freedom of higher instruction was established by the law of July 12, 1875, modified by that of March 18, 1880, which reserved to the State faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees. A decree of December 28, 1885, created a general council of the faculties, and the creation of universities, each consisting of several faculties, was accomplished in 1892, in virtue of the law of July 10, 1890.

Since 1870 a great extension has been given to higher instruction. The budget expenditure, which in 1870 amounted to 5,852,000 francs, had risen to 15,000,000 in 1900. Buildings have been erected on which the State and the communes have expended more than 100 millions of francs, among them being at Paris the enlarged schools of Medicine and Law, the school of Pharmacy, and the Sorbonne, while other works have been carried out at Lyon, Montpellier, Lille, Bordeaux, &c. The number of chairs has been increased; thus, the Paris Faculty of Letters which in 1870 had 11 chairs, in 1893 had 21, besides 7 complimentary courses and 12 lectureships. The range of instruction has been widened and diversified. In 1870 there were not quite 9,500 students in the faculties and higher schools; in 1899 there were 28,254.

The faculties are of five kinds: 2 faculties of Protestant Theology (Paris and Montauban) with 66 and 73 matriculated students, respectively; 13 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse), and the school in Algiers, which have from 4,281 (Paris) to 270 (Grenoble) matriculated students; 7 faculties of Medicine (Paris, 3,698; Montpellier, Nancy, 275); 4 mixed faculties (Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse), with from 2,650 to 237 matriculated students; 15 faculties of Sciences (Paris, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse), and the school at Algiers, having from 1,317 to 64 students; 15 faculties of letters (at the towns last named) and the school at Algiers, having from 1,676 to 59 students; 7 higher schools and mixed faculties; 16 schools with full functions and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy. The following statement shows the number of students by faculties or schools on January 15, 1901 and 1902:—

Students of	1901		1902	
	State Institutions.	Private Institutions.	State Institutions	Private Institutions
Protestant Theology .	142	—	127	—
Law	10,152	996	10,472	985
Medicine	8,627	138	8,417	121
Sciences	3,910	158	4,107	180
Letters	3,723	181	3,901	193
Pharmacy	3,347	14	3,346	15
	29,901	1,487	30,370	1,494
	31,388		31,864	

In 1902 the total number of students was 30,370 of whom 28,508 were French, 1,862 foreigners, and 1,084 were women (673 French, and 411 foreign).

The numbers comprise not only matriculated students (among whom are students by correspondence), but also non-matriculated students.

There are free faculties: at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising law and advanced scientific and literary studies); Angers (law, sciences, letters); Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters); Lyon (theology, law, sciences, letters), Marseille (law), Nantes (law), Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction). These faculties had 1,658 students in January, 1899.

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Admission to degrees (*aggrégations*) is by special competitions which lead to the title of *professeur* in secondary and in higher instruction.

In 1900-01 there were presented: in Protestant theology, 20 diplomas of bachelor and 3 of licentiate; in law, 276 certificates of capacity, 1,507 diplomas of bachelor, 1,460 of licentiate, 500 of doctor; in medicine, 1,152 of doctor, 26 of health officer, 97 of dental surgeon, and 357 midwife certificates; in pharmacy, 601 diplomas, and 127 herbalist licenses (*brevets*); in sciences, 282 diplomas of licentiate (*licencié*), 42 of doctor, and 1,130 other certificates; in letters, 453 of licentiate, and 26 of doctor. The diploma of bachelor was, besides, conferred, on the classical side, in philosophy, on 4,457 candidates, and in mathematics on 1,190; on the modern side, in philosophy, on 506, in sciences on 291, and in mathematics on 941. State universities also grant diplomas of doctor.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the Collège de France, which has 42 courses of study bearing on various subjects, literature and language, mathematical, natural, mental, and social science; the Museum of Natural History giving instruction in the sciences and nature; the École Pratique des Hautes Études (history and philology, mathematical and physico-chemical sciences, and the sciences of nature and of religion), having its seat at the Sorbonne; the École Normale Supérieure, which prepares teachers for secondary instruction; the École des Chartes; the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes; the École du Louvre, devoted to art and archaeology; the École des Beaux-Arts, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation; the Observatoire of Paris; and the French Schools at Athens and Rome.

Institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are: the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 12 higher schools of commerce with about 600 pupils, dependent on the Ministry of Commerce; the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the veterinary school at Alfort, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Nantes, Montpellier, &c., dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture; the École Polytechnique, the École Supérieure de Guerre, the military school at St. Cyr, the École de Cavalerie at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War; the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine; the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works; the School of Mines at St. Etienne; the École Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. There are, besides, free catholic faculties at Paris, Lille, Angers, and at Paris a great institution for free higher instruction, the École libre des sciences politiques.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade are very numerous, including 35 schools of industries, with 5,550 pupils (dependent on the Ministry of Commerce); 13 municipal professional schools in Paris, with 1,385 pupils: and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of First Instance in France are those of the Justices of Peace who try civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences are disposed of. In criminal cases the Police Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver cases of misdemeanour (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals. In all general cases, the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who, acting under the public ministry (*Procureur*), may dismiss the case or send it for trial. The Court of Assises is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to crimes involving a severe penalty. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and 4 Councillors for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury, and by one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, and is composed of a First President, 3 Presidents of Sections, and 45 Councillors, for all criminal cases tried by jury.

For civil cases there is, under the Justice of Peace, in each *arrondissement*, a civil tribunal of first instance, then the Appeal Courts and Courts of Cassation. For commercial cases there are Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*).

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic. They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy.

The agencies for the prosecution of misdemeanours and crimes in 1899 appeared as follows:—Gendarmes, 20,981; commissaires de police, 1,138; agents de police, 15,489; gardes champêtres, 32,334; private sworn 'gardes,' 43,642; forest gardes, 7,851; fishery police, 4,044; customs officials, 21,221.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted before the various courts in five years:—

Year	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Police Courts
1896	2,404	212,827	—
1897	2,378	207,926	436,734
1898	2,226	202,898	421,066
1899	2,380	196,172	431,920
1900	2,248	187,024	—

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,094 *chambres de sûreté* and 85 *dépôts de sûreté*). Next come 380 Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories. The reformatories are 11 for boys and 3 for girls, belonging to the State, and 12 for boys and 7 for girls rented to private persons and institutions. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 12 for men and 3 for women. To the same category belong 2 agricultural penitentiaries for men in Corsica.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a dépôt for transferred hard-labour convicts. The prison population in France on December 31, 1899, consisted of 7,268 men and 852 women condemned to lengthened imprisonment, 14,395 men and 2,453 women condemned to short imprisonment; 4,037 boys and 884 girls in reformatories, 48 prisoners in houses of arrest, and 102 in the dépôt for hard labour prisoners; total 30,039 prisoners. There are about 13,000 in New Caledonia and Guiana.

Pauperism.

In France the poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1899 these bureaux had a total revenue of 44,059,641 francs, the expenditure amounting to 42,459,249 francs; the persons assisted during the year numbered 1,411,809, of whom 49,437 were foreigners. Public assistance is also rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1899 the institutions for this purpose contained 2,209 children, and maintained in the country 108,164; their expenditure during the year 1897 amounted to 27,563,694 francs. In 1899 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,747; their total staff 35,519, and the inmates at the end of the year, 57,256. The hospitals had an income of 146,627,046 francs during the year, and expended 141,802,160 francs. In addition, the sum of 15,304,873 francs were expended in providing medical assistance to patients at their own homes. The asylums for imbeciles at the end of 1899 contained 64,938 inmates, 21,220 having entered and 20,500 having left or died during the year. Of 25,455,290 francs devoted by the departments to asylums for imbeciles, 8,272,813 francs were contributed by the communes; 68,305 francs by hospitals; 1,664,685 francs by families; and 15,449,486 francs by departments.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue of France is derived chiefly from direct and indirect taxation and from State factories and monopolies. About 15 per cent. of the revenue is from direct taxes, of which the more important are the real property tax (*contribution foncière*) levied on lands and on buildings; trade licences, and a variety of taxes, including taxes on property in mortmain, on royalties from mines, on carriages and horses, verification of weights and measures, the military tax, and the tax on velocipedes. About 57 per cent. of the revenue is from indirect taxes, of which the most important are those on registration (of changes in the ownership of property, obligations, &c.), stamps, customs; the State monopolies and domains yield about 21 per cent. of the revenue. For departmental and communal purposes 'additional centimes' are levied in association with both branches of the land tax and with the personal and property tax, doors and windows tax, trade licences, and taxes on carriages, horses, velocipedes.

The following tables show the budget estimates of the revenue and expenditure for 1903 and the estimates adopted for 1902:—

Sources of revenue.	1902	1903
	Francs	Francs
Direct contributions	458,304,853	493,411,110
Taxes assimilated to direct contributions	42,780,439	46,923,578
Total, direct and assimilated	531,085,292	540,334,688
Registration	578,299,000	533,769,500
Stamps	171,246,900	176,978,900
Tax on bourse operations	6,809,000	6,147,500
Tax on income from personality	79,493,000	85,912,000
Customs	452,540,780	408,636,400
Indirect contributions	606,203,500	655,341,100
Sugar	178,622,000	134,300,000
Total, indirect	2,073,214,180	2,021,085,400
Tobacco monopoly	415,348,000	439,964,100
Matches, gunpowder	44,066,100	45,701,000
Posts, telegraphs, telephones	270,300,690	272,050,900
Various (mint, railways, &c.)	18,215,490	17,658,900
Total monopolies	747,930,280	775,374,900
Domains and forests	55,283,230	54,188,600
Various receipts	56,744,340	67,293,285
Exceptional receipts	64,000,000	44,000,000
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	72,361,756	70,966,174
Revenue collected in Algeria	1,846,390	1,633,765
Total general budget	3,602,465,468	3,574,876,812

Branches of expenditure.	1902	1903
	Francs	Francs
Finance :		
Public debt	1,245,251,202	1,191,721,613
President, Chamber, Senate	13,592,600	13,489,500
General Service	19,601,360	19,680,920
Régie, tax collection, &c.	212,879,997	216,986,682
Repayments, &c.]	32,313,000	32,793,000
Justice	35,376,483	36,845,383
Foreign Affairs	16,713,710	17,086,210
Interior	79,580,887	81,027,215
Worship	42,933,553	42,886,553
War :		
French troops	638,440,070	646,562,539
Colonial troops	27,907,823	28,375,011
Extraordinary	49,136,475	36,062,450
Marine	306,798,738	306,798,738
Instruction	208,662,781	216,102,091

Branches of expenditure	1902	1903
	Francs	Franc
Fine Arts	14,559,408	14,342,158
Commerce and Industry	40,690,472	49,976,853
Posts and Telegraphs :		
General service	2,522,714	2,566,773
Working expenses	202,904,015	211,565,563
Repayments, &c.	6,467,000	6,667,000
Colonies	115,760,545	112,546,832
Agriculture	45,023,601	45,097,536
Public Works	245,218,810	245,218,310
Total	3,602,333,244	3,574,398,930

A considerable amount is annually expended in direct subventions to various French industries, as shown in the following table for 5 years :—

Subventioned industries	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901 (estimate)
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Fisheries	5,546,358	4,739,172	4,741,050	5,540,169	5,600,000
Merchant marine :—					
Construction	5,145,810	4,613,845	7,064,194	9,296,520	9,950,000
Navigation	11,805,172	12,292,427	13,245,824	15,287,783	19,005,227
Sericulture	3,920,164	4,189,676	4,191,804	5,569,511	5,178,000
Silk spinning	4,723,437	4,473,483	4,054,936	4,090,155	4,250,000
Linen and hemp	2,495,864	2,480,686	2,483,858	2,483,852	2,500,000
Mineral oil	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	253,055
Total	33,936,805	33,089,289	36,081,666	42,567,990	46,736,282

The following figures, published in April, 1901, do not include the 'budget sur ressources spéciales,' and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 12 years :—

Years	Revenue			Total Expenditure
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	
1888	3,107,534,722	160,256,078	3,267,790,800	3,220,594,184
1889	3,108,072,541	163,253,131	3,271,325,672	3,247,131,879
1890	3,229,372,253	146,389,175	3,375,761,428	3,287,908,973
1891	3,364,014,678	—	3,364,014,678	3,258,171,024
1892	3,370,415,415	—	3,370,415,415	3,380,855,174
1893	3,366,409,499	—	3,366,409,499	3,450,920,595
1894	3,458,320,575	—	3,458,320,575	3,479,975,191
1895	3,416,117,018	—	3,416,117,018	3,434,020,477
1896	3,436,128,381	—	3,436,128,381	3,444,855,511
1897	3,528,077,949	—	3,528,077,949	3,523,516,590
1898	3,619,946,888	—	3,619,946,888	3,527,535,605
1899	3,656,814,463	—	3,656,814,463	3,589,420,965
Total .	40,661,224,382	469,898,384	41,131,122,766	40,844,406,168

The accounts of revenue and expenditure are examined by an administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*).

Since 1869 the ordinary budget has more than doubled, but outside the ordinary budgets are 'comptes spéciaux,' or budgets for special purposes, such as the expedition to China in 1900. The extra-budgetary expenditure on railways in the 25 years, ending 1899, amounted to 1,315 million francs, or an average of 52,600,000 francs a year. To the budget of 1903 is annexed a statement, showing the deficits of the ordinary budgets from the period anterior to 1814 down to the end of 1901, as follows:—

Period	Government	Deficit
		Francs
Before 1814	Napoleon I. and previously .	99,878,480
1815 to 1829	Louis XVIII. and Charles X. .	269,801,915
1830 „ 1847	Louis Philippe	519,067,077
1848 „ 1851	The Second Republic . . .	29,399,140
1852 „ 1869	Napoleon III.	93,921,998
	Total	1,011,868,611
1870 „ 1901	The Third Republic, surplus .	22,874,106
	Total deficits	988,994,505

These figures, however, do not represent the actual deficits arising from the difference between the ordinary revenue and the total expenditure, nor even those arising from the differences between the total revenue and total expenditure. Moreover, almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation have shown a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, has exhibited a large deficit.

The following table shows the progress during the century of the French national debt and its yearly charge:—

Date	Period	Nominal Capital	Interest
		Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
Sept. 23, 1800	First Republic	714	36
Jan. 1, 1815	Napoleon I.	1,272	64
Aug. 1, 1830	Louis XVIII. and Charles X. .	4,426	199
Feb. 24, 1848	Louis Philippe	5,913	244
Jan. 1, 1852	Second Republic	5,516	289
Jan. 1, 1871	Napoleon III.	12,454	386
Jan. 1, 1889	Third Republic	21,251	739
Jan. 1, 1899	„ „	29,948	1,256
Jan. 1, 1902	„ „	30,343	1,192

On January 1, 1902, the debt of France stood approximately as follows :—

	Francs
Rentes, 3 and 3½ per cent.	21,451,302,775
Rentes, 3 per cent., redeemable by annuities	3,787,004,000
Morgan Loan annuity	168,967,937
Annuity in redemption 3 per cent. rentes	539,979,611
Railway annuities, &c.	2,125,940,360
Debts for roads and school buildings	519,419,817
Short-dated Treasury bills	169,720,000
Various debts	179,854,326
Total general debt	28,942,188,826
Money guarantees	269,666,881
Floating debt	1,131,734,909
Total liabilities	30,343,590,116

The following table shows the interest and annuities to be paid under the various heads of the public debt, according to the budget estimates for 1903 :—

	Francs
Consolidated debt	641,017,212
Redeemable debt : interest and amortisation	298,494,862
Floating debt	252,209,539
Total	1,191,721,613

The total debt amounts to 1,213,743,600*l.* sterling, and the interest and annuities to 47,668,800*l.*, or the capital is about 31*l.* 9*s.* per head, and the charge about 1*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* per head of population.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

For 1899 the revenue of the departments of France amounted to 293,556,467 francs, and the expenditure to 287,625,533 francs. The departmental debt stood at 478,242,286 francs. For 1901 the ordinary revenue of the communes amounted to 794,311,062 francs, and expenditure to 762,178,802 francs, while the debt on December 31, 1900, amounted to 3,848,973,478 francs. For the year 1902 the estimated total revenue of the City of Paris amounted to 327,682,714 francs, and the expenditure to the same amount. Of the receipts, 115 million francs were derived from the octroi. Of the expenditure 114 million francs were for municipal debt charges. The debt of Paris in 1901 amounted to 2,357,187,661 francs.

The capitalised value of private property has been the subject of many calculations, which, however, differ too greatly to be considered as reliable. The best estimates, by M. de Foville, put down the aggregate private fortunes at : land, 3,000,000,000*l.* ; buildings, 2,000,000,000*l.* ; specie, 200,000,000*l.* ; convertible securities, 2,800,000,000*l.* ; agricultural implements and live stock, 400,000,000*l.* ; other personal property, 680,000,000*l.* ; total private wealth, 8,080,000,000. M. Leroy Beaulieu estimates that the total yearly income of the nation reaches about 1,000,000,000*l.*, of which three-fifths is the product of personal labour.

Defence.

I. LAND DEFENCES.

France has a coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean. Its land frontier extends over 1,575 miles, of which 1,156 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier.

The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications.' Paris, which is considered as the centre of defence, is surrounded by a wall which has 97 bastions, 17 old forts, and 38 new advance forts or batteries, the whole forming two entrenched camps at St. Denis and Versailles.

The following are the strong places on the various frontiers :— On the German frontier : first class fortresses, Belfort, Verdun, Briancon ; second class, Langres ; third class, Toul, Auxonne ; and 9 fourth-class places. Belgian frontier : first class, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai ; second class, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Givet, St. Omer, Mzires, Sedan, Longuy, Soissons ; third class, Gravelines, Cond, Landrcies, Rocroi, Montmdy, Pronne ; and 6 fourth-class places. Italian frontier : first class, Lyon, Grenoble, Besanon ; and 11 detached forts. Mediterranean coast, first class, Toulon (naval harbour) ; second class, Antibes ; and 21 fourth-class forts. Spanish frontier : first class, Perpignan, Bayonne ; third class, St. Jean Pied-de-Port ; and 10 fourth-class forts. Atlantic coast : first class, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest ; second class, Olron, La Rochelle, Belle Isle ; third class, Ile de R, Fort Louis ; and 17 fourth-class forts. The Channel coast : first class, Cherbourg ; second class, St. Malo, le Havre ; and 16 fourth-class forts.

II. ARMY.

The military forces of France are organised on the basis of laws voted by the National Assembly in 1872, supplemented by further organisation laws, passed in 1873, 1875, 1882, 1887, 1889, 1890, and 1892. These laws enact universal liability to arms. Substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and it is ordered that every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty-five years, to enter the active army or the reserves. By the law of 1882, supplemented by those of 1889 and 1892, the yearly contingent must serve 3 years in the Active Army, 10 in the Reserve of the Active Army, 6 in the Territorial Army, and 6 in the Territorial Reserve. The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not legally exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserves of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserves are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand, the Territorial Army and its Reserves are confined to fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

Students and pupils of certain higher schools, and seminarists, are required to serve only one year, on condition of completing their studies and obtaining a certain rank before the age of

twenty-six years. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time. The number of youths of the class of 1899 on the conscription lists was 324,334; the number drawn was 206,648, of whom 68,281 were for one year's service.

France (including Algeria) is divided into 20 military regions, of which 17 are subdivided into 8, 2 into 4, and 1 into 9 districts. Each region is occupied by an army corps consisting generally of 2 divisions of infantry, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, and 1 squadron of train, beside staff secretaries, artisans, medical officers, and gendarmes. For the military government of Paris, and also of Algeria, special provision is made.

The present organisation of the active French army is as follows:—

INFANTRY.

- 145 divisional regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, each regiment of 62 officers and 1,591 men.
- 18 regional regiments of the line, each of 4 battalions, each regiment of 51 officers and 1,560 men, located in the various fortresses of France.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs-à-pied, each of 4 or 6 companies, each company having 19 officers and 552 men.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies, one of which is in France, each regiment of 73 officers and 2,551 men.
- 4 regiments of tirailleurs algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company, each regiment of 103 officers and 2,632 men.
- 2 régiments étrangers, of 5 battalions of 4 companies, with 2 dépôt companies.
- 5 battalions of African Light Infantry.

CAVALRY.

- 13 regiments of cuirassiers, 31 of dragoons, 21 of chasseurs, 14 of hussars, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, each regiment having 5 squadrons, with 37 officers, 792 men, and 722 horses.
- 3 regiments of Spahis, one having 8, and two 5 squadrons; 1 regiment of Tunisian Spahis.
- 8 companies of 'cavaliers de remonte,' 299 men each.

ARTILLERY.

- 40 regiments of field artillery, comprising 428 mounted batteries, 52 horse batteries, 16 mountain batteries, and 4 mounted and 8 mountain batteries in Algeria and Tunis.
- 16 battalions of foot artillery, each of 6 batteries.
- 4 batteries of foot artillery for service in Africa.

ENGINEERS.

- 6 regiments of sappers and miners, of which 5 contain each 3 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors, and the other 4 battalions and 1 company of sapper-conductors.
- 1 regiment of railway sappers.

TRAIN.

20 squadrons of train, 12 of 4, 8 of 3 companies, 12 companies being in Algeria.

According to the budget for 1903, the peace strength of the army in France (including vacancies, furloughs, &c.) is composed of 513,998 men (of whom 26,887 are officers); in Algeria, 54,774 men (2,114 officers); in Tunis, 18,514 men (675 officers); total, 587,286 men (29,706 officers). The total number of horses is put at 142,823. The various subdivisions of the army and their relative strength are seen from the following table, the number of men including that of the officers, the number of officers being given separately in brackets:—

	France		Algeria		Tunis		Total	
	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses	Men (Officers)	Horses
General Staff . .	4,532 (3,707)	3,712	359 (268)	276	103 (77)	90	4,994 (4,052)	4,078
Military Schools .	3,410 (337)	2,420	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	3,410 (337)	2,420
Unclassed amidst the troops . .	2,023 (1,771)	205	725 (532)	307	156 (122)	71	2,904 (2,425)	583
<i>Army Corps:</i>								
Infantry . .	318,453 (12,265)	7,150	85,985 (360)	638	12,758 (315)	132	367,196 (13,440)	7,915
Administrative .	10,490 (—)	—	3,577 (—)	—	633 (—)	—	14,700 (—)	—
Cavalry . .	58,024 (3,497)	59,084	7,453 (359)	7,272	1,849 (86)	1,784	67,326 (3,942)	68,140
Artillery . .	71,685 (3,736)	36,579	2,529 (61)	1,430	1,733 (50)	881	75,947 (3,847)	38,890
Engineers . .	12,920 (505)	1,103	1,078 (22)	311	437 (8)	144	14,435 (535)	1,558
Train . .	7,855 (360)	4,258	2,055 (39)	1,901	702 (13)	728	10,612 (412)	6,882
Total Army Corps	479,427 (20,363)	108,169	52,677 (1,341)	11,547	18,112 (472)	3,660	550,216 (22,176)	123,385
Total Active Army	489,392 (26,178)	114,506	53,761 (2,141)	12,130	18,371 (671)	3,830	561,524 (28,990)	130,466
Gendarmerie . .	21,613 (626)	10,809	— (—)	—	143 (4)	101	21,756 (630)	11,750
Garde Républicaine	2,993 (83)	840	— (—)	—	— (—)	—	2,993 (83)	840
Saharian troops .	— (—)	—	1,013 (3)	607	— (—)	—	1,013 (3)	607
Grand Total .	513,998 (26,887)	128,155	54,774 (2,144)	12,737	18,514 (675)	3,931	587,286 (29,706)	142,823

¹ In Algeria are 4 companies of gendarmerie provided for in the special Algerian budget.

Deducting vacancies, sick and absent, the total effective for 1903 is 519,336 for the Active Army, and 24,498 for the Gendarmerie and Garde Républicaine. In addition to these forces, provided for in the French estimates, there are Algerian infantry numbering 2,434 (58 officers) serving in the colonies and provided for in the colonial estimates. The colonial

army stationed in France contains 1,850 officers and 26,590 men. It consists of infantry and artillery, and is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The colonial troops in the several colonies consist of 1,750 officers and 57,500 men, mostly natives.

The number of men liable to military service in France is estimated as follows:—active army and its reserve, 2,350,000; territorial army, 900,000; territorial reserve, 1,100,000; total, 4,350,000 men, of whom about 2,500,000 would be available

NAVY.

The French navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, who is assisted by a Chief of the Staff. The functions of the last-named officer, who is a vice-admiral, were enlarged in 1898. Under the Minister he has charge of all the work of the department having reference to the building, maintenance, commissioning, and mobilization of the fleet, and particularly of all that concerns preparations for war. He is chief of the Military Cabinet, while the Civil Cabinet, devoted to administrative work, is directly under the Minister. There are two sub-chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of various sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet. The central administration also embraces the directorates of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special branches. In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, and the committee of inspectors-general, with a series of particular inspectorates, the council of works, and a number of special and permanent technical and professional committees. For purposes of administration the French coasts are divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, at each of which the Government has important shipbuilding establishments. At the head of each arrondissement is a vice-admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defences, mobile and fixed. The chief torpedo-stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers and Bona. The naval forces afloat are the Mediterranean squadron, the northern squadron in the Channel, and the divisions of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Far East, Cochin China, and the Indian Ocean; and there are ships on local stations. In 1898 the principal squadrons were reorganised, the most modern battleships being collected in the Mediterranean, with the recent coast defence ships, while the older battleships were sent into the Channel.

The principal squadrons are thus distributed for the present year :—

	Battleships			Armoured cruisers	Battle- ships	Lesser cruisers	Torpedo craft
	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 3	Rate 3	Rate 4 and 5		
Mediterranean	1	5	—	1	—	6	} 21
Do. reserve	—	5	—	—	1	3	
Channel . . .	—	—	2	3	4	5	24 ¹
Far East . . .	—	—	—	—	1	8	1
East Indies . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
N. Atlantic . .	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Pacific . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

¹ Including 3 submarines.

The rating here, being the same as in the list of British ships, comparisons are easily made as to the relative values of the forces maintained.

Since 1872, when the votes were 121,484,000 francs, there has been, with fluctuations, a progressive increase in the naval expenditure of France. For 1903 the estimate was 306,692,678 francs. The following was the establishment for 1902:—1,905 officers (including 15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 235 commanders, 774 lieutenants, 502 ensigns, and 224 midshipmen). Mechanics, engineers, &c., numbered 1,426; warrant officers, petty officers, and seamen numbered 50,496; the reserve of all sorts comprised 6,048 officers and men.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age—France is provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 are serving with the fleet. The time of service in the navy for the 'Inscrits' is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the naval service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription Maritime.' The 'Inscription' will furnish at least 50,000 men more than the navy would require upon mobilization.

A summary of French ships is as follows:—

—	Effective	Building
Armoured, 1st rate	1	6
„ 2nd rate	10	5
„ 3rd rate	12	{ 2 (reconstructing)
„ 4th rate	19	
Cruisers, 5th rate	9	
„ 6th rate	20	
„ 7th rate	6	
Torpedo gun-boats	15	
Destroyers	20	17
Torpedo boats (class 1)	41	—
„ „ (class 2)	133	2
Submarines	14	32

Of the armoured ships effective 9 of rate 3, 4 of rate 4, are 'armoured cruisers'; so are the five of rate 2 building.

A few obsolete vessels are excluded from this list, but as a rule the French either reconstruct or destroy all their ships directly they grow obsolete.

The tables which follow of the French armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, like the similar tables for the British navy. The ships named in *italics* in the first list are coast-defence vessels.

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
								Knots
c. b.	Redoutable (4)	1876	9,288	14	8 10·8in.; 6 5·5in.; 35 small Q.F., &c.	4	6,200	14·8
bar.	Amiral Duperré(5)	1879	11,032	22	2 13·4in.; 1 5·5in. Q.F.; 4 6·3in. Q.F.; 14 4in. Q.F.	4	7,000	15·0
c. b.	Dévastation (4)	1879	10,535	15	4 10·8in.; 2 9·6in.; 10 4in. Q.F.†	5	8,300	15·0
bar.	Terrible	1881	7,455	20	2 16·5in.; 4 4in. Q.F.; 23 small Q.F., &c.	6	6,500	14·5
c. b.	Courbet (4)	1882	10,637	15	4 10·8in.; 3 9·4in.; 1 6in.; 10 4in.; 20 small Q.F., &c.†	5	8,000	15·0
bar.	Amiral Baudin (3)	1883	11,723	22	2 12in.; 8 6·3in. Q.F.; 10 5·5in. Q.F.; 33 small Q.F., &c.	6	8,300	15·0
bar.	Indomptable	1883	7,513	20	2 10·8in.; 6 3·9in. Q.F.; 12 small Q.F., &c.†	4	6,500	14·5
t.	Furieux	1883	5,925	20	2 9·4in.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	4,600	14·0
bar.	Caiman	1885	7,520	20	2 10·8in.; 6 3·9in. Q.F.; 12 small Q.F., &c.	4	6,500	15·0
bar.	Requin	1885	7,608	20	Ditto, ditto	4	6,500	15·0
bar.	Formidable (3)	1885	11,972	22	2 12in.; 8 6·5in. Q.F.; 10 5·5in. Q.F.; 32 small Q.F., &c.	6	9,600	15·0
t.	Hoche (4)	1886	10,823	18	2 13·4in.; 2 10·8in.; 12 5·5in. Q.F.; 29 small Q.F., &c.	5	11,000	17·0
bar.	Neptune (4)	1887	10,810	18	2 12in.; 8 6·4in.; many smaller	5	11,000	16·5
bar.	Marceau (4)	1887	10,679	18	Ditto, ditto	4	11,000	16·5
bar.	Magenta (4)	1890	10,680	18	Ditto, ditto	3	11,000	16·0
t.	Brennus (2)	1891	11,215	17½	3 13·4in.; 10 6·5in. Q.F.; 31 small Q.F., &c.	4	13,500	17·5
All turret-barbette ships	Bouvines (4)	1892	6,505	18	2 12in.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	17·0
	Valmy (4)	1892	6,487	18	2 13·4in.; 4 4in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	17·0
	Jemmapes (4)	1892	6,485	18	2 13·4in.; 4 4in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	16·5
	Charles Martel (2)	1893	11,693	18	2 12in.; 2 10·8in.; 8 5·5in. Q.F.; 26 small Q.F., &c.	6	13,500	18·0
	Jauréguiberry (2)	1893	11,637	18	2 12in.; 2 10·8in.; 8 5·5in. Q.F.; 28 small Q.F., &c.	6	13,270	18·0
	Tréhouart (3)	1893	6,524	18	2 12in.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 16 small Q.F., &c.	2	8,000	17·0
	Carnot (2)	1894	11,818	18	2 12in.; 2 10·8in.; 8 5·5in. Q.F.; 30 small Q.F., &c.	4	13,270	18·0
	Masséna (2)	1895	11,735	18	2 12in.; 2 10·8in.; 8 5·5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 24 small Q.F., &c.	6	11,000	18·0
	Charlemagne (2)	1895	11,097	15½	4 12in.; 10 5·5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 34 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,000	18·0
	Bouvet (2)	1896	12,012	18	2 12in.; 2 10·8in.; 8 5·5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 32 small Q.F., &c.	4	11,600	18·0
	Saint Louis (2)	1896	11,097	15½	4 12in.; 10 5·5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. 34 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,000	18·0
	Gaulois (2)	1896	11,097	15½	4 12in.; 10 5·5in. Q.F.; 8 4in. 34 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,500	18·0
	Iena (2)	1898	12,052	13½	4 12in.; 8 6·4in. Q.F.; 8 3·9in. 34 smaller	4	15,500	18·0
	Suffren (1)	1899	12,052	13½	4 12in.; 10 6·4in.; 8 3·9in.; many smaller	4	15,500	18·0

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
<i>t.-bar.</i>	Hehri IV. (3)	1899	6,889	12	2 10·8in.; 7 5·5in. Q.F.; 10 small Q.F., &c.	12	7,000	Knots 15·0
	Republique . Patrie . Democratie . Verite . Liberte . Justice .	1 1902	15,000	12	{ 4 12in.; 18 6·4in. Q.F., many smaller . . . }	4	—	18·5

The first-class cruisers in the following list are all deck-protected. The ships named in italics are also armoured.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
							Knots
Armoured	<i>Tage</i> . . .	1886	7,589	8 6·4in. Q.F.; 8 5·5in. Q.F.; 22 small Q.F., &c.	7	12,410	19·0
	<i>Cécille</i> . . .	1887	5,830	8 6·4in. Q.F.; 10 5·5in. Q.F.; 24 small Q.F., &c.	4	10,200	19·0
	<i>Dupuy de Lôme</i> . . .	1890	6,305	2 7·6in.; 6 6·5in. Q.F.; 20 small Q.F., &c.	4	14,000	20·0
	<i>Latouche-Tréville</i> . . .	1892	4,681	2 7·6in.; 6 5·5in. Q.F.; 14 small Q.F., &c.	4	8,300	18·2
	<i>Charner</i> . . .	1893	4,716	2 7·6in.; 6 5·5 in. Q.F.; 16 small Q.F., &c.	4	8,300	18·2
	<i>Brux</i> . . .	1894	4,670	Ditto, ditto . . .	4	8,700	19·0
	<i>Chanzy</i> . . .	1894	4,855	Ditto, ditto . . .	4	8,300	19·0
	<i>Pothuau</i> . . .	1895	5,275	2 7·6in.; 10 5·5in. Q.F.; 18 small Q.F., &c.	4	10,000	19·0
	*Foudre . . .	1895	6,090	8 4in. Q.F.; 8 small Q.F., &c.	...	11,500	18·5
	<i>D'Entrecasteaux</i> . . .	1896	8,114	2 9·5in.; 12 5·5in. Q.F.; 12 small Q.F., &c.	6	13,500	19·0
Armoured	<i>Guichen</i> . . .	1897	8,277	2 6·4in. Q.F.; 6 5·5in. Q.F.; 10 small Q.F., &c.	...	24,000	23·0
	<i>Chateaurenault</i> . . .	1898	8,018	Ditto, ditto . . .	...	23,000	23·0
	<i>Jeanne d'Arc</i> . . .	1899	11,270	2 7·6in.; 12 5·5in. Q.F.; 26 small Q.F., &c.	2	28,000	23·0
	<i>Montcalm</i> . . .	1899	9,517	2 7·6in.; 8 6·4in. Q.F.; 4 4in. 24 smaller . . .	2	20,000	21·0
	<i>Dupetit-Thouars</i> . . .	1900	9,517	Ditto, ditto . . .	2	20,000	21·0
	<i>Gueydon</i> . . .	1900	9,517	Ditto, ditto . . .	2	20,000	21·0
	<i>Gloire</i> . . .	1901	10,000	Ditto, ditto . . .	2	20,000	21·0
	<i>Condé</i> . . .	1901	10,000	Ditto, ditto . . .	2	20,000	21·0

* Torpedo dépôt ship.

Class	Name	Launched	Displacement. Tons.	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed
Armoured	<i>Marseillaise</i>	...	10,014	2 7·6in. Q.F.; 8 6·4in. Q.F.; 6 4in. Q.F.; 24 smaller	2	20,500	21·0
	<i>Amiral Aube</i>	...	10,000	2 7·6in.; 8 6·4in. Q.F.; 4 4in. 24 smaller	2	20,000	21·0
	<i>Desaix</i>	...	7,700	10 6 4in. Q.F.; 16 smaller	2	17,100	21·0
	<i>Kléber</i>	...	7,700	Ditto, ditto	2	17,100	21·0
	<i>Dupleix</i>	...	7,700	Ditto, ditto	2	17,100	21·0
	<i>Jurien de la Gravière</i>	1900	5,500	8 6·4 in. Q.F.; 12 1·8in. Q.F.	2	17,000	23
Arm'd.	<i>Leon Gambetta</i>	1902	12,416	4 7·6in. Q.F.; 16 6·4in. Q.F.	5	24,000	21
	<i>Jules Ferry</i>	1902					
	<i>Victor Hugo</i>	1902					
	<i>S. Renan</i>	...					
	<i>Michelet</i>	...					

French battleships are of many designs. The characteristic old one, the *Marceau* type, is high of freeboard, completely belted at the water-line, but otherwise unprotected save for the barbettes. This type carries a huge Q.F. battery, with the four big guns disposed single in the well-known lozenge fashion. The *Brennus*, which follows, is of a totally different design, with guns fore and aft in turrets, and all the Q.F. guns protected by armour amidships. Four small coast defence ships of the *Jémappes* type follows this idea, minus the armour amidships; but the large ships following, *Charles Martel* to the *Masséna* and the *Bouvet*, reverted to the lozenge disposition of big guns, combined with small turrets for the quick-firers. In the three ships of the *Charlemagne* type and the *Jéna* all this is abandoned for the big guns in pairs fore and aft, with the quick-firers in a battery, high up and unprotected underneath. With the *Suffren* comes another change—a much more British style of armouring, that is to say no unprotected spots below the guns. The *République* type represents this improved.

The armoured cruisers up to the *Leon Gambetta*, in which all guns are paired, are distinguished by every gun being by itself, usually in a small turret. In most of them protection to the bases of the guns is sacrificed for a high command, but in later vessels this idea is not pressed so far. All are relatively longer and narrower than British vessels.

The submarine is a great feature of the French navy. There are two types—the submarine proper, which navigates best below water, and the submersible, which does better above. Despite glowing newspaper accounts the measure of success achieved is yet very limited so far as practical work is concerned. However, a very large number of them are being built. A species of armoured torpedo boat is also finding much favour in France.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of France (53,646,370 hectares) 8,397,131 hectares are under forests and 36,977,098 hectares under all kinds of crops, fallow, and grasses. The following tables show the area (1 hectare = 2·47 acres) under the leading crops and the production (1 hectolitre of cereals = 2·75 bushels; of liquid = 22 gallons) for four years:—

Crops	1898	1899	1900	1901	Crops	1898	1899	1900	1901
<i>Corn Crops :</i>	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	<i>Corn Crops :</i>	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat . . .	6,965,711	6,940,210	6,864,070	6,798,783	Wheat . . .	128,096,149	128,418,920	114,710,880	109,578,810
Barley . . .	814,463	806,270	757,193	744,089	Barley . . .	16,519,611	15,965,790	14,394,320	13,693,140
Oats . . .	3,887,505	3,939,300	3,941,420	3,855,694	Oats . . .	98,064,158	95,301,320	88,309,920	79,389,300
Rye . . .	1,474,915	1,488,900	1,419,780	1,412,132	Rye . . .	23,524,318	23,577,000	20,889,000	20,509,030
Buckwheat . .	569,783	585,960	602,581	601,324	Buckwheat . .	7,566,143	8,106,480	8,168,627	8,918,440
Malze . . .	561,689	561,042	541,191	547,086	Malze . . .	8,280,025	9,002,990	7,834,660	9,300,836
Mixed Corn . .	236,960	224,030	200,560	196,715	Mixed Corn . .	4,225,674	3,961,500	3,212,150	3,037,100
<i>Green and other Crops :</i>					<i>Green and other Crops :</i>				
Potatoes . . .	1,542,967	1,564,720	1,509,898	1,545,902	Potatoes . . .	118,321,602	123,476,410	122,541,230	120,165,959
Beetroot, sugar .	262,251	279,361	329,617	338,808	Beetroot, sugar .	65,935,449	72,266,270	85,361,310	90,174,617
" other . . .	436,120	446,770	492,013	504,892	" other . . .	104,633,354	105,126,730	110,288,160	124,275,223
Colza . . .	50,279	51,535	38,715	38,444	Colza . . .	622,000	620,163	425,310	554,926
Flax . . .	19,271	17,504	21,260	25,132	Flax (Seed . . .	90,606	87,693	125,150	155,195
Hemp . . .	29,250	29,032	26,790	25,760	Flax (Fibre . . .	113,969	126,257	194,155	243,086
Vineyards . . .	1,648,493	1,631,760	1,609,353	1,618,398	Hemp (Seed . . .	88,104	85,023	85,988	79,768
Tobacco . . .	16,892	16,657	17,673	18,089	Hemp (Fibre . . .	206,189	213,919	186,125	200,002
Clover . . .	1,134,015	1,102,710	1,022,422	1,005,997	Wine . . .	31,730,992	46,810,390	68,514,906	60,074,110
Meadows and Perma- nent Pasture . .	5,612,858	5,639,800	5,566,258	5,576,014	Tobacco . . .	202,951	227,574	227,598	253,579
					Clover . . .	44,306,732	40,549,560	35,016,275	31,935,431
					Grass and Hay . .	284,092,995	192,700,160	160,743,459	156,743,986

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows :—

Year	Hectares under Vines	Wine, thousands of hectolitres	Wine Import, hectolitres	Wine Export, hectolitres	Cider produced-1000's of hectolitres
1875	2,246,963	82,727	272,730	3,717,590	—
1885	1,990,586	28,536	8,183,666	2,602,773	19,955
1890	1,816,544	27,416	10,830,462	2,162,129	11,095
1895	1,747,002	26,918	6,356,000	1,696,000	25,587
1896	1,728,433	44,044	8,818,716	1,783,000	8,074
1897	1,688,931	31,943	7,529,000	1,774,862	6,789
1898	1,706,513	31,730	8,603,444	1,603,956	10,637
1899	1,631,760	46,810	8,465,829	1,679,370	20,835
1900	1,609,353	68,515	5,216,554	1,864,061	29,409
1901	1,618,398	60,074	3,149,000	1,654,000	12,734
1902 ¹	—	39,943	—	—	—

¹ Ten months.

The value of the crop of chestnuts, walnuts, olives, cider-apples, plums, and mulberry leaves in 1900 was estimated at 229,475,369 francs ; in 1901, 172,822,841 francs. In Alpes-Maritimes, Var, and Corsica, the orange and lemon crop was estimated at 1,536,000 francs in 1901.

On December 31, 1901, the numbers of farm animals were : Horses, 2,926,382 ; mules, 200,310 ; asses, 354,642 ; cattle, 14,673,810 ; sheep, 19,669,682 ; pigs, 6,758,198 ; goats, 1,529,280.

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 27 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, and Vaucluse. In 1901, 132,694 persons were employed in this industry ; the production of cocoons was 8,451,839 kilogrammes ; 273,343 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported, valued at 2,596,759 francs, and 4,185,176 kilogrammes of raw silk, valued at 84,901,666 francs.

II. MINING AND METALS.

In France there were in 1900, 511 mines (out of 1,452 conceded mines) in-work, with 180,976 workers. The annual yield was estimated at 40,658,079 tons, valued at 549,915,002 francs, as against 347,115,810 francs in 1894.

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products :—

Year	Coal and lignite	Iron Ore	Pig Iron	Finished Iron	Steel
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1897	30,797,900	4,582,000	2,484,200	784,000	1,325,213
1898	32,356,104	4,731,000	2,525,075	766,410	1,433,717
1899	32,862,712	4,985,702	2,578,000	834,000	1,240,000
1900	33,404,298	5,447,694	2,714,298	708,274	1,226,537
1901	32,301,757	—	—	—	—

In 1898 steel rails, plates, &c., were turned out to the amount of 1,174,075 in 1899, 1,253,701 tons ; in 1900, 1,226,537 tons.

In 1900 there were produced also : gold, 203 kilogrammes ; silver, 85,646 kilogrammes ; lead, 15,910 tons ; zinc 36,305 tons ; copper, 6,446 tons ; nickel, 1,700 tons ; aluminium, 1,026 tons ; antimony (regulus. &c.), 1,573 tons ; and salt, 1,088,634 tons. In 1900 the output of quarries (for building stone, slate, cement, phosphates, &c.), amounted to the value of 234,649,348 francs.

III. MANUFACTURES.

The number of industrial establishments (grouped according to their various classes) using steam or hydraulic-power in 1898-99, and the horse-power used by each group are given as follows :—

Nature of Industry	Number	Horse-power	Nature of Industry	Number	Horse-power
Agriculture, &c.	14,941	103,551	Wood	8,787	95,097
Mines	327	168,411	Metallurgy . .	132	96,521
Quarries . . .	319	9,178	Iron, steel, &c.	6,116	193,000
Alimentary . .	40,088	416,813	Jewellery . . .	88	1,690
Chemical . . .	3,478	122,901	Precious stones	32	444
Paper, &c. . .	766	74,967	Stone polishing	271	5,068
Books	584	8,483	Building . . .	2,546	138,756
Textile	5,920	346,976	Fuel	1,802	47,766
Clothing . . .	1,535	14,346	Hair, feathers, &c.	72	780
Leather, hides .	1,214	20,017			

Textile Industries.—In 1896 the numbers of factories for silk, cotton, woollen, and other manufactures were : silk, for unwinding cocoons, 221 with 10,468 pans ; carding and combing, 37 with 692 machines ; throwing, 708 with 1,624,530 spindles, &c. ; for spinning, 19 with 150,000 spindles ; for weaving, 745 with 28,270 power looms and 39,165 hand-looms ; cotton, for carding, &c., 46 with 186 machines ; for spinning 275 with 4,024,811 spindles ; wool, for carding 229 with 351 machines ; for spinning, 837 with 3,173,274 spindles ; for carpet weaving, 82 with 5,593 looms ; for other woollen goods, 1,043 with 11,714 power looms and 16,604 hand looms ; for various manufactures of cotton, flax or hemp, 2,112 factories, and for mixed tissues, 990 factories ; for spinning hemp, flax, or jute, &c., 103 factories.

The values of the yearly imports and exports of woollens and silks in millions of francs are seen from the subjoined table :—

Years	Woollens				Silks	
	Imports		Exports		Imports	Exports
	Yarn	Cloth	Yarn	Cloth	Tissues	Tissues
1897	0·8	40·0	24·1	265·5	52·0	247·0
1898	10·0	38·3	29·5	222·8	50·9	270·9
1899	19·9	40·7	37·1	264·0	65·4	278·3
1900	7·8	42·0	34·6	227·2	62·0	258·1
1901	6·9	37·5	24·2	213·6	71·3	267·0

Sugar.—In 1901-02 there were 332 sugar works, employing regularly 42,774 men, 3,196 women, and 2,415 children, with occasionally about 8,315 other workpeople. The yield of sugar during the last 12 years (expressed in thousands of kilogrammes of refined sugar) was :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1890-91	616,890	1893-94	587,419	1896-97	668,517	'99-1900	869,201
1891-92	578,110	1894-95	704,454	1897-98	780,067	1900-01	1,040,294
1892-93	523,366	1895-96	593,047	1898-99	737,902	1901-02	1,051,931

In 1899, 2,599,558 hectolitres of alcohol were produced; in 1900, 2,656,268 hectolitres; in 1901, 2,437,964 hectolitres.

IV. FISHERIES.

In 1899 the number of boats engaged in the French home fishing was 25,472 of 130,718 tons; the number of men employed was 85,314 in boats and 58,354 on foot. The boats engaged in the cod fisheries numbered 462 of 45,433 tons; their crews numbered 9,591. In 1900 the total value of the cod fisheries was 19,017,821 francs; of the home fisheries, 87,182,520 francs.

In 1901 there were 591 vessels of 22,359 tons with crews numbering 7,181 men engaged in herring fishing. The total catch amounted to 402,304 metric quintals. In 1901, 562 fishing vessels of 58,260 tons with 10,339 men imported 631,086 metric quintals of cod, 17,613 metric quintals of oil, and 22,965 metric quintals of fish products. The exports of dried cod in 1901 amounted to 258,479 metric quintals.

Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin.

The *Commission Permanente des Valeurs* annually determines the values (called actual values) which represent the average prices of the different articles in the Customs list during the year. The values fixed at the end of one year and applied to that year retrospectively, are applied also during the following year, at the end of which the provisional results thus obtained are revised according to new values definitely fixed by the Commission. Thus each year there are published first the provisional and later the definitive commercial statistics. The customs entries show the country of origin of imports and that of ultimate destination of exports. For four years the actual values, and for 1902 the provisional values, were:—

Years	General Commerce		Special Commerce	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs	Million francs
Average 1891-95	5,148·0	4,464·4	4,075·9	3,343·8
1898	5,582·6	4,673·5	4,472·5	3,510·9
1899	5,848·0	5,533·5	4,518·3	4,152·6
1900	5,988·6	5,521·6	4,697·8	4,108·7
1901	5,606·2	5,219·7	4,369·2	4,012·9
1902			4,415·7	4,237·0

The chief subdivisions of the special trade were:—

—	Imports (1,000,000 francs)				Exports (1,000,000 francs)			
	1899	1900	1901	1902	1899	1900	1901	1902
Food products	961	819	784	789	676	760	745	696
Raw "	2,889	3,085	2,813	2,857	1,210	1,094	1,018	1,166
Manufactured goods	728	844	772	770	2,267	2,255	2,250	2,875
Total	4,518	4,698	4,369	4,416	4,153	4,109	4,013	4,237

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
<i>Imports:—</i>					
Wine	280·3	309·9	267·4	155·3	84·8
Wool	343·7	387·1	467·4	426·4	362·3
Cereals	247·4	632·0	143·9	127·3	185·3
Raw silk	266·4	233·9	370·6	248·0	272·7
Raw cotton	205·7	166·2	177·6	248·9	238·7
Timber and wood	154·6	147·3	157·0	177·0	178·1
Hides and furs	116·5	129·7	139·6	161·0	150·8
Oil seeds	135·6	137·8	166·1	188·6	213·2
Coffee	105·4	107·2	89·6	91·8	91·0
Coal and coke	189·5	207·2	258·2	406·9	342·8
Ores	62·7	70·8	87·9	80·5	84·4
Cattle	41·1	40·8	32·1	26·4	36·7
Sugar, colonial	32·1	29·9	32·3	28·0	23·8
Textiles, woollen	40·0	38·3	40·7	42·0	37·5
„ silks	52·0	50·9	65·4	62·0	71·3
„ cotton	36·3	37·6	43·8	48·4	46·2
Flax	51·4	52·0	56·1	82·6	64·6
<i>Exports:—</i>					
Textiles, woollen	265·5	222·8	264·0	227·2	213·6
„ silk	270·9	250·6	278·3	258·1	266·9
„ cotton	119·3	128·7	174·3	174·4	176·3
Wine	232·5	218·3	210·2	227·9	228·0
Raw silk and yarn	117·7	118·9	179·9	135·7	117·5
Raw wool and yarn	172·2	185·7	271·7	201·7	164·4
Small ware	160·3	140·4	183·7	185·0	183·4
Leather goods	69·4	73·9	75·9	70·8	67·7
Leather	102·8	109·2	130·4	114·3	109·9
Linen and clothes	95·4	91·8	142·1	136·1	127·4
Metal goods and tools	79·5	79·1	91·5	87·2	94·2
Cheese and butter	86·0	80·9	76·2	73·8	71·6
Spirits	51·9	48·0	47·6	52·8	40·3
Sugar, refined	45·4	38·0	46·2	57·7	52·5
Skins and furs	77·1	87·4	122·1	109·7	139·4
Chemical products	75·4	75·3	83·7	88·3	86·9

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs:—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	—	1898	1899	1900	1901
<i>Imports from :</i>					<i>Exports to :</i>				
United Kingdom . .	505	591	675	602	United Kingdom . .	1,022	1,239	1,228	1,198
Belgium	315	332	422	358	Belgium	549	606	598	562
Spain	325	239	220	157	Germany	394	457	465	444
United States . . .	623	427	510	457	United States . . .	210	255	255	253
Germany	335	360	427	402	Switzerland	202	216	211	217
Italy	138	150	149	140	Italy	143	192	166	155
British India . . .	191	179	154	191	Spain	82	148	135	121
Argentine Republic .	251	292	285	254	Algeria	325	260	259	259
Russia	282	179	231	215	Brazil	55	67	28	38
Algeria	225	272	166	198	Argentine Republic .	49	53	50	47

According to value of the general imports and exports, their distribution appears from the following, in millions of francs :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901
<i>Imports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships . .	1,579	1,767	1,673	1,577
„ Foreign	2,468	2,333	2,405	2,268
Total by sea	4,042	4,100	4,078	3,845
„ land	1,540	1,748	1,911	1,761
<i>Exports :—</i>				
By sea : French ships . .	1,596	1,894	1,822	1,675
„ Foreign	1,470	1,725	1,809	1,739
Total by sea	3,066	3,619	3,631	3,414
„ land	1,607	1,915	1,890	1,806

The share of the principal French ports in the general trade (1901) was as follows—imports and exports combined—in millions of francs :—

Marseilles	1,960	Bordeaux	581	Rouen	251
Havre	1,730	Boulogne	397	Belfort, P.C. . . .	213
Paris	850	Calais	335	Jeumont	181
Dunkerque	707	Dieppe	334	Tourcoing	170

The imports and exports (special trade) of gold and silver coin and bullion and of bronze coin were as follows in 1901 :—

—	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	428,425,430	97,787,762	109,680	526,822,872
Exports	144,442,308	140,515,765	695,270	285,653,343

The transit trade in 1901 reached the value of 670 million francs.

The subjoined statement shows, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from France, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to France, in the years indicated :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from France	50,104,973	53,846,882	51,396,793	53,000,788	53,618,656	51,213,424
Exports of British produce to France	14,151,512	13,818,812	13,706,246	15,283,079	19,977,912	16,472,068

The total exports to France from the United Kingdom amounted to 19,517,711*l.* in 1897; 20,513,958*l.* in 1898; 22,277,012*l.* in 1899; 25,877,453*l.* in 1900; 23,700,820*l.* in 1901.

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the eight staple articles imported into the United Kingdom from France in each of the last four years :—

Staple Imports into U. K.	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£
Silk manufactures	12,447,849	11,805,255	10,469,347	8,948,982
Woollen „	5,542,154	5,478,632	4,787,396	5,167,488
Butter	2,183,845	1,908,848	1,785,504	1,704,128
Wine	3,599,768	2,963,757	2,741,517	2,558,414
Sugar	2,416,508	3,079,709	5,275,343	4,856,345
Leather and manufactures	1,715,623	2,054,377	1,953,723	1,895,127
Lace	901,385	909,922	1,075,115	1,375,145
Eggs	817,336	867,875	867,532	696,125
Condensed milk	623,169	643,090	770,098	774,336
Brandy	1,080,544	1,090,577	1,152,045	1,344,174

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1901 was 5,517,828 gallons, being 33 per cent. of the total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom, while the value was 52 per cent. of the value of the total imports of wine.

The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of British produce exported from the United Kingdom to France in each of the last four years :—

Staple Exports from U. K.	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures and yarn	1,876,269	1,861,292	1,665,423	1,336,167
Metals (chiefly iron and copper)	1,062,814	1,790,922	1,802,341	1,303,562
Coals	2,641,463	3,448,508	6,993,387	5,199,338
Cotton manufactures and yarn	657,670	647,501	851,129	965,979
Machinery	1,337,818	1,376,204	1,753,157	1,456,134
Chemicals	564,049	585,909	644,031	460,668

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1901, the French mercantile navy consisted of 14,393 sailing vessels, of 564,447 tons, with crews 71,375, and 1,299 steamers of 546,541 tons, and crews numbering 14,423. Of the sailing vessels 135 of 12,771 tons were engaged in the European seas, and 319 of 322,979 tons in ocean navigation; of the steamers 250 of 211,511 tons were engaged in European seas, and 180 of 298,692 tons in ocean navigation. The rest were

employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries. Of the sailing vessels and steamers 13,693 were not over 50 tons.

The following table shows the navigation at French ports in 1900 and 1901.

Entered	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1900						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	56,134	6,011,266	15,918	895,570	72,052	6,906,836
Foreign trade ¹	7,637	4,678,506	800	141,897	8,437	4,820,403
Total French	63,771	10,689,772	16,718	1,037,467	80,489	11,727,239
Foreign vessels	19,026	13,681,912	2,488	450,555	21,514	14,132,497
Total	82,787	24,371,714	19,206	1,488,022	102,003	25,859,736
1901						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	58,245	5,886,410	20,152	1,288,911	78,397	7,175,321
Foreign trade ¹	7,719	4,794,117	759	160,764	8,478	4,954,881
Total French	65,964	10,680,527	20,911	1,449,675	86,875	12,130,202
Foreign vessels	17,786	13,405,389	2,554	481,291	20,340	13,886,680
Total	83,750	24,085,916	23,465	1,930,966	107,215	26,016,882
Cleared						
1900						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	56,134	6,011,266	15,918	895,570	72,052	6,906,836
Foreign trade ¹	7,296	4,332,585	1,505	841,562	8,801	5,174,147
Total French	63,430	10,343,851	17,423	1,737,132	80,853	12,080,983
Foreign vessels	13,603	8,561,707	8,163	5,597,691	21,766	11,159,398
Total	77,033	18,905,558	25,586	7,334,823	102,619	26,240,381
1901						
<i>French :—</i>						
Coasting trade	58,245	5,886,410	20,152	1,288,911	78,397	7,175,321
Foreign trade ¹	7,474	4,501,168	1,580	905,959	9,054	5,407,127
Total French	65,719	10,387,578	21,732	2,194,870	87,451	12,582,448
Foreign vessels	13,157	8,628,995	7,448	5,293,723	20,605	13,922,718
Total	78,876	19,016,573	29,180	7,488,593	108,056	26,505,166

¹ Inclusive of colonies and maritime fishing.

Internal Communication.

I. RIVERS, RAILWAYS, ETC.

In 1901 there were in France 38,264 kilomètres of national roads.

Navigable rivers (1901), 8,832 kilomètres ; actually navigated, 6,636 kilomètres ; canals, 4,930 kilomètres ; actually navigated, 4,851 kilomètres ; rivers navigable for rafts, 2,908 kilomètres.

The traffic on the rivers and canals, expressed in millions of metric tons carried one kilomètre, has been :—

Year	Canals	Rivers	Total
1897	2,540	1,826	4,366
1898	2,596	1,981	4,577
1899	2,573	1,916	4,489
1900	2,689	1,986	4,675
1901	2,496	1,884	4,380

By a law of 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State ; which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system. There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments. The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960 ; the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminate at the end of 1914, and of the others in 1934 and 1935. In 1830 there were in France 24 miles of railway ; in 1860, 4,000 miles ; in 1890, 20,666 miles ; in 1901, 23,910 miles, including 1,870 miles belonging to the State. There are, besides, 3,345 miles of railway of local interest.

The length of line of general interest open for traffic, cost of construction, receipts, and working expenses have been :—

Year	Length Miles	Construction Cost	Receipts	Expenses	Passengers	Goods Carried
		£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	1,000's	1,000 tons
1896	23,018	628,480	51,906	27,464	363,009	104,046
1897	23,152	635,920	53,514	27,871	374,755	108,399
1898	23,324	643,960	55,081	28,296	385,873	114,437
1899	23,453	648,760	56,855	29,175	401,794	120,380
1900	23,701	657,680	60,674	32,966	453,193	126,830
1901	23,910	—	—	—	—	—

On December 31, 1901, the length of tramways worked was 2,304 miles.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In 1900, France had 10,332 post-offices and Algeria, 520. The postal receipts for France alone in 1900 amounted to 270,390,562 francs :

in Algeria, to 5,194,856 francs; the expenditure (posts and telegraphs) in France, to 201,680,955 francs; in Algeria, 6,137,180 francs. The number of letters, &c., carried in France and Algeria in 1900 was:—

—	Internal	International and Transit	Total
	(1,000's)	(1,000's)	(1,000's)
Letters	877,582	174,182	1,051,714
Registered letters, &c.	50,677	2,927	53,604
Post-cards	57,457	7,772	65,229
Printed matter, samples, &c.	1,238,069	171,181	1,409,250
Total	2,223,785	356,012	2,579,797

The total length of the telegraphic lines on January 1, 1901, was 87,382 miles, with 328,700 miles of wire. There were 12,946 telegraph offices, and in 1900 there were despatched 50,486,435 telegrams, of which 40,947,137 were internal, 6,665,411 international, 1,122,610 in transit, and 1,751,277 were official. There are 237 miles of pneumatic tubes in Paris.

In 1900 there were in France 1,199 urban telephone systems with 10,720 miles of line and 181,130 miles of wire; number of conversations in 1900, 187,002,352. There were 2,031 inter-urban circuits with 17,340 miles of line, and 67,290 miles of wire; conversations in 1900, 5,953,543.

Money and Credit.

The total value of the coin minted in France from the commencement of the existing mints to the end of 1901, has been: Gold (1803-1901), 9,670,401,010 francs; silver, 5-franc pieces (1795-1878), 5,060,606,240 francs; fractional silver (1803-1901), 571,209,365 francs; bronze (1852-1901), 71,552,748 francs. Total, 15,373,769,363 francs. Gold coin has been demonetised or re-coined to the amount of 273,690,310 francs; silver 5-franc pieces, to the amount of 90,093,365 francs; and fractional silver to the amount of 222,210,304; the total coinage left in circulation thus amounts to 14,787,775,384 francs.

The nominal value of the money coined in France during five years has been:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1898	177,826,540	40,000,000	1,000,000	218,826,540
1899	53,985,030	27,000,000	800,000	81,785,030
1900	30,048,830	5,696,480	874,227	36,619,537
1901	74,879,110	12,400,000	600,000	87,879,110
1902	48,874,140	11,889,086	800,000	61,563,226
	385,113,650	96,985,566	4,074,227	486,173,443

The statistics of private banking are too unsatisfactory to be given. The private savings-banks numbered 547 (with 1,299 branch offices) on

December 31, 1900; the number of depositors was 7,116,402, to the value of 3,263,994,342 francs, thus giving an average of 459 francs for each account. These banks held on January 1, 1900, 38,384 inscriptions, representing 1,189,633 francs of rents, belonging to 19,215 depositors. The postal savings-banks, introduced in 1881, had December 31, 1901, 3,805,881 accounts, to the value of 1,080,389,845 francs, thus showing an average of 284 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monopoly of emitting bank notes. Its capital is estimated at 182,500,000 francs.

The situation of the bank on December 11, 1902, was:—

Cash :	1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Gold	2,540,076	
Silver	1,106,873	
		3,646,949
Portfolio		612,985
Advances		633,239
Securities and real property		246,658
Capital and reserves		225,015
Notes in circulation		4,263,009
Accounts current		599,013

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* is of the value of 9½*d.* or 25·225 francs to the pound sterling.

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces. The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6·4516 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 5·80645 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces and 20-centime pieces. The 5-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 22·5 grammes of fine silver. The franc piece weighs 5 grammes ·835 fine, and contains 4·175 grammes of fine silver. Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces.

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1. Of silver coins, however, only 5-franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876.

The present monetary convention between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece is tacitly continued from year to year, but may be denounced by any of the contracting States, and, if denounced, will expire at the end of the year, which commences on January 1, following the denunciation. According to its terms, the five contracting States have their gold and silver coins respectively of the same fineness, weight, diameter, and current value, and the allowance for wear and tear in each case is the same. The coinage of 5-franc pieces, both gold and silver, is temporarily suspended, and the issue of subsidiary silver is, with certain exceptions for special reasons, limited to 7 francs per head of the population of each State (but 6 francs for Greece). Each Government, in its public offices, accepts payments in the silver 5-franc pieces of each of the others, and in subsidiary silver to the amount of 100 francs for each payment. Each State engages to exchange the excess of its issues over its receipts of subsidiary silver for gold or 5-franc silver pieces, and at the termination of the convention each is bound to resume also its 5-franc silver pieces, and to pay in gold a sum equal to the nominal value of the coin resumed. [But see also under Italy.] The following are the total issues of the five States, authorised by the convention of 1897:—France,

394 millions of francs; Italy, 232·4; Belgium, 46·8; Switzerland, 28; Greece, 15.

The monetary system of the Union has been adopted, either wholly or partially, in Spain, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland, and many of the South American States.

<i>Gramme</i>	= 15·43 gr. tr.	<i>Mètre</i>	. . = 39·37 inches.
<i>Kilogramme</i>	. = 2·205 lbs. av.	<i>Kilomètre</i>	. . = 621 mile.
<i>Quintal Métrique</i>	= 220½ „ „	<i>Mètre Cube</i>	} . = 35·31 cubic ft.
<i>Tonneau</i>	. = 2,205 lbs.	<i>Stère</i>	} . = 2·47 acres.
<i>Litre, Liquid</i>	. = 1·76 pint.	<i>Hectare</i>	. . = 2·47 acres.
<i>Hectolitre</i>	{ Liquid = 22 gallons.	<i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	. = 386 sq. mile.
	{ Dry . = 2·75 bushels.		

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—M. Paul Cambon.

Minister.—M. L. Geoffray.

Secretaries.—M. E. Daeschner, Comte de Manneville, M. de Seynes, and M. A. de Fleurian.

Attachés.—M. P. de Barante and the Count de Montholon.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. d'Amade.

Naval Attaché.—Commandant Shilling.

Secretary-Archivist.—M. J. Knecht.

There are French Consuls at—London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V.C.), Newcastle, Southampton (V.C.), and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir. E. J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Secretary.—Maurice de Bunsen, C.B.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. Montagu Stuart-Wortley, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—Captain C. Ottley, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.

There are British Consuls at Paris (C. G.), Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre (C.G.), Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Rouen, and other towns.

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ANDORRA.

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles and a population of about 6,000. It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by the heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndic to preside; the executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two magistrates (*viguier*s). France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a magistrate and a civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic.

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Colonies and Dependencies.

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area roughly estimated at about 3,981,000 square miles with a population of about 51,600,000. Algeria, however, is not regarded as a colony but as a part of France, and Tunis is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies which was organised as a separate department in 1894. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies; French India, a senator and a deputy; Senegal, Guiana, and Cochín-China each a deputy, while most of the others are represented on the "Conseil Supérieur des Colonies." This council consists of the senators and deputies of colonies, delegates from other colonies, and officials and other persons appointed on account of their special knowledge or qualifications. Few of the colonies have a revenue sufficient for the cost of administration. In the budget of 1903 the expenditure of France directly on the colonial service was estimated at 112,546,832 francs (exclusive of a large expenditure on Algeria), while for the same year the amount to be paid into the French treasury on account of various colonial services was put at 16,564,952 francs, of which 12,365,470 francs was from Indo-China for recoupment of military expenditure. Of the estimated expenditure of the Ministry of the Colonies, 2,908,957 francs was for services to the colonies in common; 7,389,500 francs for subventions to colonies; 93,720,415 francs for military services, and 8,527,960 for penitentiary services. The French Ministries of War and Marine have also to bear heavy colonial expenses not included in the budget relating to the colonies.

There is little French emigration to the French colonies. In 1900 the total number to whom free passages were given was 593; in 1901, 629. In

1901, the number comprised 361 men, 154 women, and 114 children, their collective capital being to the amount of 721,000 francs, an amount which, if distributed over the 361 men, would credit each with about 2,000 francs (80 $\frac{1}{2}$) of capital.

The area and population of the possessions of France are estimated as follows, the Central Africa statistics being necessarily rough estimates :—

	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
<i>In Asia :—</i>			
India	1679	196	273,000
Annam	1884	52,100	6,124,000
Cambodia	1862	37,400	1,500,000
Cochin-China	1861	22,000	2,968,600
Tonking and Laos	1884-93	144,400	7,641,900
Total of Asia		256,096	18,507,500
<i>In Africa :—</i>			
Algeria	1830	184,474	4,739,300
Tunis	1881	51,000	1,900,000
Western Sahara	—	1,544,000	2,550,000
Senegal	1637-1880	80,000	1,800,000
Senegambia and Niger	1893	210,000	3,000,000
French Guinea	1843	95,000	2,200,000
Ivory Coast	1843	116,000	2,000,000
Dahomey	1893	60,000	1,000,000
Congo	1884	1,160,000	10,000,000
Somali Coast and Dependencies	1864	45,000	200,000
Réunion	1649	966	173,200
Comoro Isles	1886	620	47,000
Mayotte	1843	140	11,640
Madagascar and Islands	1643-1896	227,950	2,505,240
Total of Africa		3,775,150	32,126,380
<i>In America :—</i>			
Guiana	1626	30,500	32,910
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	688	182,110
Martinique	1635	380	203,780
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	92	6,250
Total of America		31,660	425,050
<i>In Oceania :—</i>			
New Caledonia and Dependencies	1854-87	7,650	51,410
Establishments in Oceania	1841-81	1,520	29,000
Total of Oceania	—	9,170	80,410
Grand Total	—	4,072,076	51,139,340

The following table shows the value of the imports into and the exports from the various dependencies of France (except Algiers and Tunis) in 1900 and 1901 :—

Colonies	Imports (1900)	Imports (1901)	Exports (1900)	Exports (1901)
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Senegal	46,806,147	64,073,960	32,932,142	38,205,361
Guinea	14,275,452	7,754,587	9,779,772	7,982,690
Ivory Coast	9,080,873	7,285,993	8,074,589	6,542,703
Dahomey	15,221,419	15,752,650	12,755,894	10,478,916
Congo	10,554,863	7,956,301	7,589,515	7,321,767
Somali Coast	5,929,107	7,331,682	2,588,326	6,845,105
Madagascar	80,895,897	46,082,759	10,633,310	8,975,473
Mayotte	510,790	486,395	806,450	1,001,253
Réunion	22,025,000	23,775,947	17,450,000	18,200,522
India	4,087,937	3,792,680	10,722,234	22,253,187
Indo-China	186,044,387	202,477,670	155,600,385	160,608,377
N. Caledonia	12,162,000	13,681,930	8,869,000	11,055,872
Tahiti	3,521,526	4,556,052	3,597,358	8,026,011
St. Pierre and Miquelon	9,326,037	9,829,775	13,467,453	11,752,580
Martinique	24,929,348	26,973,431	27,160,390	26,016,649
Guadeloupe	21,373,293	20,592,316	15,716,338	17,476,469
Guiana	9,725,000	12,224,340	6,350,000	8,775,538
Total	426,418,076	474,610,977	344,045,156	364,618,482

The special trade of France with French possessions, according to French statistics, in the last two years was as follows (in thousands of francs):—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	1,000 francs	1,000 francs	1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Algeria	165,891	197,796	259,355	258,977
Tunis	25,098	21,701	34,733	40,629
Senegal	30,801	31,628	19,447	26,623
West Africa	8,429	10,672	11,194	7,767
Madagascar, &c.	4,855	3,765	41,333	37,963
Réunion	13,658	11,614	11,367	10,897
French India	5,526	13,626	3,671	1,760
Indo-China	34,336	32,661	48,793	74,690
Oceania	5,551	15,088	8,457	9,092
French Guiana	262	1,829	7,187	7,186
Martinique	20,618	13,040	15,209	15,702
Guadeloupe	9,715	9,215	10,559	12,059
St. Pierre and Miquelon	38,855	38,008	6,428	6,784
Total	363,595	400,644	477,733	508,129

The imports from French colonies and dependencies (inclusive of Algeria and Tunis) into Great Britain in 1900 amounted to 1,601,301*l.*; in 1901 to 1,536,162*l.*; the exports of British produce and manufactures from Great Britain to these colonies amounted in 1900 to 1,839,490*l.*; in 1901 to 1,494,587*l.*

ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA.

The French possessions in India, as established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, consist of five separate towns, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had in 1901 the following estimated populations:—

*Pondichéry . . . 45,583	*Karikal . . . 13,783	*Chandernagar . . . 26,831
Oulgaret . . . 54,593	Grande Aldée . . . 16,214	*Mahé . . . 10,298
Villénour . . . 41,913	Nédoukadou . . . 26,596	*Yanaon . . . 5,005
Bahour . . . 32,367		

Total, 273,183.

Of this total 1,986 are Europeans. The colonies are divided into five *dépendances*, the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table, and ten communes, having municipal institutions. There is also an elective general council. The Governor of the colony resides at Pondichéry. The colony is represented in the Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. There were in 1902 249 schools with 506 teachers and 16,850 pupils (4,113 being girls). Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1902) 1,212,796 rupees; expenditure of France (budget of 1903), 470,582 francs (including direct subventions amounting to 388,000 francs); debt (annuity) 48,955 rupees or 78,328 francs. The military force consists of 117 Sepoys under 1 European and 6 Sepoy officers; total, 124 men. There are at Pondichéry 5 cotton mills, and at Chandernagar 1 jute steam mill; 5 of these mills have, in all, 1,469 looms and 63,882 spindles, employing more than 4,000 persons. There are also at work 2 oil factories and a few oil presses for earth nuts. The chief exports from Pondichéry are oil seeds. At the ports of Pondichéry and Karikal in 1901 the imports amounted to 3,721,130 francs, and the exports to 22,227,978 francs. At these two ports in 1901, 375 vessels of 624,414 tons entered and 372 of 621,133 tons cleared. Pondichéry is visited by French steamers sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Under this designation the French dependencies of Cochin-China, Tonking, Annam, and Cambodia have, to a certain extent, been incorporated. Their united area is about 363,000 square miles. They are under the authority of a Governor-General and are administered by a Resident Superior, except Cochin-China, which has a Lieutenant-Governor. The military forces in Indo-China consist of 10,901 European troops, and 14,975 native soldiers under French officers and non-commissioned officers; total, 26,562. In 1900 free passages were granted to 238, in 1901 to 237 French emigrants to Indo-China. The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, government monopolies, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs, and railways in all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works, and other matters relating to the whole of the union. For 1902 the local revenue was estimated at 27,142,000 piastres, and the expenditure at 27,128,000 piastres. Expenditure of France (budget of 1903) 32,702,185 francs, of which 16,215,443 francs was for the military force, and 3,374,292 francs for military works.

The railways of Indo-China, constructed or authorised, had in 1902, a total length of about 1,010 miles, as follows: (1) The line from Haiphong to Hanoi (60 miles) was open, from Hanoi to Viètry (38 miles) nearly complete,

from Viêt-ry to Laokai (138 miles) in construction; (2) the line from Hanoi to Namdinh (72 miles) was complete, and was being continued to Ninh-binh, Songmai, and Vinh (130 miles); (3) that from Tourane to Hué (65 miles) was begun, and the route for its continuation to Kwang-tri (43 miles) was being surveyed; (4) the line from Saigon to Khan-hwa and Lang-bian (404 miles) was not far advanced; (5) that from Saigon to Mytho (58 miles) had long been in operation. The Indo-Chinese railways all belong to Government. In 1898 the Chinese Government granted to France the right to construct a railway from Laokai to Yunnan (230 miles), and a French company has undertaken to carry out this project at a cost of 4,040,000*L.*, the new line to be worked in connection with the Haiphong-Laokai line. Within the union there were 11,180 miles of telegraph line with 267 telegraph offices, and 4 urban and 4 inter-urban telephone systems with (together) 80 miles of line.

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 24 million francs, has till 1920 the privilege not only of making advances on security, but also of engaging in financial, industrial, or commercial enterprise in Indo-China and New Caledonia.

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking, and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. In 1901 the imports amounted to the value of 202,477,670 francs, and the exports to 160,608,377 francs. Of the imports about one-half came from, and of the exports about one-fourth went to, France and French colonies. In 1900 the territory of Kwang Chi Wan on the coast of China, leased from China in 1898, was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 3 administrative circumscriptions, but the Chinese communal organisation is maintained. Official buildings, a post office, roads, &c., are being constructed.

ANNAM.

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. Prince Buu Lam was proclaimed King on January 31, 1889, under the title of Thanh Thái. The ports of Turane, Qui-Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France; French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang-Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 30,000). Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 52,100 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 6,124,000, of whom 4,000 were Chinese, and 250 European. The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs in the hilly tracts. There are 420,000 Roman Catholics. There are 5 secondary schools with 23 teachers and 596 pupils. The productions are rice, maize and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo, excellent timber, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants. Raw silk is produced, amounting annually to about 300,000 kilogrammes, one-third of which is exported, and the remainder used in native manufactures. There are about 215,000 head of cattle in Annam and cattle rearing is of some importance. There are iron, copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang-nam; the mines are worked by natives. At Tourane coal mines are worked. At Nho-Lam 120 primitive furnaces turn out 120 lbs. of iron a day in bars. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco; chief

exports, sugar and cinnamon. Local budget of 1902, revenue and expenditure each 2,196,805 piastres.

CAMBODIA.

Area, 37,400 square miles; population 1,103,000, consisting of several indigenous races, 40,000 Malays, 250,000 Chinese and Annamites, and about 350 Europeans. The country is under King Norodom, who recognised the French protectorate in 1863, and it is divided into 57 provinces. The two chief towns are Pnom-Penh (population 50,000), the capital of the territory, and Kampot, a seaport but not accessible for sea-going vessels. In 1897 there were 193 pupils attending the one elementary school in the Protectorate. At Pnom-Penh a higher school has 276 pupils. The budget for 1902 was fixed at 2,033,658 piastres, including a sum of 525,000 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. The chief culture is rice, betel, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree, pepper, maize, cinnamon, coffee. In 1900 pepper was grown by 61 villages with 4,779 planters, who owned 885,846 bearing and taxed plants, besides 1,330,060 young untaxed plants, the production for the year being 750,000 kilogrammes. There are important factories at Khsach-Kandal, near Pnom-Penh, for the shelling of cotton seeds. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin-China. The imports comprise salt, wine, textiles, arms; the exports comprise salt fish, cotton, tobacco, rice. The trade statistics are included in those of Indo-China.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 22,000 square miles. The whole is divided into 21 provinces. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities. The colony is represented by one deputy. The population consists mainly of Annamites, Cambodians, Moïs, Chams, Chinese, and a few Indians, Malays, Tagals, and foreigners. In 1901 the total population was put at 2,968,529 (including 4,323 French, 3,536 French troops, and 2,667 native troops. The capital, Saigon, has (1901) a population of 47,577, of whom 5,475 are French and 300 are foreigners. There were in 1897 376 schools, with 804 teachers, and 18,760 pupils. The Catholic population numbered 73,234 and the Buddhists, 1,688,270. Concessions of land to 355 Europeans embrace about 153,600 acres. Of the whole area only about one-fifth is under cultivation. Extensive irrigation works are projected. The registered area of the rice-fields is 2,938,936 acres (1901). The chief crop is rice—607,800 tons in 1900; 632,000 tons in 1901, exported mostly to China, the Philippine Islands, Java, and Europe. There are 9 rice-mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out each from 450 to 900 tons a day. In these towns are also 2 saw-mills, 2 soap factories, and a varnish factory. Cotton, silk, hides, fish, pepper, cardamoms and copra are also articles of export. Exports in 1901, 106,302,000 francs, the chief articles of export being rice, 81,232,400 francs; fish, 8,092,000 francs; pepper, 8,775,000 francs; silk, 1,461,750 francs; cardamoms, 1,114,750 francs. In Cochin-China coffee-culture is advancing; the yield in 1899 was estimated at 240 tons. At Saigon in 1901, 588 vessels of 807,325 tons cleared; among these the Messagerie vessels are included. Of the total 121 of 180,687 tons were British. Besides the Messageries vessels, the steamers of the French National Company, of the British P. and O. Company, and of the Nord-deutscher Lloyd visit Saigon regularly. (For railways see Indc China.) There are 2,670 miles of telegraph line with 3,840 miles of wire and 85 telegraph offices. There are 103 post offices. At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank-agencies. In the local budget of 1902 the annual revenue and expenditure balanced at 4,192,135 piastres.

TONKING.

This territory, annexed to France in 1884, has an area of 46,400 square miles, and is divided into fourteen provinces, with 8,000 villages and a population estimated at over 7,000,000 natives, 33,000 Chinese, and 3,900 Europeans. There are 400,000 Roman Catholics. The King of Annam was formerly represented in Tonking by a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression of the viceroyalty and the creation of a French residency in its place. Chief town Hanoi, an agglomeration of many villages, with a population of 150,000. This town became on January 1, 1902, the capital of Indo China, instead of Saigon. In 1899, 38 schools had 1,800 pupils. The chief crop is rice, exported mostly to Hong-Kong; the export in 1901 amounted to 150,818 tons. Other products are sugar-cane, silk, cardamoms, cotton, coffee, various fruit trees, and tobacco. About 500,000 kilogrammes of raw silk are produced annually, of which 300,000 kilogrammes are used in native weaving and the remainder exported. At Haiphong is a cotton mill with 16,000 spindles employing 600 hands. At Hanoi there is another with 10,000 spindles. There are copper and iron mines of good quality. Coal is worked at Hongay, the out-put in 1900 having been 194,441 tons; in 1901, 248,622 tons, besides 60,824 tons of briquettes. The chief industries are silk, cotton, sugar, pepper, and oils. Chief imports are metals and metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages; chief exports rice and animal products. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of two French lines. The transit trade to and from Lungchau and Mengtze is small. (For railways see Indo-China.) In Annam and Tonking there are 112 post offices, through which, in 1900, 9,415,087 packets passed. The local budget of Tonking, 1902, balanced at 4,410,000 piastres.

The **Laos** territory, under French protectorate since 1893, is estimated to contain 98,000 square miles, and about 605,000 inhabitants. The capital, Luang Prabang, has about 40,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, producing rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. But there are serious difficulties with the natives and for commercial purposes the country is almost inaccessible. It can be entered only by the Me-kong, which is barred at Khone by rapids. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across that island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Me-Kong, and these with Saigon. The cost of the Laos administration is borne by Cochin-China (to the extent of six-thirteenths), Tonkin and Annam (five-thirteenths), and Cambodia (two-thirteenths). The Laos local revenue and expenditure for 1902 balanced at 830,350 piastres.

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AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government.

A civil Governor-General, in constant communication with the different French ministries, is the central administrative authority of Algeria, except for finance, customs, worship, justice, and instruction, which are under competent ministers. A small extent of territory in the Sahara is still administered by the military authorities, but under the direction of the Governor.

Governor-General of Algeria.—M. Paul Revoil; appointed 1901, formerly French minister in Morocco.

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. The Governor-General is assisted by a council, whose function is purely consultative. A Superior Council, meeting once a year, to which delegates are sent by each of the departmental general councils, is charged with the duty of discussing and voting the colonial budget. Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly. In Algeria there are 17 arrondissements and 352 communes.

Under a law of December 24, 1902, the Algerian 'Territories of the South' are being constituted under a separate administration. The Governor-General will represent the Territories in civil affairs; the budget will be

distinct from that of Algeria: an annual subvention will be provided in the French budget; but administrative and financial details are not yet published.

Area and Population.

The southern boundary of Algeria is not very well defined, large portions of the Sahara being claimed both by the French Government and the nomad tribes who inhabit it and hold themselves unconquered. The colony is divided officially into three departments, consisting as a whole of the 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement.' The following table gives the area of each of the three departments of Algeria, according to the census of March 24, 1901:—

Departments	Area, sq. miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile
		Civil Territory	Military Territory	Total	
Algiers . . .	65,929	1,422,246	218,739	1,640,985	24.9
Oran . . .	44,616	959,980	147,374	1,107,354	24.8
Constantine . .	73,929	1,768,289	222,703	1,990,992	26.9
Total . .	184,474	4,150,515	588,816	4,739,331	25.6

The total population in 1891 was 4,124,732, in 1896, 4,429,421. In 1901, the native population numbered 4,072,080; French, 292,464; naturalised foreigners, 71,793; naturalised Jews and their offspring, 57,132; Tunisians, 2,394; Moroccans, 23,872; Spaniards, 155,265; Italians, 38,791; other foreigners, 25,531. Of the census population present in 1901, 2,323,968 were males, and 2,070,051 were females. In 1896, 3,454,594 of the population were dependent on agriculture. The non-European population consists mainly of Kabyles or Berbers (estimated at 75 per cent.) and Arabs (15 per cent.), the remainder being Moors, Jews, Turks, Coulouglis, negroes, and Mozabides.

The following statistics of movement of population are given for 1900, but, as regards the Mussulman population, the numbers are only approximate:—

—	Marriages	Divorces	Living births	Deaths
European . . .	4,079	125	16,639	13,361
Jewish . . .	498	22	2,395	1,349
Mussulman . . .	34,863	12,310	108,129	97,204
Total, 1900 . .	39,440	12,457	127,163	111,914
„ 1899 . . .	42,816	12,509	132,676	90,557
„ 1898 . . .	36,484	12,028	121,267	87,671

The Algerian Sahara contains about 123,500 square miles with a population of about 50,000.

The population of the city of Algiers in 1901 was 96,542; Oran, 87,801; Constantine, 41,138; Bône, 32,288; Tlemçen, 22,273; Mostagnem, 17,485; Mascara, 18,405; Philippeville, 14,843; Sibi-bel-Abbès, 24,265; Mustapha, 37,187; Blida, 16,198.

Religion and Instruction.

The native population is entirely Mussulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and 2 bishops, with 386 officiating clergymen. There are 21 Protestant pastors and 7 Jewish rabbis sharing in Government grants. The grants for religious purposes provided for in the budget of 1900 were : to Catholics 829,700 francs, Protestants 97,600 francs, Jews 28,970 francs, Mussulmans 307,430 francs ; total 1,263,700 francs.

At Algiers (city) there is an institution with 16 centres for higher instruction attended in 1901 by 881 students (350 for Law, 151 Medicine and Pharmacy, 50 Science, 330 Letters). In the whole of Algiers are 10 communal colleges, with (in 1901) 4,764 pupils (3,998 boys and 766 girls). There are higher Mussulman schools (*medersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine, where 146 pupils are prepared for native employments. Primary schools are either French, French-Arab, or Arab. In 1900 the total number was 1,224, with 111,200 pupils (66,510 boys and 44,690 girls). The nationality of the pupils in 1900 was 47,395 French, 10,830 Jews, 23,547 Mussulman, 29,428 foreign. These numbers are exclusive of 149 infant schools with 25,616 children in 1900. For 1903 the Government expenditure on instruction in Algeria was 5,530,872 francs.

Crime.

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 16 courts of first instance. There are also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers. Criminal justice is organised as in France.

Before the Assize Courts in 1899, 421 persons were convicted of crime ; before the correctional tribunals, 16,379 ; before the police courts, 55,000. In the year 1898-99, 23,366 natives were condemned to imprisonment in the penitentiaries. Mussulman justice is administered to natives by the *Cadis* in the first instance with an appeal to French courts. For the year 1900 the expenditure on Mussulman justice was estimated at 124,050 francs, including 86,500 francs payment of 60 *cadis* ; these native magistrates receive premiums for knowledge of French. For the maintenance of order there are 1,271 *gendarmes*, 74 police commissaires, 814 police agents, 329 *maïres*, 2,603 police officials of various kinds, and 1,061 custom-house officers.

Finance.

The receipts of the Government are derived chiefly from direct taxes, customs, and monopolies. The natives pay only direct taxes. The departments of War and Marine are excluded from the estimates, but the proceeds of the military tax, the Government monopolies, and some other revenues are paid to France. For the year 1900 the total receipts amounted to 55,918,711 francs, and the civil expenditure to 51,053,824 francs, while the military and extraordinary expenditure amounted to 79,562,342 francs, so that the total expenditure on Algeria amounted to 130,616,166 francs, or 74,697,455 francs more than the Algerian revenue. The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1903 were, respectively, 67,108,649 and 65,405,517 francs, including 10,000,000 francs received from a loan, and extraordinary expenditure to the same amount. The ordinary revenue and expenditure are given as follows :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs.		Francs.
Direct Taxes . . .	13,234,089	Administration, debt .	2,617,250
Registration, Stamps, &c.	8,782,800	Interior . . .	18,455,755
Customs . . .	14,407,300	Native Affairs . . .	4,822,492
Monopolies . . .	5,479,950	Finances . . .	7,529,322
Domains and Forests .	4,011,640	Posts and Telegraphs .	6,372,144
Various . . .	7,930,970	Public Works . . .	14,007,300
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i> . .	3,311,900	Agriculture, &c. . .	6,299,924
		Contingent . . .	300,000
Total ordinary . .	57,108,649	Total ordinary . .	55,405,517 ¹

¹ The correct total is 60,404,187 francs, including the budget of native affairs formerly provided for separately.

In 1902 a loan of 50,000,000 francs for railways and other public works was authorised.

The revenues of the departments in 1900 amounted to 110,149,502 francs, and their expenditure to 95,453,784 francs. Their debt on January 1, 1901, amounted to 34,416,578 francs. Of the 352 communes of Algeria the revenue for 1900 was 38,009,914 francs, and the expenditure, 36,385,596 francs; at the end of 1901 the communal debt amounted to 68,671,562 francs.

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the 19th Army Corps. It consists of the following troops:—3 regiments of zouaves, 3 regiments of tirailleurs, 2 foreign legions, 3 battalions of light infantry, 3 discipline companies, 5 regiments of chasseurs d'Afrique, 3 regiments of Spahis, 3 companies of remount cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery, 3 companies of engineers, 9 companies of train, and 1 staff and recruiting section. There is also a territorial army reserve, consisting of 10 battalions of zouaves, 3 squadrons of cavalry, and 10 batteries of artillery. Another body of troops is being formed for the defence of the extreme south. The infantry will be called *tirailleurs sahariens*, and the cavalry *spahis sahariens*. The budget estimates for 1901 provide that the Algerian military force consist of 57,292 men (including 2,255 officers) and 13,434 horses. [See under FRANCE.]

Industry.

A great part of the land of Algeria is held undivided by Arab tribes by the tenure called 'arch' or 'sabega.' Freehold property, 'melk,' is not common. Most of the State lands have, under various systems, been appropriated to colonists. The population engaged in agriculture in 1897 was 3,644,614, 207,310 being Europeans. About 20,000,000 hectares are occupied by the agricultural population. About 7,300,000 acres are under cereals, the chief crops being wheat, barley, oats, beans, and dari.

In 1900 there were 144,643 hectares under vines, which yielded 5,444,179 hectolitres of wine; in 1901, 151,877 hectares yielded 5,563,032 hectolitres of wine; in 1902, 160,792 hectares yielded 3,666,111 hectolitres. There

are about 30,000 vine-planters, of whom about 17,000 are European. Tobacco is grown on 7,000 hectares, yielding 49,207 quintals. Silk culture is carried on extensively, the weight of cocoons produced in 1899 having been 116,500 quintals.

The State cork forests extend over 281,400 hectares; in 1900, 90,000 cwt. of cork were cut. Other products are olives (6,500,000 grafted trees), dates, flax, colza and other oil seeds, alfa, and ramie.

There are 3,247,692 hectares under forest, nearly one-fourth being in remote districts and unworked. Of the remainder 1,759,495 hectares belong to the State, 76,919 hectares to communes, and 468,395 hectares to private persons. Of the forest area much is so only in name, and the value of the total produce is small. In 1899 there were in Algeria 204,761 horses, 145,666 mules, 263,208 asses, 200,886 camels, 1,045,102 cattle, 7,523,763 sheep, 3,751,534 goats, and 88,085 pigs. Of the animal stock about 93 per cent. belong to natives.

In 1900, 22 mines (out of 55 concessions) were worked for iron, zinc, silver, lead, mercury, copper, antimony, and coal. The quantity of iron ore extracted (1900) was 174,000 metric tons, valued at 1,341,606 francs; of lead and silver ore 222 tons, valued at 31,910 francs; of zinc ore, 30,281 tons, valued at 1,537,970 francs; of antimony ore, 93 tons, valued at 15,874 francs. Mineral out-put not included in the concessions amounted to 446,113 tons of iron ore valued at 4,624,320 francs. Petroleum has been found in Oran, and fresh phosphate beds in various parts of the country. The production of phosphate of lime in 1900 was 319,422 tons, mostly from Tebessa. The industry is largely in the hands of English firms.

Other industries are pottery, ship-building, leather-dressing, weaving, and the making of esparto goods.

Commerce.

The commerce of Algeria, like that of France, is divided into general (total imports and exports), and special (imports for home use and exports of home produce). The former was as follows, 1901 (in francs):—

General Commerce.	Imports from	Exports to
France	258,977,000	207,099,000
Foreign countries and French colonies .	76,141,394	59,741,999
Total	335,118,394	266,840,999

The total special commerce was as follows for five years (in francs):—

Years	Total		Foreign Countries and French Colonies	
	Imports	Exports	Imports from	Exports to
1897	264,968,392	276,808,518	48,793,070	38,868,388
1898	290,059,706	285,543,209	64,524,317	41,091,913
1899	309,947,382	325,407,699	49,525,789	53,940,079
1900	313,330,000	229,364,000	53,975,336	55,896,653
1901	322,329,865	257,822,820	63,352,865	50,723,820

The special trade of Algeria with various countries in 1900 was:—

—	Imports from	Exports to	—	Imports from	Exports to
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
France . . .	259,977,000	207,099,000	Russia . . .	2,007,686	2,402,428
Belgium . . .	652,018	6,323,914	Tunis . . .	5,761,404	3,594,558
Great Britain . . .	7,424,783	15,445,634	Morocco . . .	16,107,478	214,388
Spain . . .	5,951,064	2,244,764	United States . . .	4,093,657	1,589,377
Italy . . .	2,520,142	3,808,786	Brazil . . .	5,975,118	—
Austria . . .	2,104,256	1,412,987	Germany . . .	908,012	4,583,421

The principal imports from foreign countries in 1901 were: cattle, 14,738,479 francs; coal, 5,364,655 francs; coffee, 5,881,912 francs; timber, 6,562,687 francs; tobacco, 2,111,520 francs; machinery, 1,901,069 francs; hides, 2,495,217 francs. The chief exports to foreign countries were: phosphates, 8,569,573 francs; alfa, 5,046,123 francs; tobacco, 2,978,162 francs; iron ore, 4,382,019 francs; hides, 5,958,209 francs; cork, 4,281,989 francs; vegetable fibres, 1,806,628 francs; cereals, 2,431,420 francs. The trade of Algeria with France is, as shown above, much greater than with foreign countries. In 1901 France imported from Algeria wines valued at 43,300,000 francs; cereals, 68,299,000 francs; sheep, 23,504,000 francs; hides and skins, 8,230,000 francs; and exported to Algeria, cottons valued at 37,457,000 francs; skins and furs, 16,901,000 francs; clothing, 10,060,000 francs; furniture, 9,362,000 francs; machinery, 8,809,000 francs. The subjoined statement shows the commerce of Algeria with Great Britain and Ireland in each of the last five years.

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Algeria . . .	671,014	675,906	737,023	632,602	698,103
Exports of British produce to Algeria . . .	273,304	300,749	361,282	571,197	437,989

The most important articles of import into Great Britain in 1901 were: esparto and other fibres, for making paper, of the value of 260,694*l.*; iron ore, 151,346*l.*; phosphates, 136,625*l.* The British exports to Algeria consist principally of coal, 364,480*l.*; cotton fabrics of the value of 11,336*l.*; and machinery, 38,648*l.*; chemicals, 7,592*l.*, in 1901.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1901, 1,842 vessels of 1,193,108 tons, entered Algerian ports from abroad, and 1,883, of 1,251,786 tons, cleared.

On January 1, 1902, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 807 vessels of 23,718 tons.

Algiers is now the most important coaling station in the Mediterranean.

In 1901 there were 1,815 miles of national roads in Algeria.

In 1901 there were 1,895 English miles of railway open for traffic; exclusive of 424 miles on Tunisian territory. There were 137 miles of tramway in operation.

The postal revenue for 1900 was 5,194,856 francs, and the postal and

telegraph expenditure 6,137,180 francs. There were 520 post offices. Other postal statistics are included in those of France.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted in 1900 of 6,323 miles of line and 17,770 miles of wire, with 516 offices. Messages (1900), 2,297,437, of which 2,017,984 were internal, 59,549 international, and 219,904 official.

The Bank of Algeria, whose privilege has been extended to the end of 1912 or of 1920, at the will of the Government, is a bank of issue, but its note circulation must not in any case exceed 150,000,000 francs. It has undertaken to pay annually to the Government from 1900 to 1905, the sum of 200,000 francs; from 1906 to 1912, 250,000 francs; from 1912 to 1920 (if then in existence) 300,000 francs. Several co-operative agricultural banks (*caisses regionales*), assisted by Government funds, are in operation. There are in Algeria 7 savings banks with, on December 31, 1900, 17,171 depositors, the amount of the deposits and interest being 4,521,181 francs, or 263 francs to each account.

British Consul-General for Algeria.—Captain F. Hay Newton.

Vice-Consul at Algiers.—F. E. Drummond Hay.

Vice-Consuls at Arzeu, Bône, Oran, and Philippeville.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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FRENCH CONGO.

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between the German Kamerun colony and the territories of the Congo Free State, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Mouni river on 1° N. lat. to the German Kameruns, and inland to the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich, and the Kabinda region which is Portuguese. Inland it is bounded by the Congo and Ubanghi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Lake Chad. French acquisition began on the Gabun river in 1841; Libreville was founded in 1849; Cape Lopez was gained in 1862, and the French possessions extended along the coast for about 200 miles. Since then the territories have been increased by exploration and military occupation and their limits have been defined in a series of international conventions. The frontier towards the Congo Free State was settled by the conventions of 1885 and 1887; towards the Kamerun by that of December, 1885; towards the Portuguese possessions by those of May, 12, 1886, and January 23, 1901, towards the Rio Mouni (Spanish) by that of June 27, 1900, and towards the Nile by the convention with Great Britain, March 21, 1899. The area is about 450,000 square miles containing a population of from 8 to 15 millions of negro and other races. By decree of July 5, 1902, the whole of the French Congo and its dependencies are under a Commissioner-General residing at Libreville, assisted by a Lieutenant-Governor residing at Brazzaville and a special Commissioner whose duty it is to follow economic questions, and to represent the administration in its relations with companies to which concessions have been granted. For the circum-

scription and protectorates in the Chad region there is, under the Commissioner-General, a political administrator, the military administration of the region being abolished. The superior military commandant of the Congo troops is represented in the Chad region by a local commandant. The colony has also an Administrative Council. The capital, Libreville, has about 3000 inhabitants; other towns are Loango, Franceville, and Brazzaville. In the colony there are 45 schools for boys and 11 for girls, with about 2,654 pupils (482 being girls). There is considerable shipping at Loango, but Libreville is not accessible for large vessels. Both these ports are visited by the vessels of the Fraissinet Company from Marseilles. The annual expenditure of France on the colony and the Shari territories (budget of 1903) was 3,300,000 francs. The local budget of 1902 balanced at 3,019,072 francs. Concessions granted to various companies for the development of the country have proved unsuccessful. The natives cultivate manioc. Europeans successfully grow coffee, vanilla, and cocoa. The forests contain valuable woods, and rubber is collected. The mineral resources of the territory include gold, copper, and iron. In 1901 the imports amounted to the value of 7,985,301 francs; the exports amounted to 7,321,767 francs. The exports comprised rubber, ivory, various woods, palm oil, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, kola nuts, piassava and other produce. In 1900 there entered the ports 99 vessels of 137,698 tons (47 of 58,991 tons French). The development of the resources of the country is hindered by the want of means of communication, but a railway to connect Libreville and the Congo is in project. The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. A line is being laid to connect Brazzaville with Stanley Pool in the Congo State, and ultimately with the German East African telegraph system at Lake Tanganyika. The total length of line in operation is about 715 miles.

By the Franco-German Agreement of February, 1896, the region to the east of the Shari, which includes Bagirmi, was reserved to the French sphere of influence. The Sultanate comprises the low-lying marshy region between Lake Chad, the Lower Shari river, and the Sokoro hills west of Lake Fitri, and has an area of about 20,000 square miles, or 65,650 including the southern lands inhabited by tributary pagan peoples. The Barmaghé, as the natives of Bagirmi call themselves, are all Mohammedan Negroes, who numbered 1,500,000 about the middle of the century. Since then they have been greatly reduced by wars, famines and epidemics. In 1897 a treaty was made on behalf of the French Government with the Sultan of Bagirmi, and a French Resident was appointed to Massenia, the capital of the region. Soon afterwards the resident was expelled and the Sultan driven from power by Rabah who had usurped authority in Bornu and extended his ravages to Bagirmi, but in February, 1900, Rabah being attacked by a French force, was defeated and slain. His sons continued the contest, but before the end of May, 1901, the disturbance was completely quelled.

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MADAGASCAR.

Government.

The assertion of the claim of France over Madagascar dates from the year 1642, when a concession of the island was granted to a trading company by the French King. This grant and similar concessions subsequently made, as well as decrees proclaiming French sovereignty and the appointment of viceroys over the island, were entirely ineffective and, except on some parts of the coast, nothing was done in the way of exploration. In the year 1810 Radama I. succeeded in reducing a large part of the island to the sway of the sovereigns of the Hova, the most advanced, though probably not the most numerous, of the various Malagasy races, and in 1820 he was recognised by the English as King of Madagascar. His widow, Queen Rānavàlona I., obtained the sovereign power in 1829, and until her death, in 1861, intercourse with foreigners was discouraged. She was succeeded by Radama II., in 1861, and he by his wife Rāsohērīna, in 1863, on whose death, in 1868, Rānavàlona II. obtained the throne. The recently deposed sovereign, Rānavàlona III. (born 1861), succeeded in 1883. The French having claimed a portion of the north-west coast as ceded to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas, who refused to recognise the cession. In 1885 peace was made, Diégo Suarez being surrendered to France. A French Resident-General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France. By the Anglo-French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain; but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate. In May, 1895, a French expedition was despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied, a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate. By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

On February 27, 1897, the Queen was deposed by the Resident-General, and on March 11 she and her family were deported to the island of Réunion; whence, in March, 1899, she was transferred to Algiers.

Governor-General.—General Gallieni.

An Administrative Council has been established at Antananarivo. The island is partly under civil and partly under military administration. In 19 provinces or districts there are civil administrators; in 8 military territories or circles military officers direct affairs, while in 6 mixed territories the officials are either civil or military. Natives are employed to a large extent both in the civil and military administration.

Area and Population.

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world (reckoning Australia as a continent), is situated on the south-eastern side of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 230 miles; total length, 975 miles; breadth at the broadest point, 358 miles.

The area of the island, with its adjacent islands, is estimated at 227,750 square miles. The population, according to the enumeration of December, 1901, amounts to 2,505,237, of whom 2,488,689 are natives, 1006 Asiatic and African, and 15,524 European. The civil officials number 760, the officers in the army 598, and the troops 12,151. The female population seems in excess of the male. Hindu, Chinese and other Asiatics carry on

small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island. The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom intermarry. The Hovas are estimated to number 850,000; the other races, more or less mixed, are the Sakalavas in the west, the Betsiléos, Bára, and other tribes in the south and south-west, the Betsimisáraka, in the east and north-east, the Antankaras in the north and north-west. In the coast towns are many Arab traders, and there are besides many negroes from Africa introduced as slaves. The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877, and steps are now being taken by the French Government for the effectual suppression of slavery throughout the island; slavery in Imerina and in all parts under French authority was abolished by proclamation on September 27, 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on January 1, 1901, but the personal tax due from 16 to 60 years of age, formerly 5 francs, has been increased to 10, 15, in some provinces 20, and in Antananarivo to 30 francs. The capital, Antananarivo, in the interior, has a population of about 50,000. The principal port is Tamatave, on the east coast, with a population of 15,000. Majunga, the chief port on the north-west coast, has about 6,000 inhabitants.

In 1896 Diégo-Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Nosé Bé (area, 130 sq. m.) on the west coast, and the island of Ste. Marie on the east coast (area, 64 sq. m.) were placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Madagascar.

Religion, Education, Justice.

Up to 1895 a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised. The vast majority of professing Christians were connected with churches formed by the London Missionary Society, but Anglican, Friends', Norwegian and American Lutheran, and Roman Catholic missions were also at work. The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 50,000 Roman Catholics. Hospitals, colleges, orphanages, and about 1,800 schools, with 170,000 children, were connected with the various missions. Since the establishment of French rule, much has been done to break down the influence of Protestant missions in the island. Though decrees have been issued proclaiming religious liberty, the Catholic propaganda has nevertheless been pushed in such a manner that many native Protestants have been constrained to call themselves Catholic. The form of tenure of the real property of the missions required the adherence of Malagasy Christians of the same profession as the holders of the property, and many British mission churches were lost in 1897, through the failure of this condition. Many of these have, however, since been restored to the Protestant congregations. The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen.

The school system which has been organised provides for primary schools for boys and for girls in Antananarivo and in rural circumscriptions, the teachers being mostly native. There are also 2 regional schools for agriculture and industries, 4 normal schools, a school of practical agriculture, a professional school with 7 European teachers, and 180 pupils, and a school of medicine with 6 teachers and 102 students. At Antananarivo there is a school for 160 children of mixed race, and throughout the island many Protestant and Catholic mission schools carry on successful work.

A code of laws was printed in 1881. For the administration of French justice there are a *parquet* consisting of a *procureur-général* and other

officials, a court of appeal, six courts of first instance in the principal towns. For native justice there are a court of appeal and tribunals in the provinces and circles.

Finance.

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a personal tax and taxes on land and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets, and miscellaneous sources, and from subventions granted by France. The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt. For the year 1902 the revenue was estimated at 22,005,000 francs, and expenditure at 22,003,695 francs. The expenditure of France on Madagascar in 1903 was estimated at 26,853,899 francs, of which 10,333,047 francs was for the colonial troops.

The debt of the colony consists of the converted Malagasy loan (1885) and a loan of 60,000,000 francs.

Defence.

According to the budget of France for 1903, the troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diégo Suarez) consist of 493 European officers, 7,323 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 7,881 native and African troops; total, 15,697 men. The police, gendarmerie, and militia are maintained on the local budget.

Production and Industry.

Of minerals, gold, copper, iron, lead (galena), sulphur, graphite, and a lignite have been found. It seems probable that many parts of the island are very rich in valuable ores. Many mining concessions have been granted, and 300 claims, embracing about 1,425,000 acres, have been pegged out, but very few of these claims are worked. The value of the exports of gold were : 1898, 13,541l. ; 1899, 42,833l. ; 1900, 143,520l. ; 1901, 132,000l. Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people ; rice, manioc, sugar, coffee, cotton, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and sweet potatoes being cultivated. Sericulture is encouraged. The forests abound with many valuable woods, while tropical and sub-tropical products are plentiful. Regulations have been made for the exploitation of forest products. Concessions of land not exceeding 100 hectares are being made to French subjects free, while foreigners have to buy them. The principal article at present produced in the island is caoutchouc, which is exported to London, Hamburg, and Marseilles. Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the manufacture of textures from the raphia palm fibre, and of metal work. At present, however, no machinery is used for the making of textile fabrics. All are literally *manu-factures*, and carried on by the simple spindle and loom in use from a very remote period.

Commerce.

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports .	18,358,918	21,627,817	27,916,614	40,470,831	46,032,759
Exports .	4,342,482	4,974,549	8,954,840	10,623,869	8,975,473

The chief articles of import and export in 1900 and 1901 were to the following values (in 1000's of francs) :—

Imports	1900	1901	Exports	1900	1901
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs		1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Cottons . . .	10,461	11,980	Gold dust . . .	3,323	3,061
Rice . . .	1,829	5,641	Rafia . . .	2,025	1,956
Wines . . .	2,323	2,543	Cattle . . .	1,156	812
Metal goods . .	1,510	2,071	Hides . . .	532	789
Brandy . . .	2,264	1,695	Rubber . . .	1,832	667
Flour . . .	1,018	1,594	Wax . . .	508	650
Metals . . .	1,122	1,260	Gold ingots . .	265	239

Of the imports, 84 per cent. in value were from France, 3 per cent. from the United Kingdom, and 1 per cent. from Germany. Of the exports, 67 per cent. were to France, 12 per cent. to Germany, and 3 per cent. to the United Kingdom.

The imports from Madagascar into the United Kingdom, and the exports of home produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to Madagascar in 5 years, according to the Board of Trade returns, were as follows:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. . .	67,859	30,880	31,059	36,779	23,295
Exports from U. K. . .	158,610	34,604	37,641	57,816	56,376

The chief imports from Madagascar were: rubber, 55,006*l.* in 1895, 8,558*l.* in 1901; hemp and other fibres, 37,680*l.* in 1895, 948*l.* in 1901; hides, 4,866*l.*, and wax, 5,506 in 1901. The chief exports to Madagascar were: cottons, 45,872*l.* in 1895, 4,493*l.* in 1901; coal, 165*l.* in 1895, 17,730*l.* in 1901; iron goods, 13,221*l.* in 1901.

The French trade with Madagascar is fostered by protective legislation. Most of the trade is by the ports of Tamatave, Diégo Suarez and Majunga.

Shipping and Communications.

Tamatave, the principal seaport of the island, with a commodious harbour and a convenient wharf, is visited regularly by the steamers of three French shipping companies. In 1901, 13,440 vessels of 2,458,952 tons visited the ports of Madagascar. Of the tonnage, 2,143,568 was French. There are as yet but few roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word, and not many wheeled vehicles are employed. Almost all passengers and goods are carried on the shoulders of bearers, except where the rivers or coast lagoons allow the use of canoes; but waggon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antananarivo, from Antananarivo to Majunga, and between most of the chief military posts. The canalisation of the lagoons on the east coast has been commenced. Railways intended ultimately to connect the capital with Tamatave are being pushed forward, the length of line in hand being about 35 miles. The headquarters of the railway staff are at Anivorano.

There is postal communication throughout the island. An electric telegraph, 180 miles in length, connects Tamatave and the capital, and another connects the capital with Majunga which, by a cable laid in 1895, is in communication with Mozambique and the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Telegraph lines connect Antananarivo and Fianarantsoa in the interior, with Mananzary on the east coast, passing Vatomandry and Mahanoro, and extending to Fort Dauphin in the south and to Diégo Suarez in the north. The total length of the line is 2,830 miles.

Money and Banks.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antananarivo and Tamatave; there is also a private bank, the Banque Grenard, which draws on the Crédit Lyonnais.

The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece, with its silver sub-divisions as well as copper coins of 5 and 10 centimes, but the Italian 5-lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation. For smaller sums the coin used to be cut up into fractional parts, and weighed as required; but this is now an illegal practice. The Government has withdrawn this cut money at the rate of 30 grammes of silver for 5 francs, and has replaced it by fractional silver and copper coin.

Consular and other Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Tamatave.—Anatole Sauzier.

Consul at Antananarivo.—T. P. Porter.

Vice-Consul at Majunga.—Stratton C. Knott.

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MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS.

These islands were in 1896 placed under the governor of Réunion, who appoints an administrator for Mayotte, a Resident for Grande Comore, and another resident for Moheli and Anjouan.

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) has a population (1898) of 11,640 inhabitants. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. In 1897 there were 4 schools with 5 teachers and 84 pupils. The chief production is cane-sugar; there are 7 sugar works and 3 distilleries of rum. Vanilla cultivation has recently much extended. Coffee, tea, cocoa, and rubber cultures are being tried. In the year 1901, the imports amounted to 486,935 francs; and the exports to 1,001,253 francs. Sugar and vanilla are the chief exports. Local budget (1900), revenue and expenditure, 293,807 francs. In consequence of the cyclone of February, 1898, the French Treasury lent the colony 500,000 francs, repayable in 20 years without interest. Expenditure of France (budget of 1903), 22,000 francs. The Glorieuse Archipelago (with 14 inhabitants) belongs to Mayotte.

The Comoro Islands, situated half-way between Madagascar and the African coast, consist of Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, with an area of about 620 square miles. Sugar and vanilla are successfully cultivated, and the culture of coffee and of cloves is being tried. Each of the islands has its own budget, the total being about 259,711 francs. They receive no subvention. Grande Comore has a debt of about 950,000 francs. They now possess an important coal dépôt. They were taken under French protection in 1886. The population is estimated at 47,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

RÉUNION.

Réunion, about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1764. It is administered by a governor assisted by a privy council, and an elective Council-General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two deputies. It has an area of 965 square miles and population (1897) of 173,192 (15,219 British Indians, 4,496 natives of Madagascar,

9,848 Africans, 836 Chinese). The chief towns are : St. Denis, with 32,850 inhabitants in 1899 ; St. Pierre, 27,900 ; St. Paul, 20,000 ; St. Louis, 13,300. In 1901 the births numbered 4,787, and the deaths 6,345 ; excess of deaths, 1,558. Of the births, 1,352 (or 28·25 per cent.) were illegitimate. The births and deaths include still-births which are very numerous. Infant mortality is very great. The towns are under the French municipal law. The military force consists of about 781 French soldiers. In 1897 there were 148 schools with 356 teachers and 14,034 pupils. The chief port, Pointe-des-Galets, is connected by a railway of 83 miles with St. Benoît and St. Pierre. In 1887 this railway was taken over by the State. The chief productions are sugar (40,890 tons exported in 1901), coffee, tapioca, vanilla, spices. In 1898 the live stock on the island was 2,345 horses, 2,950 mules, 3,495 oxen, 8,350 sheep, and 5,400 goats. Imports in 1901, 23,775,947 francs ; exports, 18,200,522 francs. The chief imports were rice, grain, &c. ; the chief exports were sugar (11,541,282 francs), vanilla, and tapioca. Of the imports the value of 16,182,673 francs came from France and French colonies ; of the exports the value of 18,021,506 francs went to France and French colonies. Shipping entered (1901), 121 vessels of 188,308 tons. The local budget for 1902 showed income and expenditure, 6,322,900 francs. Expenditure of France (budget 1903) 4,100,260 francs (including subvention of 2,233,500 francs for the railway and harbour). The Bank of Réunion has a capital of 3,000,000 francs and reserve fund of 1,500,000 francs.

St. Paul and Amsterdam, small islands in the Indian Ocean, belong to France.

Kerguelen, a desolate island, about 50 S. lat. and 70 E. long. was annexed by France in 1893.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.

The Somali Coast Protectorate, including the colony of Obock, extends from Cape Dumeira on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb to Cape Gumarlé south of Tajura Bay. The territory has an area of about 46,000 square miles, and contains about 200,000 inhabitants. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. The port of Obock was acquired for France in 1855, but it was not till 1881 that its active occupation began. In 1883 Sagallo was ceded to France ; in 1884, Tajurah ; in 1888, Ambado ; in 1887 the territory was delimited by agreement with Great Britain ; in 1888 a port was created at Jibutil, now the seat of government. The colony of Obock and the neighbouring protected districts are administered by a governor. Jiboutil has about 15,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,500 are European. The natives are either of the Danakil or the Galla race. In 1902, a French mission school (subventioned) for boys and one for girls were opened at Jiboutil. The expenditure of France on the Somali coast (budget of 1903) was 237,500 francs. The local budget for 1903 balanced at 1,125,000 francs. The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic. In the year 1901 the imports at Jiboutil amounted to the value of 7,334,682 francs, and the exports to 6,845,105 francs. The chief imports were food-stuffs, tobacco, beverages, cottons, and silk goods ; the chief exports were ivory, wax, coffee, and living animals. The direct trade with France in 1901 amounted to 3,231,107 francs for imports, and 212,054 francs for exports. The exports of African produce amounted in 1900 to 693,013 francs, and in 1901 to 2,679,300 francs. The value of goods re-exported to Abyssinia in 1901 amounted to 3,803,291 francs (in 1900, 1,429,325 francs). Much of the traffic which formerly passed by way of Zailah and Aden now goes

by the Jiboutil-Harar railway, which, since December 26, 1902, has been open for traffic between Jiboutil and Adis Harar,* the station for Harar proper. The vessels of 3 French and 2 English shipping companies visit Jiboutil, which is also in communication with Aden by means of many boats for local traffic. In 1901, 202 vessels of 361,034 tons entered at Jiboutil.

Besides these territories on the Gulf of Aden, France claims on the Red Sea coast, 340 miles north of Obock, the Bay of Adulis, which, though not occupied, is stated to have been ceded by Tigre to the second French Empire.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA.

A convention between the United Kingdom and France, signed June 14, 1898, and ratified June 13, 1899, provides for the delimitation of their respective possessions and spheres of influence west and east of the River Niger. (For boundaries see *STATE-MAN'S YEAR-BOOK* for 1901, page 598.) The British government undertakes to lease to France for purposes of commerce two pieces of land, one on the right bank of the Niger between Lealaba and the confluence of the rivers Moussa and Niger, and the other on one of the mouths of the Niger, each to form one block of from 25 to 120 acres with a river frontage not exceeding 436 yards; the lease, at first, to be for 30 years. It is further stipulated that, within the boundaries indicated in the convention, British and French as regards persons and merchandise shall enjoy for 30 years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds.

The boundary between the French Sahara and the Spanish territory of the Rio de Oro and Adrar on the coast was determined by a convention signed June 17, 1900. The western side of Cape Blanco is given to Spain and the eastern with the Bay to France, the boundary running inland along the parallel of 21° 20' N. lat. till it meets the meridian of 13° W. of Greenwich, whence it proceeds northwards in such a course as to leave Adrar Temur and the salt deposits of Idjil to France.

By a Convention between Great Britain and France the former recognised the right of France to all territory west of the Nile basin, which practically includes the whole of the Sahara (inclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of Wadai. The latter is a semi-civilised state, with dependencies covering 170,000 square miles with a population of two millions. The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles.

French West Africa was brought under one general government by decree of June 16, 1895. By decree of October 17, 1899, this government was re-organised, and the French Sudan as a separate colony was abolished, its territories being portioned among Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, and Dahomey. By decree of October 1, 1902, there was further re-organisation, and the constituent parts of French West Africa are now as follows:—(1) The colony of Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) the Territories of Senegambia and of the Niger. The Senegambia and Niger Territories consist of the protectorate which was formerly dependent on Senegal and the territories of the Upper Senegal and of the Middle Niger, all being united under one administrative and financial régime. Over the whole of French West Africa there is a Governor-General, who is assisted by a Secretary and by a Council, the seat of the general government being at Dakar. The four colonies are each under a Lieutenant-Governor, who is controlled in his administration by the Governor-General, while the territories are administered directly by the Governor-General or the

Secretary. The Budgets of the Colonies and Territories are decreed by the Governor-General; the colonies are required to contribute annually an amount fixed by the Governor-General towards the expenditure of the Territories.

The expenditure of France on French West Africa, according to the budget of 1903, amounts to 14,621,568 francs, one-half of which is military expenditure. The military forces consist of 334 European and 37 native officers, 2,550 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 5,664 native troops; total, 8,585.

The colony of Senegal occupies the coast region between the Sahara and the River Gambia, but does not now include the protected territories nor the territories on the Upper Senegal. With the adjacent protectorate the area is about 80,000 square miles, and population about 1,180,000. The capital is St. Louis. There are four communes, St. Louis (population, 20,200), Dakar, a fortified military post (12,000), Goree (2,000), and Rufisque (8,000), and 9 circles with a population of 61,000. The colony is represented in the French parliament by one deputy. In 1897 the 4 chief towns had 9 schools with 67 teachers and 1,986 pupils (568 being girls). There are also agricultural and horticultural schools. The local budget of Senegal for 1903 balanced at 5,204,940 francs. The natives cultivate millet, maize, rice; other products are gums, castor-beans, earth-nuts (140,000 tons in 1900), coco-nuts, rubber, and kola. The domestic animals comprise about 90,000 cattle, 50,000 sheep, 40,000 goats, and 3,000 camels. Gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver are found in some localities. The native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick-making, and jewellery. The imports in 1901 amounted to the value of 64,073,960 francs, and the exports to 38,205,361 francs. The chief imports were cottons, 16,805,300 francs (5,013,050 francs from Great Britain); farinaceous foods, 7,338,650 francs; groceries, tobacco, ironwork, and beverages. The chief exports were earth-nuts, 21,117,150 francs; gums, 2,910,950 francs; rubber, 1,106,620 francs. In 1901, 377 vessels of 544,406 tons visited the ports. In 1901 there were in Senegal 520 miles of railway, 1,400 miles of telegraph and 40 miles of telephone line. The chief line connects Dakar, St. Louis and Rufisque (163 miles); that from Kayes to Bafoulabé (82 miles) is being extended to Bammuko and Tulimandio on the Niger. There is a river service from St. Louis into the interior as far as Kayes (460 miles) in the rainy season, and extensive works for the improvement of the river navigation are projected. Dakar, the principal port, is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 4 French lines, and with Liverpool and Hamburg by a British and a German line. Works are in progress for the extension and deepening of the harbour, the erection of sheds and workshops, and the construction of a large dry dock. The Bank of West Africa was founded in 1901 for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial, or commercial operations; with it the Bank of Senegal at St. Louis has been fused.

British Consul at Dakar.—Capt. C. F. Cromie.

The **Military Territories** in West Africa are now three in number. The first lies round Timbuktu (population 12,000) and the northern bend of the Niger, with residences at Dori, Macini, and Yatenga. The second is further south, about the head-waters of the Niger, with residences at Mossi and Gurunsi. The third (formed in 1900) has its head-quarters at Zinder on the Niger, with other ports at Say, Koni, and Maradi, and is intended to connect the Niger with the Chad region. French military expeditions entered the Sudan in 1860, 1878, and 1879; the conquest

of the region began in 1880 and continued till in 1894 Timbuktu was occupied; and French possession was acknowledged and defined by the convention with Great Britain, signed June 14, 1898. The products are chiefly gum and rubber from the bend of the Niger. The natives cultivate millet, rice, wheat, and earth-nuts. The imports at Timbuktu in 1900 amounted to 1,210,866 francs through the Sahara, and to 626,127 francs through Senegal. The chief imports are salt from the Sahara, and Guinea cloth, linen, silk, and tinned goods through Senegal. The exports are rubber and ostrich feathers.

French Guinea lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone, and extends inland so as to include the territories of Dinguiray, Siguiiri, Kurussa, Kankan, Kissidugo, and Beyla. The area is about 95,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at about 2,200,000. The centres of population are Konakry, the capital, on the Isle of Tombo, Boké, Ubréka, and Timbo. In 1897 there were 7 schools with 11 teachers and 426 pupils (85 being girls). The products are rice, millet, earth-nuts, gum, rubber. There is an experimental garden near Konakry where the culture of bananas, pineapples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried. Futa Jallon contains cattle in abundance; gold is found in some places. In 1901 the imports amounted to 7,754,587 francs (3,185,093 francs from France); and the exports, to 7,982,599 francs (1,424,330 francs to France). The cotton goods imported were of the value of 2,141,434 francs. The chief exports were rubber, 5,193,041 francs; cattle, 1,076,950 francs; and palm kernels, 420,669 francs. The local budget for 1903 balanced at 8,298,000 francs, including 4,298,000 francs of receipts from and expenditure on the railway. A road of 80 miles from Konakry to the Niger has been made, and will be connected by branches with the railway stations. The road bed of the railway which is to run from Konakry to the Niger has been prepared for a length of 84 miles. The jetty, 1,066 feet long at Konakry, has been completed. In the colony there are 1,060 miles of telegraph line. Konakry is visited regularly by the steamers of two French, one English, and one German company.

The **Ivory Coast** lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony, and the French possessions, including the kingdom of Kong, extend inland to the military territories of the French Sudan. The French obtained and asserted rights on the coast about 1843, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1883. The colony has an area of about 116,000 square miles and a population of about 2,000,000. On December 31, 1901, the European population numbered 347, of whom 173 were civil or military officials. The native population of the regions under French administration was (according to returns based on the payment of the capita-tion tax) 1,139,359, while that of other regions was estimated at 815,000. The local budget for 1903 balanced at 2,586,600 francs. The seat of administration is now Bingerville, formerly called Adjámé, where extensive building operations are now in progress. The principal centres of population and of trade are Grand Bassam, the former capital, with a lagoon forming an excellent harbour of refuge, Assinie, Grand Lahou Elima. In 1897 there were 12 schools with 12 teachers and 394 pupils (all boys). The natives cultivate maize and rice; European coffee culture is successful; coco-nuts and rubber are collected. The wealthy forests inland are now worked; gold is found near Grand Bassam. In 1901 the imports amounted to the value of 7,285,993 francs and the exports to 6,542,703 francs. Of the imports the value of 1,995,683 francs came from France, and of the exports 2,150,290 francs went to France. The chief exports were

rubber, 3,073,000 francs; palm oil, 1,486,000 francs; mahogany, 965,000 francs. Grand Bassam is in regular communication with French ports. In 1900, 871 vessels of 1,140,307 tons entered, and 865 of 1,126,943 tons cleared. It is proposed to create a port and railway at Little Bassam.

British Vice-Consul at Grand Bassam.—J. P. Armstrong.

Dahomey stretches from the coast between German Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and extends northwards to the French Military Territories, having been increased in 1900 by the addition of the territories of Say and Nebba or Kwala. France obtained a footing on the coast in 1851, and gradually extended her power until in 1894 the whole kingdom of Dahomey was annexed. The Kingdom of Abomey formally existed till 1900, but in that year the King, in consequence of his intrigues and other mischief, was seized, and after a short imprisonment at Porto Novo, exiled to the Congo. The boundaries on the coast were determined by the Anglo-French agreement of 1864, and the Franco-German agreement of 1885. The boundaries inland were fixed by the Anglo-French conventions of 1889 and 1898, and the Franco-German convention of 1897. The colony, which has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland, has an area of 60,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 1,000,000. The seat of government is Porto Novo, which has about 50,000 inhabitants. Other centres of population are Grand Popo, Kotonu, Whydah, Abomey (15,000) 70 miles inland, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, Allada (10,000), and Agoue (20,000), Nikki, Say (on the Niger). The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family. They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc, yams, and potatoes. The forests contain baobab trees and coco-nut and oil palms. At Porto Novo there is an experimental farm. The imports into Dahomey in 1901 amounted to 15,752,650 francs, and the exports from the colony amounted to 10,478,916 francs. Of the imports the value of 2,151,481 francs came from, and of the exports the value of 4,006,283 francs went to, France. The largest share in the Dahomey trade falls to Germany, both for imports and exports, then come, in order of value, France, Lagos, England. The chief imports were liquors, cottons, and tobacco; the chief exports were palm kernels, 4,842,000 francs; and palm oil, 4,725,000 francs. In 1900, 415 steamers of 393,401 tons visited the ports of Dahomey. The local budget for 1903 balanced at 3,766,575 francs. There are few roads in the colony. A company with capital fixed at 8,000,000 francs has been formed at Marseilles for railway construction in Dahomey. At Kotonu a floating pier has been erected and from that port a railway into the interior is being laid down. A telegraph line connects Kotonu with Abomey, the Niger, and the Senegal. In the colony there are 950 miles of telegraph line, and 100 miles of telephone line. French, English, and American coins are in circulation, as well as cowrie shells.

The Territories of Senegambia and of the Niger contain protectorates with a population of over 3,000,000; they consist of the districts of Kayes, Bafoulabé, Kita, Satadugu, Bammuko, Segu, Jenné, Niore, Gumba, Sokolo, and Bugun on the upper Senegal, and the wide stretch of territory within the bend of the Niger. At Kayes there is a permanent delegate representing the general government. For 1903 the local budget of these territories balanced at 10,650,830 francs; for 1903 the expenditure of France on this region amounted to 668,000 francs, granted in aid of the railway from Kayes to the Niger.

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TUNIS.

(AFRIKIA.)

Bey.

Government.

Sidi Mohamed, el Hadi Pasha, born June 24, 1855 ; succeeded his father, Sidi Ali, June 11, 1902. The heir presumptive is *Sidi Mohamed*, in Naar, born June 4, 1855, son of Mohamed Pasha Bey, brother of the late sovereign.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Turki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. Sidi Ahsin obtained an imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of tribute, but clearly established his position as a vassal of the Sublime Porte.

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France. The government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident-General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 9 heads of departments, 7 of the ministers being French and 2 Arab. The country is divided into 13 districts (contrôles civiles), 2 military circles, and 1 military post ; the district governors (contrôleurs) are French ; the subordinate officials (Kaïds and Sheiks) are Arab. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives ; there are Arab courts for cases between natives. French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers, regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within the Regency.

French Resident-General—S. Pichon.

The army of occupation numbers 19,460 men, including 691 officers (See under *France*.) The cost of maintaining this force is borne by the budget of the Republic. The Tunisian army (which is little more than the Bey's guard) numbers about 600 officers and men. There is a French gendarmerie of about 150 ; also a rural Tunisian police, and in the larger towns a civil police.

Area and Population.

The present boundaries are : on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pashalik of Tripoli ; and, reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 51,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés. Population estimated at 1,900,000. The majority of the population consists of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles with about 60,000 Jews. The French population at the end of 1901 numbered 38,889, of whom 14,688 were soldiers or sailors. The foreign population on January 1, 1901, was officially returned at 82,667, of whom 67,420 were Italian, 12,056 Anglo-Maltese, and 3,191 of various nationalities.

The capital, the city of Tunis, including suburbs, has a population of

170,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews, with 40,000 Europeans (12,490 French). By means of the canal, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheik-al-Islam, and the revenue from the "Habus" lands, like that from the "Wakf" lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 35,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministrations of the Archbishop of Carthage, the Bishops of Bizerta and Sfax, and about 25 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 23 English Protestant missionaries at work.

Within the Regency in 1900 there were 133 French schools, with 322 teachers, and 16,990 pupils. Of the school children, about one-third are girls. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 113 and in the interior about 500 Mohammedan primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. The Alawi college contains a normal school with, in 1900, 114 pupils, and a primary school with 424 pupils. The Carnot *Lycée* for technical instruction had, in 1909, 642 pupils, mostly French or Jewish. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns.

A department dealing with the arts and antiquities of Tunisia has been formed under French and Tunisian officials, and a national museum has been established near Tunis.

Finance.

The total ordinary revenue for 1901 was estimated at 39,237,154 francs, and the expenditure at 39,122,435 francs; for 1902 the revenue and expenditure, including receipts from loans to be expended on railways, were estimated as follows :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs		Francs
Direct taxes . . .	7,881,400	Civil list . . .	1,680,000
Customs, &c. . .	9,323,300	Finance, debt . . .	12,365,243
Monopolies . . .	7,768,300	Posts, telegraphs . . .	1,452,805
State domain . . .	1,147,200	Administration . . .	3,734,565
Various . . .	1,035,200	Agriculture, forests . . .	1,058,940
Arrears from 1901 . . .	2,018,157	Instruction . . .	1,069,911
Exceptional :		Public works . . .	4,743,500
Railway loan . . .	14,500,000	Army and various . . .	962,626
Various . . .	10,440,406	Arrears . . .	2,018,157
		Exceptional . . .	24,940,407
Total . . .	54,118,963	Total . . .	54,026,154

In 1884 the Tunisian debt was consolidated into a total of 5,702,000*l*. The loan was emitted as a perpetual 3 per cent. rente of 6,307,520 francs, or 252,300*l*., divided into 315,376 obligations of a nominal capital of 500 francs. In 1901, loans for railway construction were projected as shown in the estimates given above.

Industry.

The chief industry is agriculture. In 1900, 429,238 hectares were under wheat, 430,171 under barley, and 15,322 under oats; 11,522 under maize; and 15,252 under beans. The wheat crop is shipped largely to Marseilles, where it is ground to be shipped back to the Regency. In the middle region of Tunisia there are about 200,000 hectares devoted to olive growing; the yield in 1900-01 amounted to 339,983 hectolitres of oil. In the south of Tunis there are about 1,350,000 date palms; the annual export of dates is valued at 800,000 francs. The vineyard area was in 1900, 11,374 hectares, of which 9,708 hectares belonged to Europeans, and the yield was 225,000 hectolitres of wine; in 1901, 140,000. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pistachios, alfalfa grass, henna, and cork. The cork forests in the north-west have an area of 202,600 acres; the production in 1900 amounted to 9,930 quintals; in 1901, to 11,882 quintals. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants, about 60,000 acres by Frenchmen and about 15,000 acres by Italians, but the number of immigrants is not great.

In 1900 there were 7 iron mines in the hands of two companies; these, however, were not worked. For lead, zinc, &c., 11 mines were worked, about 1,726 men being employed during the year. The output consisted of 4,408 tons of washed galena, 16,596 tons of calcined calamine, 2,456 tons of lead carbonate, 2,629 tons of mixed ores, the total value of the products being 1,180,000 francs. The salt collected in the marshes and lakes amounted to 9,160 tons. The quarries yield stone, chalk, gypsum, clay for pottery, marble and other materials to the value of about 1,700,000 francs. Rich deposits of phosphates in the south are actively exploited; the output at Gafsa (178,000 tons in 1900) is brought to the coast by a new railway 200 miles in length.

On December 31, 1899, the farm animals were:—horses, 33,541; asses and mules, 114,253; cattle, 190,439; sheep, 794,973; goats, 515,075; camels, 186,103; swine, 7,441.

Native industries are the spinning and weaving of wool for garments, carpet weaving, leather embroidery, saddle making, the manufacture of slippers, pottery (in ancient style), and matting; tanning and silk weaving are declining.

The fisheries are mostly in the hands of Italians. They produced in 1900: sardines, 134,350 kilogrammes, value 39,356 francs; anchovies, 28,450 kilogrammes, value 28,120 francs; allaches, 513,840 kilogrammes, value 60,770 francs; other fish, 922,150 kilogrammes, value 630,736 francs; sponges, 85,826 kilogrammes, value 59,809 francs.

Commerce.

The imports and exports in recent years have been to the following amounts (including precious metals):—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports .	53,820,870	53,521,152	55,778,241	61,514,242	64,682,550
Exports .	36,730,871	44,196,837	49,433,460	42,560,191	39,127,525

In 1901 the principal imports and exports were :—

Imports	Francs	Exports	Francs
Cereals and pulse . .	14,899,784	Olive and other oils, &c.	5,817,874
Tissues	11,336,004	Cereals and pulse . .	6,764,297
Colonial produce . .	4,814,571	Ores and metals . .	2,628,026
Metal goods	5,294,862	Fruits and seeds . .	656,614
Stones and earths . .	2,417,578	Animals and animal products	5,422,100
Beverages	1,088,407	Fish, &c.	1,875,462
Wood	1,858,894	Sponges, &c.	2,068,809
Animal products . .	2,740,457	Beverages	595,079
Leather and paper goods	2,754,415	Alfa, &c.	3,061,828

The distribution of the trade in 1900 and 1901 was mainly as follows :—

From or to	Imports (1900)	Imports (1901)	Exports (1900)	Exports (1901)
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France	36,660,951	37,512,303	21,772,945	17,839,865
Algeria	2,032,575	2,281,795	3,824,438	3,523,208
Great Britain . . .	6,782,502	7,824,005	4,629,076	5,016,328
Belgium	1,010,948	1,318,723	876,311	876,992
Italy	4,267,201	4,912,239	6,250,179	6,371,127
Malta	293,968	262,357	1,264,628	2,168,084
Russia	123,938	104,608	106,114	14,824

The commercial intercourse between Tunis and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Tunis	61,882	231,064	205,182	202,661	229,678
Exports of British produce to Tunis .	208,575	295,138	219,563	255,053	312,632

The principal imports into Great Britain in 1901 were : esparto grass and other materials for making paper, of the value of 130,576*l.* ; zinc ore, 31,494*l.* ; barley, 2,100*l.* ; phosphate of lime, 58,956*l.* The principal British exports to Tunis consisted of cotton manufactures, of the value of 233,337*l.*, and coal, 50,304*l.*

In the year 1901 there entered the 16 ports of the Regency 10,852 vessels of 2,724,092 tons ; of these vessels 1,913 of 1,404,000 tons were French.

Length of railways, 576 miles, all of which is in French hands,

There are 2,420 miles of telegraphs and 5,500 miles of wire ; 116 telegraph offices ; messages (1900), 658,573. In 1900 9 urban telephone systems had 156 miles of line and 230 miles of wire ; 14 inter-urban systems had 551 miles of wire. The number of conversations during the year was 305,000.

There were in 1900, 318 post offices; letters sent, internal service, 6,019,848; external, 12,649,644.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The legal coinage consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France.

The *ounce* = 31·487 grammes; the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Rottolo*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces.

The *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs*) = 16 bushels.

The principal measure of length is the *pik*: the *pik Arbi* for linen = ·5392 yd.; the *pik Turki* for silk = ·7058 yd.; the *pik Andoulsi* for cloth = ·7094 yd.

French weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but corn is still sold in *kaffis* and *whibas*.

Consul-General at Tunis.—Ernest T. L. Berkeley, C.B.; appointed July 1, 1899.

Vice-Consul.—H. B. Johnstone.

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AMERICA.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, that on the west being called Guadeloupe proper or Basse-Terre, and that to the east, Grande-Terre, with a united area of 150,940 hectares (583 sq. m.); it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin, the total area being 688 square miles. Population (1901) 182,112, including immigrants and soldiers. It is under a governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. The military force consists of about 170 French soldiers. Instruction is given in 1 *lycée* with 268 pupils, a diocesan college for girls with 134 pupils at Pointe-à-Pitre, and 101 elementary schools with 321 teachers and 10,979 pupils. The colony is divided into *arrondissements*, cantons, and communes; its chief town is Pointe-à-Pitre (18,942) with a fine harbour. The seat of government is Basse Terre (7,838). Revenue and expenditure balanced at 5,702,081 francs in the local budget of 1902; debt, 1,200,000 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1903), 1,662,301 francs. The colony has a debt of 1,500,000 francs. The military force (1903) consists of 361 European (12 officers). Chief cultures: sugar grown on 22,740 hectares in 452 properties employing 24,153 persons; coffee on 5,251 hectares, employing 6,156 persons; cacao, 2,935 hectares. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables. The forests, covering 100,000 acres of mountainous district, are interspersed with valuable timber, which is little worked. In 1901, the total imports amounted to the value of 20,592,816 francs, and the exports to 17,476,469 francs. Sugar (12,800,809 francs), coffee (1,559,666 francs), and cocoa (662,208 francs) are exported. Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France and England by means of two steam navigation companies. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads and navigable rivers. The Bank of Guadeloupe, with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, advances loans chiefly for agricultural purposes. Silver coin has disappeared from circulation; treasury notes for 2 francs, 1 franc, and 50 centimes are authorised up to a total emission of 800,000 francs.

GUIANA.

The colony of French Guiana is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of 7 members. The colony has a Council-General of 16 members and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. The boundary dispute with the Brazilian Government was settled by the award of the Swiss Court of Arbitration, December 1, 1900, the boundaries decided on being the river Oyapoc from its mouth to its source, and thence the line of watershed of the Tumuc Humac mountains to the frontier of Dutch Guiana. The area contains about 30,500 square miles, and the total population, according to a census taken in 1901, numbers 32,908, including 4,097 hard labour convicts, 2,193 relegués, and 1,885 Indians. Cayenne, the chief town and only seaport, has a population of 12,612, and the other 13 communes have 7,842. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, a superior court, and 2 justices of the peace, one of whom has jurisdiction in other localities. The military force consists of 352 Europeans (12 officers). In the colony there are 27 primary schools, with about 2,100 pupils, and there

is a college at Cayenne, which has also a local museum and a library. There is little agriculture in the colony; only about 8,800 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco. The most important industry is gold-mining; in 1897 the gold exports consisted of 74,646 ounces; in 1898, 48,600 ounces; in 1899, 81,715 ounces; in 1900, 69,768 ounces; in 1901, 94,147 ounces. Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked. In 1900 the imports amounted to the value of 9,725,000 francs; the exports, to 6,350,000 francs. In 1901, imports, 12,224,340 francs; exports, 8,775,638 francs, consisting of rum, cocoa, coffee, phosphates, various woods, gold, marble and other stones, rosewood essence, and gum. In 1901, 243 vessels of 47,503 tons entered and cleared at Cayenne. This port is visited once a month by a mail steamer from Martinique. There are roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior. A concession has been granted for the construction of a railway from Cayenne to the Arataie Creek (60 miles), and ultimately to the frontiers of Brazil and Dutch Guiana (250 miles in all). Since 1855 Guiana has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. In 1902 the penal population consisted of 9,835 men and 249 women. Of the men 1,470, and of the women 30, were at liberty and self-supporting. In the local budget for 1902 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 3,286,304 francs. The expenditure of France (budget of 1903) was 6,807,375 francs, of which 5,695,610 francs was for the penal establishment.

The Bank of Guiana, with a capital of 600,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

British Consul at Cayenne.—J. R. W. Pigott.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor, a General Council, and elective municipal councils. It is represented by a senator and two deputies. Area 381 square miles, divided into 32 communes; population in 1901, 208,781. In 1899 the colony contained 4,665 Indian, 5,371 African, and 432 Chinese immigrants. The military force consists of 1,180 French soldiers. There is a law school (at Fort-de-France) with 86 students; 3 secondary schools, with 745 pupils; a normal school; 152 primary schools, with 11,988 pupils; also 75 private schools. Chief commercial towns, St. Pierre (26,011 inhabitants) and Fort-de-France (22,164). In May, 1902, a great part of the island was overwhelmed by volcanic eruptions. In relieving the consequent distress the French Government expended about 7,000,000 francs (280,000*l.*). The military force (1903) consists of 1,116 Europeans (46 officers). Sugar, coffee, cacao, tobacco, cotton, are the chief culture, besides 15,067 hectares under the food-producing crops. Tobacco culture is under special regulations. In 1899 there were 20 sugar works and 118 rum distilleries. In 1901 the imports amounted to 26,973,431 francs, and the exports to 28,016,649 francs. The trade is principally with France. The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French, British, and American companies. For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches; and subsidised steamers ply on the coast. The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by the cables of two telegraph companies. The local budget for 1902 balanced at 7,602,545 francs; expenditure of France (budget of 1903), 2,781,999 francs; debt (annuity), 95,000 francs, and a loan of 1,460,000 francs repayable in 20 years from 1899. The Bank of Martinique at Fort-de-France has a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. Area of St. Pierre group, 10 sq. miles ; population in 1892, 5,700 ; area of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles ; population, 550 ; total area, 93 sq. miles ; population, 6,250 (720 English). According to the census of November, 1897, the total population was 6,352. There is a Governor with a privy council, an administrative council, and municipal councils. Chief town, St. Pierre. There is a public primary lay school (founded 1899) with 45 pupils, a higher class school for girls with 121 pupils, and an '*ouvroir*,' or workroom for training girls, with 35 pupils. Primary instruction is free. There are 3 communal schools for boys, and 3 for girls with (in all) 24 teachers and 895 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, '*salles d'asile*,' frequented by 310 children.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing. In 1901 there were 203 local smacks engaged, their total tonnage being 9,957 tons, and their crews numbering 3,618. The imports in 1901 amounted to the value of 9,829,775 francs, 4,439,002 francs representing French, and 5,390,773 francs other merchandise. The exports amounted to 11,752,550 francs, of which 10,458,752 francs represented the products of the colony (cod, dried and fresh, cod-liver oil, &c.). St. Pierre is in regular steam communication with Boston and Halifax ; since 1880 it has been connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent. Local budget for 1902, 755,690 francs ; expenditure of France (budget 1903), 254,447 francs. In 1902 a loan of 500,000 francs for public works was authorised.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.**NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.**

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor who in the exercise of military authority has a military colleague, and in the discharge of civil functions acts in accord with a privy council and is assisted by a director of the interior, by the head of the judicial service, and by the director of the penal settlement. The colony has also an elective Council-General. The island and its dependencies are divided into 3 territories Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality ; other centres of population are locally administered by commissions. The colony contains a penal settlement and the

convicts form a large proportion of the European population. Area, 7,650 square miles. On December 31, 1901, the population consisted of 12,253 free Europeans, 10,056 undergoing punishment, and 29,106 Kanacs; total, 51,415. In 1902 the penal population consisted of 9,480 men and 265 women; total, 9,747. Of the men 3,700, and of the women 30, were free and self-supporting. Nouméa had 6,968 inhabitants of whom 4,010 were free. In 1900, free passages were granted to 238 French emigrants to New Caledonia; in 1901, to 191. Other immigrants are Dalmatians, Javanese, Tonkinese, Indians, and islanders from the New Hebrides; but the last-named become fewer year by year. No convicts were sent out in 1901, and labour from this source is on the decrease. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the latter being assisted by the municipalities. In 1902 provision was made for the extension of government and private schools in rural centres and in districts where there is no agglomerated population, the diffusion of the knowledge of the French language being kept in view. There is a college at Nouméa for higher and also for professional and technical instruction. An agricultural school has been established at Yahoué. The expenditure of France on the colony in the budget of 1903 was 5,186,672 francs, of which 2,832,350 was for the penal establishment. The local budget for 1902 amounted to 6,700,187 francs. In 1902 the military force consisted of 796 Europeans (32 officers). Of the total area more than half is mountainous or not cultivable; about 1,600 square miles is pasture land; about the same area is cultivated or cultivable; and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked. The land is divided into 3 domains: that of the state (in which gratuitous concessions may be made); that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles); and that of the native reserve. The chief agricultural products are coffee, maize, tobacco, sugar, grapes, manioc, pine-apples; efforts are being made for the production of wheat, rubber, and silk. There are about 130,000 cattle and sheep. There are 68 mining concessions, employing altogether 3,493 workmen. In 1901 the mineral out-put comprised nickel ore, 133,098 metric tons; cobalt ore, 2,873 tons; chrome ore, 16,587 tons. The working of the copper mines was suspended in 1901. Coal is found, and prospecting operations are in progress. In 1901 the imports amounted to 13,681,925 francs, of which 7,377,575 francs came from France, 183,700 francs from French colonies, and 6,120,625 francs from other countries. The exports amounted to 11,055,800 francs, of which 2,885,750 francs went to France; and 8,170,050 to other countries. The largest imports were farinaceous foods (1,645,725 francs), and beverages (2,280,150 francs); the largest exports were minerals (8,961,325 francs). In 1901, 110 vessels of 98,726 tons entered and 117 of 118,108 tons cleared at the port of Nouméa. Nouméa is connected with Sydney in N. S. Wales by a steamer sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing irregularly. There is a mail service by steamer along the coast. A railway from Nouméa to Bourail (90 miles) is under construction; it is completed to Dumbéa (12 miles). Harbour improvements are in progress; a wharf, a pier, a slip, and a dry dock are being constructed, and dredging operations are about to begin. There are 580 miles of telegraph line and 115 of telephone line.

Dependencies of New Caledonia are:

1. The Isle of Pines, 30 miles to the south-east, with an area of 58 square miles and a population of about 600. The island is assigned as a place of detention for habitual criminals.

2. The Wallis Archipelago, north-east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square

miles and about 4,500 inhabitants. The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1887. There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa.

3. The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large and many small islands with a total area of about 800 square miles and 14,800 inhabitants. The chief culture in the islands is that of bananas; the chief export, sandal-wood.

4. The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, almost barren.

5. Futuna and Alafi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants were annexed by France in 1888.

The New Hebrides, in accordance with the Anglo-French convention of October 29, 1887, are, for the protection of life and property, under the authority of a mixed commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. An Order in Council of March 15, 1893, provides for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, as regards British subjects, and a decree of February 28, 1901, makes similar provision for French citizens. Two French trading and mining companies are at work in the islands.

British Consul at Nouméa.—John G. Haggard.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

These, scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, are administered by a governor with a privy council, and an elective Council-General of 11 members. They consist of the Society Islands, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea; the Tuamotu Islands; the Leeward (Iles sous le Vent) Islands, comprising Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, and Bora Bora; the Tubuai and Raivavae groups; the island of Rapa; the Gambier Islands; Rurutu and Rimatara Islands; the Marquesas Islands. Their total area is about 1,520 square miles and their population about 29,000.

The most important of these establishments is Tahiti with an area of 600 square miles and a population of 10,300 in 1897. The natives are Polynesians. The chief town is Papeete with 4,282 inhabitants of whom 2,490 are French. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are 6 primary schools, each with about 100 pupils, in various islands, besides 4 Catholic and 2 Protestant mission schools. The expenditure of France for Tahiti (budget of 1903) amounts to 711,091 francs. The local budget for 1902 balanced at 1,295,425 francs. In 1903 the military force consisted of 150 Europeans (5 officers). The island is mountainous with a fertile coast-land bearing coco-nut, banana, and orange trees, sugar-cane and vanilla. Cotton, coffee, and tobacco are now little cultivated. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar, and rum. In 1901 the imports amounted to 4,556,052 francs; the exports to 3,767,745 francs. The chief imports were food-stuffs and cottons; the chief exports, copra (950,900 francs), mother-o'-pearl (855,200 francs), vanilla (1,097,830 francs). Of the imports the value of 1,945,236 francs came from the United States; 688,221 francs (including Government stores) from France and French colonies; 443,322 francs from Great Britain; 812,845 francs from New Zealand. Of the exports the value of 1,531,543 francs went to the United States; 233,052 francs to New Zealand; 788,948 francs to Great Britain; 814,699 francs to France and French colonies. In 1901 the total shipping entered at Papeete consisted of 358 vessels of 63,353 tons and cleared 351 of 63,594 tons; the greater part of the tonnage represents 41 visits of steamers connecting the islands with San Francisco and with New Zealand. The San Francisco steamers (with a French subvention) sail at intervals of about 5 weeks; the New Zealand company has a monthly

service between Papeete, the Tuamotu Islands, the Marquesas, and the Leeward Islands. Moorea has an area of 50 square miles and a population of 1,596. Raiatea and Tahaa have about 2,300 inhabitants; Huahine, 1,300; Bora Bora, 800. The Tubuai and Raiavavae Islands are all small; their total area is about 100 square miles, and population about 1,700. The island of Rapa contains about 15 square miles with 192 inhabitants. The Tuamotu Islands have a population of about 5,000. The Gambier Islands with an area of about 6 square miles have 580 inhabitants. The Gambier, Tubuai, Raiavavae, Rapa, Rurutu, and Rimatara Islands are administered together as one group. The Marquesas Islands have an area of 480 square miles with 4,280 inhabitants. Their chief products are oranges, copra, and mother-o'-pearl.

For all the French establishments the local budgets for 1902 amounted to 1,652,435 francs.

British Consul at Tahiti.—Robert T. Simons.

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GERMAN EMPIRE.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor and King.

Wilhelm II., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born January 27, 1859, became German Emperor June 15, 1888 (see *Prussia*).

Heir Apparent.

Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, eldest son of the Emperor-King (see *Prussia*).

The present German Empire is essentially different from the Holy Roman Empire which came to an end in 1806. But though Austria, the most important factor in the earlier empire, is not a member of the present, a brief historical summary, including both, is for convenience inserted here. The imperial throne, after the extinction of the Carolingian line, was filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. At first the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich; but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to eight (nine from 1692 to 1777), assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Empire by the Emperor Napoleon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, as the German Emperor (1871) was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany. The imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

Since Charlemagne was crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas Day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors:—

<i>House of Charlemagne.</i>			
Karl I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	800-814	Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . . .	876-877
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme' . . .	814-840	Karl, 'Der Dicke' . . .	881-887
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche' . . .	843-876	Arnulf . . .	887-899
		Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' . . .	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I. 911-918

House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' 919-936
 Otto I., 'Der Grosse' 936-973
 Otto II. 973-983
 Otto III. 983-1002
 Heinrich II. 1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' 1024-1039
 Heinrich III. 1039-1056
 Heinrich IV. 1056-1106
 Heinrich V. 1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' 1125-1137

House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III. 1138-1152
 Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' 1152-1190
 Heinrich VI. 1190-1197
 Philipp 1198-1208
 Otto IV., 'von Wittelsbach' 1208-1212
 Friedrich II. 1212-1250
 Konrad IV. 1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland 1254-1256
 Richard of Cornwall 1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. 1273-1291

House of Nassau.

Adolf 1292-1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I. 1298-1308

Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII. 1308-1313
 Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier' 1313-1347
 Karl IV. 1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia 1378-1400
 Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' 1400-1410
 Sigmund of Brandenburg 1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II. 1438-1439
 Friedrich III. 1440-1493
 Maximilian I. 1493-1519
 Karl V. 1519-1556
 Ferdinand I. 1556-1564
 Maximilian II. 1564-1576
 Rudolf II. 1576-1612
 Matthias 1612-1619
 Ferdinand II. 1619-1637
 Ferdinand III. 1637-1657
 Leopold I. 1657-1705
 Joseph I. 1705-1711
 Karl VI. 1711-1740

House of Bavaria.

Karl VII. 1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I. 1745-1765
 Joseph II. 1765-1790
 Leopold II. 1790-1792
 Franz II. 1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine 1806-1815
 German 'Bund' 1815-1866
 North German Confederation 1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I., 'Der Grosse' 1871-1888
 Friedrich 1888 (March-June)
 Wilhelm II. 1888 (June)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the States of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people.' The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, in this capacity, bears the title of *Deutscher Kaiser*. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Emperor represents the Empire internationally,' and can declare war if

defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. But when treaties relate to matters regulated by imperial legislation, and when war is not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The Bundesrath represents the individual States of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The 58 members of the Bundesrath are appointed by the Governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number (about one for every 131,604 inhabitants), are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of five years. By the law of March 19, 1888, which came into force in 1890, the duration of the legislative period is five years. The various States of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of Members in Bundesrath	Number of Deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ Bavaria	6	48
„ „ Saxony	4	23
„ „ Württemberg	4	17
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
„ „ Oldenburg	1	3
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
„ „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
„ „ Anhalt	1	2
Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ Waldeck	1	1
„ „ Reuss Aelterer Linie	1	1
„ „ Reuss Jüngerer Linie	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ Lippe	1	1
Free town of Lübeck	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
„ „ „ Hamburg	1	3
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	—	15
Total	58	397

Alsace-Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrath by four commissioners (*Kommissäre*) without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter.

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 11,441,100, or 21·9 per cent. of the population at the general election of 1898, while the number of actual voters was 7,786,700. Of the votes given, 7,752,700 were valid, and 34,000 were invalid, so that of the total number of electors, only 67·8 per cent. recorded valid votes. In 252 districts Protestantism is predominant, and in the remainder Roman Catholicism claims the majority. Of electoral districts with 60,000 of a population and under, there were 4 in 1893; between 60,000 and 80,000, 27; between 80,000 and 100,000, 72; between 100,000 and 120,000, 116; between 120,000 and 140,000, 91; between 140,000 and 160,000, 41; and above 160,000, 46. Of electoral districts with 12,000 voters or less, there were 3 in 1893; 12,000–16,000, 21; 16,000–20,000, 51; 20,000–24,000, 114; 24,000–28,000, 93; 28,000–32,000, 49; above 32,000 voters 66.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve, after a vote by the Bundesrath, the Reichstag. Without consent of the Reichstag the prorogation may not exceed thirty days; while in case of dissolution new elections must take place within sixty days, and a new session must open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor, and the promulgation, like all other official acts of the Emperor, requires the counter-signature of the Chancellor of the Empire. All the members of the Bundesrath have the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

The following are the imperial authorities or Secretaries of State: they do not form a Ministry or Cabinet, but act independently of each other, under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

Chancellor of the Empire.—Graf von Bülow.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—Baron von Richthofen.

3. *Imperial Home Office* and '*Representative of the Chancellor.*'—Dr. v. Posadowsky-Wehner.

4. *Imperial Admiralty.*—Herr von Tirpitz. *Admiral Commanding-in-Chief.*—von Knorr.

5. *Imperial Ministry of Justice.*—Herr Nieberding.

6. *Imperial Treasury.*—Dr. Freiherr von Thielmann.

And, in addition, the following presidents of imperial bureaus:—

7. *Imperial Post-Office.*—Herr Kraelke.

8. *Imperial Railways.*—Dr. Schulz.

9. *Imperial Exchequer.*—Herr Magdeburg.

10. *Imperial Invalid Fund.*—Dr. Rösing.

11. *Imperial Bank.*—President, Dr. Koch.

12. *Imperial Debt Commission.*—President, von Hoffmann.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath represents also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such has twelve standing committees—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts,

and telegraphs ; civil and criminal law ; financial accounts ; foreign affairs ; for Alsace-Lorraine ; for the Constitution ; for the Standing orders ; and for railway tariffs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the Empire ; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and two other representatives to be elected every year.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their magnitude, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, as returned at the census of Dec. 1, 1900 :—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1900			Pop. per sq. mile 1900
		Male.	Female.	Total	
Prussia . . .	134,603	16,971,425	17,501,084	34,472,509	256·1
Bavaria . . .	29,282	3,028,100	3,147,957	6,176,057	210·7
Württemberg . . .	7,528	1,052,769	1,116,711	2,169,480	288·2
Baden . . .	5,821	926,277	941,667	1,867,944	320·9
Saxony . . .	5,787	2,043,148	2,159,068	4,202,216	743·4
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,135	300,320	307,450	607,770	118·3
Hesse . . .	2,965	558,240	561,653	1,119,893	377·7
Oldenburg . . .	2,479	198,308	200,872	399,180	161·0
Brunswick . . .	1,424	230,288	234,045	464,333	326·0
Saxe-Weimar . . .	1,388	177,065	185,808	362,873	260·8
Mecklenburg-Str..	1,131	50,852	51,750	102,602	90·7
Saxe-Meiningen . .	953	123,049	127,682	250,731	263·0
Anhalt . . .	906	155,185	160,900	316,085	348·8
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	755	110,923	118,627	229,550	304·0
Saxe-Altenburg . .	511	95,796	99,118	194,914	380·1
Lippe . . .	469	67,116	71,836	138,952	296·8
Waldeck . . .	433	27,935	29,983	57,918	133·9
Schwarzburg-Rud.	363	45,259	47,800	93,059	255·2
Schwarzburg-Sond.	333	39,508	41,390	80,898	242·3
Reuss Junr. Branch	319	66,668	72,542	139,210	435·7
Schaumburg-Lippe.	131	21,449	21,683	43,132	329·3
Reuss Elder Branch	122	32,521	35,875	68,396	559·7
Hamburg . . .	158	375,811	392,538	768,349	4,862·9
Lübeck . . .	115	47,784	48,991	96,775	841·5
Bremen . . .	99	111,014	113,868	224,882	2,269·6
Alsace-Lorraine . .	5,600	880,437	839,033	1,719,470	306·7
Total . . .	208,830	27,737,247	28,629,931	56,367,178	269·9

The population of the lands now included in the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867-71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.
1867	3,220,088	0·97	1885	1,621,648	0·7
1871	970,171	0·61	1890	2,570,680	1·07
1875	1,668,568	1	1895	2,851,431	1·12
1880	2,506,701	1·14	1900	4,087,277	1·50

The increase of population during 1895-1900 was greatest in Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Saxony, Prussia and Baden; and least in Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Waldeck.

The number of inhabited houses in 1900 was 6,232,114, and of households 12,260,012 (in 1895, 11,256,150). Of the total population in 1895, 49·9 per cent., in 1890 47·0 per cent. lived in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and above. Of every 100 inhabitants there lived in—

—	No. of Towns	1885	No. of Towns	1890	No. of Towns	1895
Large towns ¹	21	9·5	26	12·1	28	18·9
Medium „	116	8·9	135	9·8	150	10·7
Small „	683	12·9	733	13·1	796	13·5
Country „	1,951	12·4	1,997	12·0	2,068	11·8
Other places	—	56·3	—	53·0	—	50·1

¹ For the official signification of these names see p. 620.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1890 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	15,058,108	14,591,560	29,649,668
Married	8,372,486	8,398,607	16,771,093
Widowed	774,967	2,157,870	2,932,837
Divorced and separated . . .	25,271	49,601	74,872

According to the occupation-census of June 14, 1895, the population of Germany was divided as in the table below. Of the total, 22,913,683 were actually engaged in the various occupations.

Place	Agriculture, Cattle rearing, &c.	Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	Mining, Metal Works, and other Industries.	Commerce and Trade.	Domestic and other Service	Professions	Without Profession or Occupation	Total
Prussia	11,113,794	261,302	12,196,352	3,585,430	658,896	1,671,827	2,002,714	31,490,815
Bavaria	2,601,712	45,958	1,793,541	564,585	45,329	294,748	433,308	5,779,176
Saxony	540,830	24,469	2,178,273	525,637	45,655	202,065	236,333	3,753,262
Württemberg . .	919,082	14,494	723,828	164,815	12,153	110,731	125,559	2,070,662
Baden	715,864	18,323	598,153	171,112	13,682	94,319	112,785	1,719,238
Hesse	366,619	5,300	394,294	123,412	16,396	66,972	59,154	1,032,147
Meckl.-Schwerin .	283,269	12,330	156,107	58,536	16,244	33,952	46,021	606,459
Saxe-Weimar . .	124,894	3,846	181,971	32,293	3,807	19,473	22,871	339,155
Meckl.-Strelitz .	47,794	1,833	23,352	10,170	2,737	5,828	6,663	103,377
Oldenburg . . .	168,820	2,066	118,738	39,852	3,921	16,129	19,488	369,014
Brunswick . . .	118,336	7,075	197,695	52,641	4,675	24,897	30,412	435,731
Saxe-Meiningen .	68,269	4,961	115,570	20,108	2,752	11,675	9,612	232,942
Saxe-Altenburg .	47,463	1,484	91,518	18,148	2,708	7,821	9,559	178,066
S.-Coburg-Gotha .	62,243	3,843	103,412	21,919	2,646	10,970	12,651	217,684
Anhalt	73,696	2,633	138,043	37,326	3,898	18,967	22,766	292,329
Sch.-Rudolstadt .	25,465	1,828	33,364	7,059	1,174	4,422	4,288	77,600
Schw.-Sonderah .	27,580	1,358	44,638	7,262	960	4,344	3,833	89,475
Waldeck	30,504	666	17,741	4,876	451	3,615	3,335	61,063
Reuss-Greiz . . .	9,574	643	45,121	6,464	466	2,136	2,243	66,647
Reuss-Schleiss .	23,922	1,950	76,389	14,103	1,295	5,734	5,885	129,328
Schaumb.-Lippe .	11,901	1,128	19,037	3,452	575	2,643	2,630	41,266
Lippe	45,210	643	57,761	8,584	837	4,941	5,668	123,544
Lübeck	8,663	730	32,808	23,503	3,894	5,924	7,793	82,815
Bremen	11,533	296	89,544	58,267	2,436	14,974	14,496	191,396
Hamburg	22,592	1,650	265,441	250,844	21,807	50,008	51,617	663,959
Alsace-Lorraine .	599,234	16,840	605,600	156,458	17,863	150,899	76,185	1,623,079
Total Empire .	18,063,668	482,644	20,263,241	5,966,846	886,807	2,835,014	3,827,069	51,770,284

The bulk of the German population is (on the basis of language) Teutonic; but in Prussia, chiefly in the eastern provinces, there were in December, 1890, 2,922,475 Slavs (Poles, Masurians, and Cassubians), 117,637 Lithuanians, 5,254 Wends, 74,069 Moravians and Czechs; while throughout Prussia were 138,134 Danes, 40,124 Dutch, 10,972 Walloons, and 34,725 English, French, Swedish, &c. The total non-Germanic population was 3,403,390, or nearly 7 per cent. of the whole population.

On December 1, 1900, Germany contained 778,698 persons born elsewhere, the birthplaces of whom were as follows:—

Belgium	12,122	Switzerland	55,456
Denmark	26,547	Other European countries	5,087
France	20,482		
Great Britain and Ireland	16,173	Total Europe	757,185
Italy	69,760	United States	17,848
Luxemburg	13,263	Other States	3,665
Netherlands	88,058		
Austria-Hungary	390,914	Total extra-European .	21,513
Russia and Finland	46,971		
Sweden	9,631	Total foreign residents	778,698
Norway	2,726		

In 1895 the number of foreign residents was 433,254.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Empire during five years :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1896	432,107	1,979,747	64,998	185,359	1,163,964	815,783
1897	447,770	1,991,126	64,436	184,034	1,206,492	784,634
1898	458,877	2,029,891	65,160	185,220	1,183,020	846,871
1899	471,519	2,045,286	64,982	183,504	1,250,179	795,107
1900	476,491	2,060,657	64,518	179,644	1,300,900	759,757

The still-births in 1900 were 3·1 per cent., and the illegitimate births, 8·7 per cent. of the total number of births.

Of the children born in 1900, 1,061,052 were boys, and 999,602 girls.

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years :—

Year	Total	Destination						
		European Countries	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia	Australia
1897	24,681	—	20,346	986	1,765	1,115	145	324
1898	22,221	—	17,272	785	1,302	1,092	223	163 ¹
1899	24,323	1,626 ²	19,200	877	1,099	548	178	141 ¹
1900	22,809	1,888 ³	19,708	864	474	183	1	196
1901	22,073	1,199 ⁴	19,912	402	282	55	6	217

¹ In 1898 from French ports there sailed 1,384, in 1899 654 German emigrants whose destination cannot be shown.

² Of whom 1,608 to Great Britain.

³ Of whom 1,386 to Great Britain.

⁴ Of whom 1,168 to Great Britain.

The great majority of the emigrants sail from German ports and Antwerp. In 1897–1901, 6,110 embarked at Rotterdam or Amsterdam; and in 1897–1901, 4,021 at French ports, notably Havre. The emigrants of 1901 by way of German ports and other than German ports, comprised 11,557 males and 8,635 females. The number of families was 2,434, including 8,609 persons. During the 30 years from 1871 to 1900 the total emigration to the United States and other transmarine countries numbered 2,520,339, of whom nearly nine-tenths to the United States.

Of the emigrants in 1901 the principal States sent as follows :—

Prussia . . .	12,884	Saxony . . .	1,108	Oldenburg . . .	312
Bavaria . . .	2,036	Hesse . . .	287	Bremen . . .	297
Württemberg . . .	1,061	Meck.-Schwerin . . .	168	Alsace-Lorraine . . .	487
Baden . . .	611	Hamburg . . .	799		

In 1901, 16,467 Germans and 166,626 emigrants other than Germans embarked at German ports; total from German ports, 183,093.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards); medium towns (20,000–100,000 inhabitants); small towns (5,000–20,000 inhabitants), and country towns (2,000–5,000 inhabitants). In 1900, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 8 others over 250,000; 24 others over 100,000; 40 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 135 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of December 1, 1900, the population of the principal towns at that date was:—

Town	State	Pop.	Town	State	Pop.
Berlin . .	Prussia .	1,888,848	Stuttgart .	Württemberg .	176,699
Hamburg .	Hamburg	705,738	Bremen .	Bremen .	163,297
Munich .	Bavaria .	499,932	Altona .	Prussia .	161,501
Leipzig .	Saxony .	456,124	Elberfeld .	„ .	156,966
Breslau .	Prussia .	422,709	Halle-on-Saal	„ .	156,609
Dresden .	Saxony .	396,146	Strassburg .	Alsace-Lorraine	151,041
Cologne .	Prussia .	372,529	Dortmund .	Prussia .	142,733
Frankfurt-on-Main .	„ .	288,989	Barmen .	„ .	141,944
Nuremberg .	Bavaria .	261,081	Mannheim .	Baden .	141,131
Hanover .	Prussia .	235,649	Danzig .	Prussia .	140,563
Magdeburg .	„ .	229,667	Aachen .	Prussia .	135,245
Düsseldorf .	„ .	213,711	Brunswick .	Brunswick	128,226
Stettin .	„ .	210,702	Essen .	Prussia .	118,862
Chemnitz .	Saxony .	206,913	Posen .	„ .	117,033
Königsberg .	Prussia .	189,483	Kiel .	„ .	107,977
Charlottenburg .	„ .	189,305	Krefeld .	„ .	106,893
			Kassel .	„ .	106,034

Religion.

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious confessions. The relation between Church and State varies in different parts of the Empire. The order of the Jesuits is interdicted in all parts of Germany, and all convents and religious orders, except those engaged in nursing the sick and purely contemplative orders, have been suppressed. There are five Roman Catholic archbishops, and twenty bishoprics. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The following are the results of three religious censuses :—

Creed	1880	Per Ct. of Pop.	1890	Per Ct. of Pop.	1900	Per Ct. of Pop.
Protestants .	28,31,152	62·6	31,026,310	62·8	35,231,104	62·5
Roman Catholics	16,22,651	35·9	17,674,921	35·8	20,327,913	36·1
Other Christians	78,031	0·2	145,540	·29	—	—
Jews .	561,612	1·2	567,884	1·1	586,948	1·0
Others and unclassified .	80,615	·07	13,315	·03	—	0·04

Adherents of the Greek Church are included in 'Roman Catholics.'

Roman Catholics are (1890) in the majority in only three of the German States, and form more than 20 per cent. of the population in only four others, as follows :—

A. States with 20 per Cent. of Roman Catholics.					
States	Prot. p. Ct.	Rom. Cath. p. Ct.	Other Christians	Jews p. Ct.	Others p. Ct.
Oldenburg .	77·31	21·91	·34	·44	·006
Württemberg .	69·10	29·94	·33	·62	·009
Hesse .	67·09	29·58	·74	2·57	·019
Prussia .	64·20	34·22	·32	1·24	·016
B. Predominantly Roman Catholic.					
Alsace-Lorraine	21·05	76·53	·23	2·16	·025
Bavaria .	28·10	70·83	·10	·96	·009
Baden .	36·11	62·02	·24	1·61	·017

In all the other States the Roman Catholics form less than 4·6 per cent. of the population. (For further particulars, see the various States.)

Instruction.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volksschulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire. The school age is from six to fourteen. The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous. Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Bürgerschulen* and *Höhere Bürgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life. Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs-Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open in

the evening or other convenient time. The *Gymnasias* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions. The *Progymnasias* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. In the *Realgymnasias*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects' have more time devoted to them. *Realprogymnasias* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding. In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages. In 1897, 1,048 secondary schools (including 56 private schools), also 181 public *Lehrer-Seminare* and 32 public *Fachschulen*: total 1,261 institutions, possessed the right of granting certificates to pupils, entitling them to serve in the army as one-year volunteers. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation. Higher schools for girls are called *Höhere Töchterschulen*. Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities. The total number of children of school age in 1890 was 8,694,887.

No official statistics of the number of schools, pupils, teachers, &c., are issued for the entire Empire; but particulars on these heads will be found under some of the separate States. The number of elementary schools was estimated in 1891 at 56,560, of pupils attending them 7,925,000, and of teachers 120,030. The immediate expenditure on elementary schools was about 242,400,000 marks, of which 69,305,000 marks came from State funds. [Brachelli, *Statistische Skizze des Deutschen Reichs*, 7th ed.] In 1897 the number of secondary schools was as follows:—

Gymnasias	439	Realschulen	198
Progymnasias	92	Höhere Bürgerschulen	2
Realgymnasias	128	Other public schools	32
Realprogymnasias	93	Private schools	56
Oberrealschulen	40		

Among the more important special and technical schools in 1891 were 9 technical high-schools and polytechnics; 31 middle schools of agriculture; 15 schools of mining; 15 schools of architecture and building; 9 academies of forestry; 23 schools of art and art-industry (*Kunst* and *Kunstgewerbe-Schulen*); and 7 public music-schools. There are also numerous smaller as well as private agricultural, music, &c., schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade schools. There is a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich; besides 47 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions.

In 1900 the proportion of illiterates among the recruits was .07 per cent. The highest proportion was that of West Prussia, .45 per cent.; then that of Posen, .35 per cent.; and of East Prussia, .23 per cent. Württemberg and most of the smaller States had no illiterates.

There are 21 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceum

Hosianum at Braunsberg (14 teachers and about forty students), which has only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy.

The following table gives the number of teachers for the winter half-year 1902-1903, and the number of students for the summer half-year 1902.

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Medicine	Philosophy	Total
Berlin . .	474	274	1,714	1,018	2,670	5,676
Bonn . .	165	379	716	262	1,051	2,408
Breslau . .	163	392	539	228	668	1,827
Erlangen . .	70	175	319	306	204	1,004
Freiburg . .	126	235	729	478	419	1,861
Giessen . .	82	67	261	333	355	1,016
Göttingen . .	138	108	420	162	631	1,371
Greifswald . .	99	133	231	237	224	825
Halle . .	157	352	450	198	727	1,727
Heidelberg . .	157	57	571	288	724	1,640
Jena . .	121	45	212	133	367	757
Kiel . .	109	50	363	439	304	1,156
Königsberg . .	134	88	335	201	344	968
Leipzig . .	209	247	1,139	534	1,688	3,608
Marburg . .	95	148	413	210	591	1,362
München . .	212	171	1,664	1,293	1,302	4,430
Münster . .	67	332	—	—	545	877
Rostock . .	61	36	95	140	287	551
Strassburg . .	137	77	281	286	488	1,132
Tübingen . .	104	453	530	223	290	1,496
Würzburg . .	96	107	353	462	276	1,198

There are besides a number of non-matriculated students—the majority 5,460, at the University of Berlin.

In four universities, namely, Freiburg, München, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; three are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen; and the remaining fourteen are Protestant.

Justice and Crime.

In terms of Judicature Acts in 1877 and 1879 a uniform system of law courts was adopted throughout the Empire not later than January 1, 1879, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government. The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function. The Empire enjoys uniform codes of commercial and criminal law, and the civil code of August 18, 1896, will come into force on January 1, 1900.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtlagerichte*, each with a single judge, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases. There was on January 1

1901, 1,932 *Amtsgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 27,060 inhabitants. The *Landgerichte* exercise a revising jurisdiction over the *Amtsgerichte*, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c. In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction. Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside; the jury are twelve in number. There are 173 *Landgerichte* in the Empire, or one for every 302,196 of the population. The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht*. In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven. There are twenty-eight such courts in the Empire. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned is 8,072. In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberste Landesgericht*, with 22 judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian *Oberlandesgerichte*. The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig. The judges, 92 in number, are appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath. The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has four criminal and six civil senates.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried before the courts of first instance, with the number and sex of convicted persons, and the number of the latter per 10,000 of the civil population over twelve years of age:—

Year	Cases tried		Persons convicted		Total	Conviction per 10,000 inhabitants
	Amtsges.	Landger.	Males	Females		
1896	1,182,739	90,310	382,432	74,567	456,999	124·4
1897	1,171,024	90,473	387,054	76,531	463,585	124·0
1898	1,164,651	94,151	399,839	77,968	477,807	125·7
1899	1,144,350	93,203	403,316	74,823	478,139	123·6
1900	1,143,612	94,241	396,975	72,844	469,819	119·5

Of the persons convicted in 1900, 48,654 were under eighteen years of age; and 193,857 had been previously convicted.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is not an imperial function; but all the States except two have adopted the law of settlement passed by the Reichstag in June, 1870. Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine have independent poor-law legislation. According to the law of 1870 each commune (*Gemeinde*) or poor-law-district (*Armenverband*) is bound to provide for its own poor, much as is the case in English parishes; and a settlement for purposes of poor-relief is generally obtained by a residence of two years in any one commune. Paupers who from any cause have no local settlement are looked after by the Government of the State to which they belong, and are called *Landarmen*, or national paupers. By an imperial law passed in 1874, any German entitled to poor-relief may apply for it to the commune in which he happens at the time to be, but that commune is empowered to recover expenses from the commune in which the pauper has a settlement. Statistics of poor-relief have not been published since 1885.

As preventive measures under this head must be mentioned the imperial laws introducing the compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness (1883 and 1892) and insurance against accidents by employers (1884-1887) and the compulsory insurance of workmen by the workmen themselves against old age and infirmity (1889).

Finance.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of the excise, and the profits of the posts, telegraphs, and State railways. The individual States are assessed to make up any deficit in proportion to population.

The following tables exhibit the revenue and expenditure (in thousands of marks) for six years, beginning 1 April, the figures for the last year being taken from the budget estimates (20 marks = £1) :—

REVENUE				EXPENDITURE		
Years beginning 1 April	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total	Ordinary	Extraord. (military, &c.)	Total
	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1,000 M.
1897	1,691,732	41,217	1,732,949	1,544,716	201,370	1,746,086
1898	1,815,202	41,485	1,856,777	1,632,112	223,596	1,855,708
1899	1,897,273	75,842	1,973,115	1,687,701	272,890	1,960,591
1900	1,993,087	99,138	2,092,225	1,822,006	375,345	2,197,351
1901	2,105,661	206,654	2,312,315	1,915,258	429,663	2,344,921
1902	2,153,388	151,095	2,304,483	1,972,828	329,813	2,302,641

For 1903-04 the revenue and expenditure are each estimated at 2,464,972,734 marks. This revenue includes 219,921,739 marks from loans; the expenditure consists of 1,998,644,768 marks recurring expenditure, 226,424,042 marks non-recurring ordinary, and 239,903,924 marks non-recurring extraordinary expenditure.

The amounts raised by customs, excise, and stamps were as follows (in thousands of marks) :—

—	1898	1899	1900	Estimated 1901	1902
Customs and excise	781,813	784,330	806,514	810,331	819,084
Stamps	65,471	67,993	80,363	114,020	94,598
Total	847,284	852,323	886,877	924,351	913,682

The sums paid in lieu of customs and excise by the parts of the Empire not included in the Zollgebiet are included in the above figures. The share of this direct imperial taxation is about 10s. 6d. per head.

The chief branches of Imperial expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, in 5 years (estimates for the last two years) have been in 1,000 marks :—

Years beginning 1 April	Army	Navy	Assignments ¹	Debt
	1,000 marks	1,000 marks	1,000 marks	1,000 marks
1898	632,712	131,251	467,586	72,288
1899	644,717	153,909	476,875	75,519
1900	656,350	167,145	508,473	79,024
1901	673,656	207,484	570,933	88,543
1902	654,250	217,088	544,235	98,654

¹ These assignments (*Ueberweisungen*) are repayments to the various States of the surplus of the revenue from customs, tobacco, stamp and spirit duties, over 130,000,000 marks.

The following table gives the estimated total revenue and expenditure, including supplements for the financial year ending March 31, 1903 :—

Expenditure	1,000 Marks	Revenue	1,000 Marks
Reichstag	756	Customs and Excise	
Chancellery	242	Duties	819,084
Foreign Office	13,942	Stamps	94,598
Home Office	59,853	Posts and Telegraphs	440,629
Imperial Army	568,996	Printing Office	3,107
„ Navy	86,914	Railways	89,785
Ministry of Justice	2,144	Imperial Bank	18,429
Imperial Treasury	564,248	Various departmental	
Railways	398	receipts	37,672
Debt of Empire	93,654	Interest of Invalid	
Audit Office	927	Fund	47,605
Pension Fund	74,495	Interest of Imperial	
Invalid Fund	47,605	Funds	—
Posts & Telegraphs	387,027	Various	—
Printing Office	5,990	Extraordinary re-	
Railways	65,637	ceipts	151,095
Total ordinary recur-		Federal contribu-	
ring expenditure }	1,972,828	tions	580,640
Total non-recur-		Other contributions.	16,839
ring and extra-			
ordinary expen-			
diture	329,813		
Grand total	2,302,641 ¹	Grand total	2,304,483 ²

¹ (At 20 marks to £1) = 115,132,050l.

² = 115,224,150l.

The Federal contributions (*Matricular Beiträge*) are assessed according to population, at a rate per head fixed annually in the Imperial budget. For 1903 they were estimated as follows :—

1,000 M.	1,000 M.	1 000 M
Prussia 355,497	Brunswick 4,789	Reuss Younger Branch 1,436
Bavaria 63,145	Saxe-Meiningen 2,586	Schaumburg-Lippe 445
Saxony 43,326	Saxe-Altenburg 2,010	Lippe 1,433
Wurtemberg 22,279	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha 2,367	Lübeck 996
Baden 19,263	Anhalt 3,260	Bremen 2,319
Hesse 11,549	Schwarzburg-Sonders-	Hamburg 7,923
Mecklenb'rg-Schwern 6,209	hausen 834	Alsace-Lorraine 17,733
Saxe-Weimar 3,742	Schwarzburg-Rudolst'dt 960	
Mecklenburg-Strelitz 1,058	Waldeck 597	
Oldenburg 4,117	Reuss Elder Branch 705	
		Total 580,640

At the end of March 1901 the total funded debt amounted to 2,315,650,000 marks. Of this amount, 1,240,000,000 bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 1,075,650,000 at 3 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or imperial treasure bills, outstanding on March 31, 1900, to the amount of 120,000,000 marks.

As a set off against the debt of the Empire there exists a variety of invested funds. The fund for invalids (March, 1901) consisted of 367,442,900 marks. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is not invested, but preserved in gold at Spandau.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

Germany has a total frontier length of 4,570 miles. On the north it is bounded by the North Sea (293 miles), Denmark (47 miles), and the Baltic (927 miles); on the south well-defined mountain-ranges and the Lake of Constance separate it from Austria (1,403 miles) and Switzerland (256 miles). On the remaining sides, however, the boundaries are chiefly conventional, except in the south-west, where the Vosges Mountains separate Germany and France. On the east Germany is bounded by Russia for 843 miles; on the west by France (242 miles), Luxemburg (111 miles), Belgium (70 miles), and Holland (377 miles).

Some of the coast defences and batteries have been placed under the jurisdiction of the admiralty. The Empire is at present divided into ten 'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following is a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps, being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection or obstruction are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†):—

1. KÖNIGSBERG: *Königsberg*, *Danzig*,† Pillau,† Memel,† Boyen. 2. POSEN: *Posen*, Glogau,* *Neisse*, Glatz. 3. BERLIN: *Spandau*, *Magdeburg*, Torgau,* *Küstrin*. 4. MAINZ: *Mainz*, *Ulm*, *Rastatt*. 5. METZ: *Metz*, Diedenhofen,* Bitsch.* 6. COLOGNE (Köln): *Cologne*, *Koblenz*, Wesel.* Saarlouis.* 7. KIEL: *Kiel*, Friedrichsort,† Cuxhaven,† Geestemünde,† Wilhelmshaven,† Swinemünde.† 8. THORN: Thorn, Graudenz, Vistula Passages (Weichselübergänge), Dirschau. 9. STRASSBURG: *Strassburg*: New Breisach. 10. MUNICH (München): *Ingolstadt*, Gernersheim.*

It will be seen that the Empire has 17 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 19 other fortresses.

These fortresses are all connected with each other by means of underground telegraphs, while strategical railway lines lead from the principal military centres towards the frontiers.

II. ARMY.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts that 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army in war and peace, under the orders of the Kaiser.' The Prussian War Office discharges also the functions of an Imperial War Office, but Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg have War Ministers of their own. The military budgets of the two last named are, however, prepared in Berlin, and Bavaria is obliged to vote military supplies in a fixed proportion to the other budgets. The Sovereigns of these three Kingdoms have the right to select the lower grades of officers, and the King of Bavaria, by a convention signed November 23, 1870, reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of the Bavarian contingent to the German army. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any State of the Empire can be done without his consent. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity. But this oath to the Kaiser is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops in time of peace. Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order, to declare any country or district in a state of siege. The constitution of the army is regulated by various military laws passed between 1867 and 1893; the Prussian military legislation before 1871 being extended to the Empire.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, it is enacted that 'every German is liable to service—and no substitution is allowed.' Every German capable of bearing arms has to be in the standing army (or navy) for six years (seven years for the cavalry and field horse-artillery) as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-seventh year of his age, though liability to service begins on the completion of the seventeenth year. Of the six years, two must be spent in active service (three for the cavalry and field horse-artillery), and the remaining four in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, the conscript has to form part of the *Landwehr* for another five years in the first class or 'ban' (four years for the cavalry and field horse-artillery), and seven years in the second 'ban.'

About 400,000 young men reach the age of twenty every year, and when the numbers of those morally or physically unfit to serve, of volunteers, and of emigrants, are deducted, about 360,000 are left liable for service. Of these, however, owing to the legal limitation of the peace strength, only a certain number (chosen by lot) join the army, the remainder are drafted into the *Ersatztruppen*, a kind of reserve, where the period of service is twelve years. Men in the *Ersatztruppen* are liable to three periods of drill (of ten, six, and

four weeks respectively); but as financial considerations allow of only a certain number being so drilled, many receive no military training at all. At the end of twelve years the trained members of the Ersatz pass into the first ban of the Landsturm, the untrained into the second ban. By the Army Act, which came into force on October 1, 1893, the annual levies were increased by about 60,000 men, and the period of service under arms of the infantry was reduced from 3 to 2 years, that of the cavalry and horse artillery being 3 years as before.

One-year volunteers, of whom about 8,000 join annually, serve at their own charges, and are not reckoned in the legal peace strength. Non-commissioned officers are generally appointed from men desiring to make the army their profession.

All able-bodied men between the age of seventeen and forty-five, who are neither in the standing army nor the reserves, must belong to the Landsturm, which is only called out in the event of an invasion of Germany. The Landsturm is divided into two classes or 'bans'; to the first ban belong those between the ages of seventeen and thirty-nine; to the second those between thirty-nine and forty-five.

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the imperial army on the peace footing in 1902:—

Peace Footing.	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry, 216 regiments . . .	12,073	367,465	—
Rifles, 18 battalions . . .	888	11,176	—
Machine-gun divisions, 13 . .	51	991	691
Bezirkskommandos, 294 . . .	930	5,889	—
Surgeons, Paymasters, &c. . .	—	2,566	—
Total Infantry . . .	13,442	388,087	691
Cavalry, 93 regiments . . .	2,436	66,943	65,921
„ special services (including officers) . . .	—	817	—
Field Artillery, 94 regiments . .	3,060	65,233	33,383
„ special services (including officers) . .	—	996	—
Foot Artillery, 18 regiments . .	946	24,298	43
Foot Artillery special services (including officers) . .	—	140	—
Pioneers, 26 battalions . . .	598	15,409	—
Special Pioneer services . . .	—	104	—
3 railway regiments, 1 railway battalion, 2 telegraph battalions, 1 balloon detachment, 2 railway companies, &c.	252	6,425	—
Special services	—	50	—
Train, 23 battalions	331	8,254	5,105
Special train services	—	74	—
Special formations	568	4,302	—
Non-regimental officers, &c. . .	2,659	387	—
Total	24,292	581,519	105,143

By the law of March 25, 1899, to continue in force to March 31, 1902, the peace strength of the imperial army is 494,351 men, besides officers, surgeons, paymasters, &c.

No official returns of the war-strength of the German army are published ; but it is estimated that in the last extremity Germany on her present organisation would have a war-strength of over 3,000,000 trained men.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves ; it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Exceptions to this general rule are the battalions of the guards and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions, each brigade of two regiments ; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen or a battalion of pioneers are attached. Each field-artillery regiment is divided into three detachments, each of two, three or four batteries. In all there are 494 field batteries, of which 47 are mounted. Each battery numbers, as a rule, in peace four, in war six, fully mounted guns. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée, with the exception of the corps of the guards, are locally distributed through the Empire. There are (besides the Prussian corps of the guards) 22 army corps districts, which are named after Prussian provinces, and after States of the Empire. They are:—1, East Prussia ; 2, Pomerania ; 3, Brandenburg ; 4, Saxony ; 5, Posen ; 6, Silesia ; 7, Westphalia ; 8, Rhineland ; 9, Schleswig-Holstein ; 10, Hanover ; 11, Hesse-Nassau ; 12 and 19, Saxony ; 13, Württemberg ; 14, Baden ; 15, Alsace ; 16, Lorraine ; 17, West Prussia ; 18, Hesse-Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse ; and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Royal Bavarian Army Corps. Three of these army corps were added in 1899 ; so that the total war-forces would embrace 23 corps, the guards corps forming the 23rd.

III. NAVY.

After the war of 1870-71 the German navy was re-organised, and a *Flottengründungsplan* laid down. By a cabinet order of March 30, 1889, the administration was wholly re-organised. The chief command was separated from the administration, and vested in a naval officer, while the administration was transferred to the *Reichsmarineamt*, having at its head, under the chancellor, the naval secretary of state. The first of these officials deals generally with the movements of the fleet, and with questions relating to coast defence, training, the efficiency of the *personnel*, &c. ; while the imperial arsenals and dockyards, matters more especially concerning the *matériel*, clothing, victualling, &c., fall to the department of the secretary of state. The ships of the German navy are divided between the Baltic and North Sea stations. The chief naval establishments are at Kiel on the Baltic and Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, across

the Schleswig-Holstein neck from Kiel to the Elbe, which was opened in the month of June, 1895, facilitates the transference of forces from one base to the other.

In the year 1888-89 a programme was laid down for practically a new fleet, but provision was not made for all the ships, and changes were introduced into the programme. At the close of 1897 great attention was directed to the proposals of the German Government for a very considerable increase of strength. The Admiralty had arrived at a tactical composition for the fleet which was declared to be final, so that when the new ships had been built no others should be laid down, except such as would be required to replace vessels which became obsolete. The strength thus arrived at was as follows—exclusive of torpedo boats, training ships, special service vessels, and gunboats—17 battleships, the eight armoured coast-defence of the *Siegfried* class, nine large, and twenty-six small cruisers, with the addition of two battleships and three large and four small cruisers as a reserve. The scheme received the sanction of the Reichstag; the law bears the date of April 10th, 1898. In order that this strength may be attained, seven battleships and two large and seven small cruisers must be laid down before the close of 1904-5. For each class of vessel an extreme age has been fixed, at which they will be added to the reserve, and others be laid down in their places. The total expenditure involved by the shipbuilding and other estimates presented is nearly 50,000,000*l.* The grants for the year 1902 were 10,234,068*l.*; the estimates for the year 1901, under the programme, came to 9,629,670*l.* In the year 1900 new proposals were made by the German Government for a larger increase of the fleet. The new programme received partly the sanction of the Reichstag. By the new law, bearing the date of June 14, 1900, the number of ships, completed till 1916, shall amount—exclusive of torpedo boats, training ships, special service vessels, and gunboats—to 34 battleships, 11 large and 34 small cruisers, with the addition of 4 battleships and 3 large and 4 small cruisers as a reserve.

The *personnel* for 1901-1902 consisted of 1,284 officers, 164 surgeons, 119 paymasters, 1,280 warrant officers, 27,024 petty officers and seamen, and 1,300 boys.

In the following tabular statement of the strength of the German fleet, only vessels built, building, and provided for are included. Three other battleships should be begun shortly. Old and non-effective vessels and transports are omitted. The 'coast defence ships' are small ironclads and armoured gun-vessels. A number of police-gunboats are omitted.

1902-03.	Effective.	Building.
Rate I.	2	8
Rate II.	6	—
Rate III.	5	4
Rate IV.	—	—
Rate V.	19 ¹	—
Rate VI.	3	—
Rate VII.	7	3
Torpedo-gunboats.	3	8
Destroyers	35	—
Torpedo boats (modern)	16	—

Of which 13 are armoured coast defence ships.

The table which follows of the German armour-clad fleet is arranged in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of the British and French navies. The ships named in *italics* are classed as coast defence vessels in the foregoing statement of strength. The numbers following the names of the others indicate the several classes to which they have been assigned.

Name		Launched	Displacement	Extreme Armouring	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal Speed
	Rate		Tons	Inches				
Sachsen . . .	5	1877	7,280	16	6 10·2 in.; 8 4·1 in. Q.F.	4	5,600	14·0
Bayern . . .		1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13·5
Württemberg . . .		1878	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13·5
Baden . . .		1880	7,280	16	do. do.	4	5,600	13·5
Oldenburg . . .		1884	5,120	12	8 9·4 in.; 3·4 in. Q.F.	4	3,900	13·5
Stegfried . . .	5	1889	3,440	9½	8 9·4 in.; 6 3·4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16·0
Beowulf . . .		1890	3,440	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
Brandenburg . . .	3	1891	9,840	15½	6 11 in.; 6 4·1 Q.F.; 8 3·4 Q.F.	7	9,500	16·0
Frithjof . . .	5	1891	3,440	9½	3 9·4 in.; 6 3·4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16·0
K. F. Wilhelm . . .	3	1891	9,840	15½	{ 6 11 in.; 6 4·1 Q.F.; 8 3·4 Q.F. }	7	9,500	16·0
Weissenburg . . .		1891	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16·0
Wörth . . .		1892	9,840	15½	do. do.	7	9,500	16·0
Hildebrand . . .	5	1892	3,440	9½	3 9·4 in.; 6 3·4 Q.F.	4	4,800	16·0
Heimdal . . .		1892	3,440	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
Hagen . . .		1893	3,440	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
Odin . . .		1894	3,474	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
Aegir . . .		1895	3,074	9½	do. do.	4	4,800	16·0
Kaiser Friedrich III.	2	1896	11,180	11½	4 9·4 in.; 18 6 in. Q.F.; 32 smaller Q.F.	6	13,000	18·0
Kaiser Wilhelm II. . .		1897	11,180	11½	do. do.	6	13,000	18·0
Fürst Bismark . . .	3	1897	10,650	8	4 9·4 in.; 12 6 in. Q.; 10 3·4 in. Q.; 18 small.	6	14,000	19·0
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse . . .	2	1899	11,180	11½	{ 4 9·4 in.; 18 6 in. Q.; 12 3·4 in. Q.; 18 small. }	6	13,000	18·0
Kaiser Barbarossa . . .		1899	11,180	11½	do. do.	6	13,000	18·0
Kaiser Karl der Grosse . . .		1900	11,180	11½	do. do.	6	13,000	18·0
Prinz Heinrich . . .	3	1900	8,868	6	2 9·4 in.; 10 6 in. Q.F.	4	15,000	20
P. Adalbert . . .	3	—	8,868	6	4 8 in. Q.F. do.	4	15,000	20
P. Friedr. Karl . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wittelsbach . . .	—	1900	12,000	10	4 9·4 in.; 18 6 in. Q.F.; 12 3·4 in. Q.F.; and many smaller.	6	13,000	18·0
Mecklenburg . . .	1	1901	12,000		do. do.	—	—	—
Zähringen . . .		1901	12,000		do. do.	—	—	—
Wettin . . .		1901	12,000		do. do.	—	—	—
Schwaben . . .	1	1901	12,000	10	do. do.	—	—	—
Braunschweig . . .		1902	13,000		4 11 inch, 14 6·7 inch.	6	16,000	18
J. K. L. M. . . .		—	—		—	—	—	—
Ersatz Kaiser . . .	3	—	9,500	—	4 8 inch, 10 6 inch.	4	19,000	21

Rate.	Protected Cruisers		Launched.	Displacement.	Deck Armour.	Principal Armament.	Torpedo Tubes.		Indicated Horse Power	Trial Speed.
	Name						Sub-merged.	Above Water		
			Tons.	Inches						Knots
7	{	Irene .	1887	4400	3	4 6 in. Q. ; 8 3/4 in. Q.	1	3	8000	18.7
		Prinzess Wilhelm	1892	6300	3	12 6 in. Q. ; 8 3/4 in. Q.	—	5	12,000	20.7
		Kaiserin Augusta	1893	4108	3	10 4 in. Q.	—	2	7000	20
6	{	Gefion								
		Freya								
		Hertha	1897							
5	{	Victoria Luise		5650	4	2 8.2 in. Q. ; 8 6 in. Q. ; 10 3/4 in. Q.				
		Vineta								
		Hansa	1898							
	{	Gazelle	1898							
		Niobe	1900	2650	2	10 4 in. Q.	1	2	6000	19.5
		Nymphe	1899							
	{	Ariadne	1900			do.	1	2	7000	21
		Amazona	1900							
		Medusa	1900							
7	{	Thetis	1901							
		Frauenlob	1902							
		Arcona	1902	2715	2	do.	2	—	8000	21
		Undine	1903							
		3 new cruisers	—	3000	2	do.	2	—	—	22

Water-tube boilers in the German Navy are as follows:—Belleville in *Hertha*, Niclausse in *Freja* and *Gazelle*; Dürr in *Vict. Luise*. All other ships launched since 1896 have Thornycroft, as have also *Odin* and *Egir*. The *Baden* class have mostly the Dürr.

The German fleet is distributed chiefly for home defence. For the present year the dispositions are:—

Station	Battleships		Armoured Cruisers Rate 3	Coast battleships Rate 5	Cruisers Rate 5	Lesser Cruisers
	Rate 1	Rate 2				
Home fleet	3	5	1	—	1	4
Baltic Reserve	—	—	—	2	—	—
North Sea Reserve	—	—	—	2	—	—
American	—	—	—	—	1	1
Far East	—	—	1	—	2	1

Some gunboats are also on these stations, and in Australian and African water.

Each Reserve fleet has two additional Coast battleships in reserve for it.

The *Kaiser* class are the most heavily armed ships afloat, but the quick-firers are very liable to be put out of action. The *Fürst Bismark* is usually called an armoured cruiser, but is really almost akin to a battleship, little inferior to the *Kaiser Friedrich III*. The *Wittelsbach* and other new 12,000 tons ships are great improvements on the *Kaiser Friedrich III*, the Q.F. guns being mostly in armoured batteries amidships, well protected, and should therefore be regarded as first-class ships, despite the absence of armour-piercing guns of large calibre. The *Brandenburg* class carry 4 11 inch of 40 calibres, the other two 11 inch (carried amidships) are of 35 calibres only and weak guns. Their arc of fire is very restricted. It is probable that these guns will be removed and an armoured battery of 6-inch Q.F. substituted, which would be an improvement. The *Siegfried*

and *Odin* types are coast defence ships that call for little notice. They are large targets and not very powerfully armed. The *Hagen* has lately been lengthened in order to allow of more coal being carried, and all her sisters will be similarly treated. The *Baden* class have been reconstructed, but the old guns are retained, it having been found impossible to substitute modern pieces. The new battleships are improved *Wittelsbachs*.

Of the cruisers the *Hertha* class have their guns protected by armour, and beyond being large targets are fine vessels. Little or no wood is used in them. The earlier cruisers are of obsolete type, and the *Gefion's* armour deck is partial only. The *Gazelle* is a small vessel of useful type. The *Prinz Heinrich* is an armoured cruiser, with her Q.F. guns massed amid-ship and protected by 4-6 inches of Krupp armour.

A 6·7-inch quick-firer was in 1901 adopted as the secondary armament of new ships.

Germany subsidises, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, seven vessels with a nominal speed of from 19½ to 20 knots or more, viz. the *Fürst Bismarck* (10,500 tons), and the *Augusta Victoria* (9,500 tons), belonging to the Hamburg-American Steam Ship Company, and the North-German Lloyd steamers *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* and *Kaiser Friedrich III.* (20,000 tons), and the *Lahn* (7,700 tons).

The German navy is manned by the obligatory service of the maritime population (*seemännische Bevölkerung*)—sailors, fishermen, ships' carpenters, and others; and also of the semi-maritime population—that is, of those who have smaller experience of the sea. All these are freed on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies. The naval personnel is 33,500 plus a large reserve.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

In Prussia, by a series of ordinances from 1807 to 1850, complete free trade in land has been established, and all personal and material burdens removed that would stand in the way of this. With the exception of the Mecklenburgs, similar legislation has been applied to the land in other parts of Germany. Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West German States, while large estates prevail in the north-east. In Prussia, large estates, with an area of 250 acres and more, prevail in Pomerania, Posen, East and West Prussia; while the districts of Koblenz, Wiesbaden, Treves, Baden, and Württemberg are parcelled out into small estates.

Of the whole area of Germany, in 1883, 92 per cent. was classed as productive, and only 8 per cent. as unproductive. According to the latest returns (1893), 91 per cent. is productive and 9 per cent. unproductive. The extension of the unproductive area is, however, only apparent, the waste lands in one portion

now classed as such having formerly been included with the permanent pasture. The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1900), was as follows (in hectares; 1 hectare = 2·47 acres):—Arable land, vineyards, and other cultivated lands, 26,392,523; grass, meadows, permanent pasture, 8,662,874; woods and forests, 13,995,869; all other, 5,013,519.

On June 14, 1895, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
2,529,132	2,329,367	674,757	25,061	5,558,317

Their total area was 43,284,742 hectares.

These farms supported 18,068,663 persons, of whom 8,156,045 were actually working upon them.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares (2·47 acres), were as follows:—

—	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
Wheat . . .	1,969,311	2,016,490	2,049,160	1,581,420
Rye . . .	5,945,191	5,871,068	5,954,973	5,812,137
Barley (Summer)	1,635,325	1,640,868	1,670,033	1,859,265
Oats . . .	3,996,521	3,999,744	4,122,818	4,411,412
Buckwheat . .	140,389	—	—	—
Potatoes . . .	3,080,588	3,131,463	3,218,777	3,318,832
Hay . . .	5,915,475	5,887,572	5,912,122	5,944,493
Beetroot (sugar)	436,565	—	—	—
„ (fodder)	471,244	—	—	—
Vines . . .	117,279	117,284	119,249	119,560
Tobacco . . .	17,652	14,615	—	—
Hops . . .	38,740	36,143	37,191	37,599

The total yield of their products in the years indicated, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs. or ·984 an English ton), or hectolitres (hectolitre = 2·75 bushels), and in tons or hectolitres per hectare, was as follows:—

—	1898-99		1899-1900		1900-1901		1901-02	
	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.	Tons	Per Hect.
Wheat . . .	3,607,610	1·84	3,847,447	1·91	3,841,165	1·87	2,499,851	1·58
Rye . . .	9,082,175	1·52	8,675,792	1·48	8,550,659	1·44	8,162,660	1·40
Barley . . .	2,829,112	1·73	2,963,876	1·82	3,002,182	1·80	3,321,102	1·79
Oats . . .	6,754,120	1·60	6,882,687	1·72	7,091,990	1·72	7,050,153	1·60
Potatoes . .	38,720,609	11·92	38,486,202	12·29	40,585,317	12·61	48,687,261	14·67
Hay . . .	25,909,781	4·38	23,767,790	4·04	25,116,276	3·01	22,370,047	3·76

The estimates of crops published in former years were those of parish officers; those now given are supplied by the agricultural experts who prepare monthly forecasts of the crops.

The number of provisional domestic animals in Germany on December 1, 1900, was:—

States	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia . .	2,923,627	10,876,972	7,001,518	10,966,921	2,051,560
Bavaria . .	386,642	3,469,163	760,428	1,757,156	274,575
Saxony . .	166,730	688,953	74,628	576,953	139,796
Alsace-Lorraine	142,787	501,933	82,961	441,061	60,808
Württemberg .	112,103	1,021,452	316,346	514,121	82,631
Baden . .	75,605	651,754	68,531	497,923	109,656
Other States .	387,867	1,729,465	1,388,089	2,052,879	547,971
Total, 1900 .	4,195,361	18,939,692	9,692,501	16,807,014	3,266,997
Total, 1897 .	4,038,485	18,490,772	10,866,772	14,274,557	—

II. FORESTRY.

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods. About 13,995,869 acres or 25·9 per cent. of the area of the empire, were estimated to be occupied by forests in 1900. In South and Central Germany from 30 to 39 per cent. of the surface is covered with forests: and in parts of Prussia 23·7 per cent. From forests and domains alone Prussia receives a revenue of about 4 millions sterling.

III. MINING.

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc. Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines; Lorraine rich coal and iron ore fields; and the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg rich iron ore fields.

The annual quantities of the principal minerals raised in five years are shown in the following table, the returns for 1901 being provisional only:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Coal . .	91,055,000	96,309,700	101,639,800	109,290,200	108,417,000
Lignite . .	29,419,500	31,648,900	34,204,700	40,498,000	44,211,900
Iron Ore . .	15,466,000	15,901,300	17,989,600	18,964,300	16,570,300
Zinc ore . .	663,900	641,700	664,500	639,200	647,500
Lead ore . .	150,200	149,300	144,400	148,300	153,300
Copper ore . .	700,600	702,800	733,600	747,700	777,300
Rock Salt . .	763,400	807,800	861,100	926,600	985,900
Potassic salt .	1,946,200	2,208,900	2,493,100	3,050,600	3,537,100
Other products	288,400	302,600	334,500	401,900	382,500

The total value of the minerals raised in Germany and Luxemburg in 1900 was 1,263 million marks; in 1901, 1,313 million marks.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the foundries

in Germany and Luxemburg in 1900 and the number of foundries engaged principally or partly with each metal in 1900 :—

—	Quantity in metric tons 1900	Value in 1,000 marks 1900	Foundries engaged 1900		Average No. Hands 1900
			Chiefly	Partly	
Pig iron . . .	8,520,541	551,146	107	1	34,743
Zinc . . .	155,790	62,067	27	3	10,779
Lead . . .	121,513	40,697	13	11	2,613
Copper . . .	80,929	46,934	9	6	4,742
Silver . . .	416	34,653	7	14	2,053
Tin . . .	2,031	5,291	3	—	69
Sulphur and sulph. acid . . .	851,316	24,406	58	21	3,798

In addition to the above, about 3,055 kilograms of gold, valued at 8,523,000 marks, were produced. Nickel, bismuth, vitriol, and other chemical manufactures were produced to a total weight of 40,520 tons, and to a total value of 17,918,000 marks.

The total value of the productions of the foundries of all kinds in 1900 was 791,635,000 marks. The total quantity of finished iron produced in Germany and Luxemburg in 1900 was 9,189,878 metric tons, and its value 1,494,658,000 marks. In 1900 there were in Germany and Luxemburg 1,643 works producing finished iron, including steel-works. Over 293,101 men are employed in connection with the various stages of iron (including pig iron), besides 48,808 iron-miners. In connection with coal and lignite mining alone the average number of hands engaged was 464,604 in 1900.

IV. FISHERIES.

The German fisheries are not important. In 1895 the persons engaged in fishing numbered 32,199, of whom 12,224 were employed in sea and shore fishing, and 19,975 on inland waters. In 1902 (January 1) 533 boats (35,566 tons gross tonnage), with an aggregate crew of 3,733, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea for fresh fish and herrings. The Baltic fisheries are more developed. In 1901 fresh fish to the value of 4,691,000 marks were exported, while the imports of fresh fish were valued at 27,086,000 marks, of salted herrings at 41,423,000 marks, of other salted, preserved, and dried fish at 8,704,000 marks.

V. MANUFACTURES.

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia. Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen; Alsace-Lorraine, Württemberg, Baden, and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces; silk in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, and Anhalt; glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Württemberg and Bavaria; and beer in Bavaria and Prussia.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in the principal manufactures in the larger States according to the census of occupation in 1895. Additional information should be looked for under the various States :—

—	Iron Manu- facture	Machi- nery, In- struments	Textile	Paper	Leather and India- rubber	Wooden ware
Prussia . .	334,079	329,404	441,885	72,250	86,692	322,989
Bavaria . .	49,448	49,591	75,222	14,081	14,060	76,415
Württemberg .	21,584	29,355	39,968	8,280	7,723	30,537
Saxony . .	44,364	72,304	267,441	31,211	12,772	56,212
Baden . .	14,358	24,137	29,308	9,278	7,144	21,541
Alsace-Lorraine	13,350	18,223	73,684	2,997	4,094	16,324
German Empire	524,707	582,672	993,257	152,909	160,343	598,496

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in the Zollgebiet :—

Years beginning 1 August	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1 Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1896	399	13,721,601	1,738,885	342,322	7·90
1897	402	13,697,892	1,755,229	344,480	7·80
1898	402	12,150,642	1,627,072	305,869	7·48
1899	399	12,439,301	1,691,258	307,133	7·37
1900	395	13,253,909	1,874,715	326,237	7·07

The total amount of refined sugar produced in 1900-01, was 1,292,167 tons; 1899-1900, 1,215,205 tons; 1898-9, 1,185,922 tons; 1897-8, 1,207,350 tons.

In 1900-01 there were 25 manufactories of sugar from starch, which yielded 8,596 tons of dry sugar, 39,008 tons of syrup, and 4,602 tons of colour.

The following table shows the quantity of beer brewed within the customs district at various periods. The Beer-excise district (*Brausteuergebiet*) includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, with the exception of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, in each of which the excise is separately collected. The amounts are given in thousands of hectolitres (1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) :—

Years beginning 1 April	Beer Excise Dist.	Bavaria	Württem- berg	Baden	Alsace- Lorraine	Total
1896	38,357	16,198	3,795	2,192	937	61,479
1897	41,436	16,982	4,100	2,741	964	66,423
1898	42,269	17,455	4,069	2,947	1,058	67,798
1899	43,209	17,739	4,128	3,095	1,128	69,299
1900	44,734	17,944	3,877	2,974	1,106	70,857

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excise district was in 1900-01, 6,209; 1899-1900, 7,083; 1898-99, 7,312. The amount brewed per head of the population in 1899-1900 was in litres (1 litre = 1·76 imperial pint) :—the Excise district 101, Bavaria 291, Württemberg 179, Baden 160, Alsace-Lorraine 64, the entire Zollgebiet 125 litres or 27 gallons. In 1900-01, there were 74,840 distilleries in operation, which produced 4,051,860 hectolitres of alcohol.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Empire is under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs League, which, since October 15, 1888, embraces practically the whole of the states of Germany, the towns of Hamburg and Bremen, with one or two other small places, having been then incorporated. Included in the Zollgebiet are also the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg. A few districts in Prussia (2,648 inhabitants), in Baden (3,825 inhabitants), in Bremen (1,148 inhabitants), in Hamburg (7,567 inhabitants in 1900), remain still unincluded. Population of the entire Zollgebiet in 1900, 56,589,925.

The following table shows (in thousands of marks) the special trade for six years:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1896	4,517,951	3,753,822	1899	5,783,628	4,868,409
1897	4,861,644	3,786,241	1900	6,042,992	4,752,601
1898	5,439,676	4,010,565	1901	5,710,338	4,512,646

The following are the principal details of the special commerce for 1900 and 1901 (20 marks = £1):—

—	Imports in 1,000 marks (1900)	Imports in 1,000 marks (1901)	Exports in 1,000 marks (1900)	Exports in 1,000 marks (1901)
Living animals	178,443	187,986	21,114	19,140
Animal products	211,063	216,501	41,547	42,703
Articles of consumption . .	1,584,429	1,710,249	496,467	433,019
Seeds and plants	66,925	63,288	43,268	45,332
Fuel	222,157	182,742	286,216	275,080
Fats and oils	359,958	344,326	36,630	41,700
Raw & manufactured materials :				
Chemicals, drugs, &c. . . .	331,365	331,593	397,617	408,366
Stone, clay, and glass . . .	90,715	75,323	201,635	190,745
Metals and metal wares . .	768,216	640,232	783,282	739,949
Wooden wares	337,275	270,725	169,582	157,502
Paper goods	31,290	35,494	131,850	112,540
Leather, &c.	281,544	272,935	266,293	266,407
Textiles	1,273,311	1,139,603	1,098,750	1,051,092
Caoutchouc, &c.	86,368	60,067	64,775	46,751
Railway carriages, &c. . . .	9,615	13,766	37,855	27,476
Machinery, instruments, &c	138,313	95,861	344,294	315,766
Hardware, &c.	27,713	25,619	163,305	149,438
Literature, art, &c.	44,292	44,028	157,875	178,128
Various	—	—	10,746	11,512
Total	6,042,992	5,710,338	4,752,601	4,512,646

In Germany, the average value of each article is fixed annually, under the direction of the Imperial Statistical Office, by a commission of experts, who receive information from Chambers of Commerce and other sources. There are separate valuations for imports and exports. The price fixed is that of the goods at the moment of crossing the frontier. For imports the price does not include Customs duties, cost of transport, insurance, warehousing, &c., incurred after the frontier is passed. For exports, the price includes all charges within the territory, but drawbacks and bounties are not taken into account. The quantities are determined according to obligatory declarations, and, for imports, the fiscal authorities may actually weigh the goods. For packages, an official tare is deducted. The countries whence goods are imported, and the ultimate destination of exports are registered.

Customs duties are levied on imports, and taxes upon spirits, beer (malt), salt, sugar manufactured from beetroots, and tobacco, &c. Since 1879 Germany has been protectionist in her commercial policy. Of the total imports in 1901, the value of 2,761,447,000 marks was subject to duty, and 2,659,788,000 marks duty-free (these values being exclusive of the precious metals). The duties levied amounted to 533,606,000 marks, or 19 per cent. of the value of the imports subject to duty.

The imports of gold (coined and in bars) in 1901 amounted to 256,833,000 marks; of silver, to 15,878,000 marks; the exports of gold amounted to 51,591,000 marks; of silver, to 26,544,000 marks.

Some of the leading imports and exports under the above heads were, in thousands of marks value, as follows in 1901:—

	1,000 Marks		1,000 Marks		1,000 Marks
IMPORTS					
Horses . .	78,600	Barley . . .	105,400	Cotton (raw) .	296,300
Eggs . . .	104,800	Coffee (raw) .	147,700	Wool . . .	231,600
Wheat . . .	282,700	Tobacco (raw)	112,300	Woolen yarn .	82,900
Rye	89,500	Maize	119,800	Raw silk . . .	105,500
EXPORTS					
Cottons . .	219,800	Machinery . .	200,700	Aniline dyes .	79,600
Woollens . .	212,600	Iron goods . .	221,900	Books, prints .	169,300
Coal	209,700	Silk goods . .	137,300	Woolen yarns .	56,200
Sugar . . .	202,800	Clothing . . .	116,600	Leather . . .	54,800

The special commerce of the Deutsche Zollgebiet was divided as follows in 1900 and 1901:—

Countries	Imports (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
German Free Ports, &c. .	20,650	20,794	80,848	83,863
Great Britain	841,574	658,756	913,775	918,161
Austria-Hungary . . .	724,332	693,262	510,730	491,518
Russia	729,510	729,548	359,033	345,904
Switzerland	170,505	154,183	292,054	264,310
Belgium	220,507	186,490	253,105	235,984
Netherlands	215,379	203,840	395,868	379,004
France, Algeria and Tunis	814,509	289,219	278,508	250,822
Italy	186,363	182,580	127,311	127,242
Norway and Sweden . .	125,488	105,283	208,903	176,430
Denmark	71,450	68,329	125,516	118,039
Spain	82,432	78,847	54,329	50,037

Countries	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
Balkan Peninsula (including Greece, Montenegro, Turkey in Asia, & Africa)	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks	1,000 Marks
Portugal	85,925	100,309	79,803	91,147
British India	17,573	18,080	20,666	19,899
Rest of Asia	224,714	214,829	69,948	79,548
Africa(except Algeria, Tunis, and Turkey in Africa) .	145,319	178,071	160,950	130,790
North and Central America	138,052	118,813	72,267	70,160
South America and West Indies	1,068,950	1,095,671	493,374	444,153
Australia	529,463	496,949	205,092	179,061
Other countries	125,351	111,233	50,048	54,666
Total	4,946	5,752	473	1,908
	6,042,992	5,710,338	4,752,601	4,512,646

The following table shows the amount of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom in five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports from Germany into U.K.	£	£	£	£	£
Exports of British produce to Germany	26,189,469	28,534,159	30,123,058	31,181,667	32,207,214
	21,602,426	22,525,987	25,996,127	27,999,712	23,573,785

Including foreign and colonial produce, the total exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in 1901 amounted to 34,221,080*l*.

The following tables give the declared value of the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany in five years :—

Staple Imports into U.K. from Germany	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar	8,064,369	9,538,224	9,903,853	9,164,573	9,931,149
Glass and manufactures .	825,226	898,005	1,001,294	1,078,648	1,132,632
Eggs	813,022	788,844	966,641	1,017,119	895,624
Cottons and yarn	750,053	805,155	820,851	981,462	1,038,836
Woollens and yarn	1,459,946	1,496,665	1,404,930	1,312,671	1,582,515
Iron and steel manuf. . . .	468,150	495,925	534,435	676,138	617,134
Machinery	303,485	334,806	378,630	411,178	542,283
Wheat and flour	510,276	354,033	177,965	615,499	223,106
Musical instruments	700,810	677,216	677,651	660,777	749,512
Toys	601,223	613,211	648,477	644,690	700,937
Zinc and manufacture . . .	872,400	882,726	499,728	461,023	489,814
Wood and manufacture . . .	1,369,040	1,271,210	1,290,892	1,470,889	1,478,572

Principal articles of British Produce exported to Germany	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Cottons and yarn .	3,649,122	3,615,677	3,664,385	3,843,917	3,717,652
Woollens and yarn .	3,882,016	3,787,122	4,135,439	3,743,842	3,090,256
Alpaca, &c., yarn .	1,018,017	1,109,207	1,168,625	1,022,259	1,086,721
Wool	733,974	938,508	1,131,439	742,632	669,076
Iron	1,785,976	1,774,008	2,761,444	2,937,055	1,254,727
Herrings	881,100	1,233,872	1,526,562	1,651,441	1,636,272
Machinery	1,809,871	2,091,486	2,188,323	2,040,797	1,537,936
Coals, cinders, &c. .	2,021,444	1,979,531	2,843,932	4,267,172	3,302,602
New ships, &c. . .	—	—	827,565	1,592,865	1,404,860

Ships were not recorded as exports prior to 1899. Other exports of British produce to Germany in 1901 were linen goods and yarn, 439,329*l.*; manure, 386,710*l.*; oils, 255,298*l.*; chemicals, 253,107*l.*; leather, 389,823*l.*; copper, 435,299*l.*

Great Britain exported to Germany foreign and colonial cotton valued at 323,653*l.*; wool at 3,001,980*l.*; caoutchouc, 881,643*l.*; coffee, 645,683*l.*; skins and furs, 835,789*l.* in 1901.

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany (only ships of more than 17·65 tons gross-tonnage) on January 1 of the last three years :—

—	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
1900 :—						
Sailing vessels	400	38,721	2,066	548,918	2,466	587,639
Steamers .	440	180,029	853	970,130	1,293	1,150,159
Totals .	840	218,750	2,919	1,519,048	3,759	1,737,798
1901 :—						
Sailing vessels	391	31,454	2,102	562,316	2,493	593,770
Steamers .	452	192,815	938	1,155,560	1,390	1,347,875
Totals .	843	223,769	3,040	1,717,876	3,883	1,941,645
1902 :—						
Sailing vessels	376	25,057	2,120	561,917	2,496	586,974
Steamers .	451	200,639	1,012	1,305,394	1,463	1,506,033
Totals .	827	225,696	3,132	1,867,311	3,959	2,093,007

Of the total shipping in 1901, 2,082 of 274,323 ; in 1902, 2,065 of 276,160

tons belonged to Prussian ports. The total number of sailors required for manning the ships of the merchant navy in 1902 was 53,946.

The size of the various ships in 1902 was as follows :—

—	Under 100 Tons gross	100-500 Tons gross	500-1,000 Tons gross	1,000-2,000 Tons gross	2,000 Tons gross and over
Sailing vessels	1,825	336	103	174	58
Steamers	166	849	259	271	418

Of the sailing vessels 726 were totally of iron or steel ; of the steamers 1,455 were of iron or steel.

The following table shows the shipping (foreign and coasting) of the German Empire, in which each vessel, if it entered *several* ports on a single voyage, is counted only once :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
1898 :—						
Entered .	74,954	16,484,043	11,660	1,220,781	86,614	17,704,824
Cleared .	64,187	12,010,004	23,450	5,802,756	87,637	17,812,760
1899 :—						
Entered .	77,414	16,786,697	11,232	1,203,354	88,646	17,990,051
Cleared .	65,839	12,823,748	23,490	5,702,625	89,329	18,026,371
1900 :—						
Entered .	77,286	17,136,495	10,093	1,449,262	87,379	18,585,757
Cleared .	63,994	12,723,410	23,704	5,945,651	87,698	18,669,061

The number and tonnage of foreign shipping of the German Empire entered and cleared as compared with national shipping were as follows in 1900 :—

Foreign ships	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage
Danish .	5,069	927,942	1,187	122,049	4,443	753,832	1,814	325,854
British .	4,842	3,847,546	195	199,658	2,949	1,901,084	2,086	2,139,273
Swedish .	4,496	984,335	310	68,156	3,061	718,590	1,666	320,648
Dutch .	1,834	267,761	341	40,683	1,338	198,500	757	112,765
Norwegian .	1,321	667,432	163	76,218	860	346,160	642	405,019
Russian .	601	235,656	51	29,064	370	156,949	277	105,691
Total, including other foreign .	18,410	7,316,263	2,220	571,208	13,171	4,234,085	7,371	3,563,594
German ships	53,876	9,920,232	7,873	878,054	50,823	8,499,325	16,333	2,382,057

The total shipping at the seven principal ports of Germany was as follows in 1900 :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
Hamburg : ¹ —						
Entered .	10,902	7,532,038	2,010	616,185	12,912	8,148,218
Cleared .	10,526	5,754,946	3,504	2,538,306	14,030	8,293,252
Stettin :—						
Entered .	4,676	1,502,542	120	44,184	4,796	1,546,726
Cleared .	3,288	824,931	1,306	727,612	4,594	1,552,543
Kiel :—						
Entered .	3,921	564,456	372	28,051	4,293	592,507
Cleared .	2,252	380,958	1,727	195,701	3,979	576,659
Bremen : ² —						
Entered .	3,265	2,036,383	243	131,695	3,508	2,168,078
Cleared .	3,004	1,804,752	849	404,994	3,853	2,209,746
Lübeck : ³ —						
Entered .	2,704	538,569	123	18,969	2,827	557,538
Cleared .	2,168	391,763	660	172,283	2,828	564,046
Neufahrwasser (Dantzig) :—						
Entered .	1,499	560,456	282	124,314	1,781	684,770
Cleared .	1,449	506,680	340	189,552	1,789	696,232
Königsberg :—						
Entered .	1,517	327,684	44	8,426	1,561	336,110
Cleared .	1,799	396,239	93	27,924	1,892	424,163

¹ Including Cuxhaven.

² Including Bremerhaven and Vegesack.

³ Including Travemünde.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade and inland navigation (not included in the above tables) on January 1, 1898, numbered 22,564, of which 21,945 had an aggregate burden of 3,370,447 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

The great majority of the German railways are now owned by the Imperial or State Governments. Out of 30,974 English miles of normal-gauge railway completed and open for traffic (1900), only 2,587 miles belonged to private companies, and of these 90 miles were worked by Government. Narrow-gauge lines measured 1,218 miles (Government lines 493 miles) in 1900.

The mileage and financial condition of German railways (including narrow-gauge lines) are shown as follows, for five years ending 1901 :—

Years	Total Length, in English miles	Total Capital, in 1,000 marks	Expenditure (1,000 marks)	Receipts (1,000 marks)	Percentage on Capital of Surplus
1897	29,461	11,680,193	889,053	1,595,242	6.05
1898	30,093	11,935,490	957,674	1,684,730	6.09
1899	30,950	12,224,549	1,123,413	1,849,094	5.94
1900	31,492	12,497,138	1,202,642	1,954,963	6.02
1901	32,192	12,848,000	1,298,326	2,040,836	5.80

Certain lines not open to public traffic are not included in the above figures. The total length open in 1902 was 33,114 miles. The statistics include the traffic on 6 narrow-gauge lines, which are worked in connection with the normal gauge lines.

In 1900 358,925,000 metric tons of goods, including live cattle, were carried by German railways, and paid 71,200,000 marks. The number of passengers conveyed in 1900 was 848,092,000, yielding 550,900,000 marks.

II. CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

At the end of 1901 the canals and inland navigations of Germany were as follows :—

Nature of Waterway	Length navigable for vessels of draught					Total length
	5ft. 9in.	4ft. 11in.	3ft. 3in.	2ft. 6in.	Under 2ft. 6in.	
	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles	miles
Navigable rivers	986	1,488	2,433	238	629	5,774
Canalised rivers	132	208	983	104	31	1,458
Canals	270	174	970	30	75	1,519
Kaiser Wilhelm Canal	61	—	—	—	—	61
Totals	1,449	1,870	4,386	372	735	8,812

The Kaiser Wilhelm canal, connecting the North Sea and the Baltic, was begun June 3, 1887, and opened for traffic June 19, 1895. Its breadth at the bottom is 72 ft., and at the surface 213 ft. ; depth 29 ft. 6 in. The cost of construction was estimated at 7,800,000*l.* In 1901, 29,470 vessels of 4,198,754 tons passed through the canal ; the dues collected in the year amounted to 2,078,615 marks.

III. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services in Bavaria and Württemberg are retained in the hands of their respective Governments ; but all other parts of the Empire are united to form an imperial postal district (*Reichspostgebiet*). The following table shows the number of employes and offices of the post and telegraph services for the year 1901 :—

—	Employés	No. of Post Offices	No. of Boxes	No. of Telegraph Offices
Reichspostgebiet . . .	202,587	32,299	103,320	21,510
Bavaria	20,774	4,456	14,833	3,084
Württemberg	8,310	1,052	4,855	1,027
Total in Empire . . .	231,671	37,807	120,008	25,621

The amount of business transacted by the post-offices is illustrated by the following statistics of articles transmitted by post, and the value of post-office orders, in marks, for the year 1901 :—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Total
Letters	1,686,071,520	221,763,600	69,064,580	1,976,899,700
Post Cards	982,492,532	74,903,400	37,208,938	1,094,604,870
Printed matter . . .	928,634,537	85,762,085	42,199,858	1,056,596,480
Business papers . .	7,501,324	1,535,560	315,276	9,352,160
Samples	62,458,500	6,617,970	1,856,010	70,932,480
Journals	1,146,238,109	203,484,145	57,534,264	1,417,256,518
Total, including other despatches . .	5,132,921,076	636,980,886	224,711,833	5,994,613,795
Money sent (marks) . .	24,935,560,154	2,945,362,174	1,137,778,524	28,568,700,852

The financial condition of the united postal and telegraphic and telephonic services in 1901 was as follows (in marks) :—

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts	418,647,990	38,019,651	16,870,719	468,538,360
Expenditure	393,396,772	35,342,671	15,163,571	443,903,014
Surplus	20,251,218	2,676,980	1,707,148	24,635,346

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1901 :—

—	Telegraph Lines, kilometer	Telegraph Wires, kilometer	Inland Telegrams	Foreign Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet . .	107,620	422,269	29,077,320	11,745,642
Bavaria	17,731	48,629	2,441,074	698,580
Württemberg	5,660	12,644	1,145,298	238,367
Total in Empire . .	131,011	483,542	32,463,692	12,682,589

In the German Empire (including Bavaria and Württemberg) in 1901, 17,049 towns with telephonic communication had 341,134 telephonic systems. The urban systems had 36,580 miles of line and 547,700 miles of wire ; conversations, 664,606,431. The 3,878 interurban systems had 22,880 miles of line and 183,370 miles of wire, by means of which 101,619,906 conversations were held.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the value (in thousands of marks) of the money coined since the foundation of the present Empire :—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1897	139,617·1	601·3	583·3	338·5	141,140·2
1898	188,982·6	20,653·5	2,508·7	203·3	212,348·1
1899	163,897·2	14,571·4	6,173·5	615·7	185,157·8
1900	96,417·1	20,482·0	5,756·3	1,078·3	133,733·7
1901	115,125·1	31,302·2	2,250·0	49·8	148,727·1
Total (1871-1901)	3,842,998·7	605,186·3	72,617·7	15,751·5	4,536,554·2
Withdrawn	46,809·3	30,949·7	3,320·6	1·6	81,081·2
Remaining.	3,796,189·4	574,236·6	69,297·1	15,749·9	4,455,473·0

The total value of thalers in circulation is estimated (1894) at about 400,000,000 marks.

The following table shows the average financial condition of the note-issuing banks (*Notenbanken*), in thousands of marks :—

Year	Bks.	LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
		Capital	Reserve Fund	Notes in Circulation	Total including other Liabilities	Coin & Bullion	Notes of State & other Banks	Bills	Total including other Assets
1897	8	219,672	46,648	1,266,370	2,104,279	952,568	49,621	865,698	2,105,825
1898	8	219,672	47,059	1,306,827	2,158,182	932,791	51,231	938,029	2,159,948
1899	8	219,672	47,589	1,322,203	2,238,636	911,528	50,308	1,049,428	2,240,795
1900	8	219,672	48,329	1,313,855	2,237,017	899,630	51,931	1,036,961	2,239,564
1901	8	231,672	54,901	1,345,436	2,360,453	990,262	60,770	990,950	2,360,855

'Reichskassenscheine,' small paper notes for 5, 20, and 50 marks, were in circulation at the end of March 1897 to the value of 120,000,000 marks. These are not legal tender.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennige* is of the value of 11½d., or 20·43 marks to the pound sterling. The *Thaler* is 3 marks. Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5-mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone*, *krone*, and *halb-krone*. The 20-mark piece weighs 7·96495 grammes ·900 fine, and consequently contains 7·16846 grammes of fine gold. Silver coins are 5, 2, and 1-mark pieces, and 50 and 20-pfennige. The mark weighs 5·5 grammes ·900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver. Nickel coins are 10 and 5-pfennige pieces. There are bronze coins of smaller denominations.

The standard of value is gold, but old thalers are still legal tender. Other silver is legal tender only up to 20 marks.

The metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Paul Wolff Metternich ; accredited Nov. 14, 1901.

Councillor and First Secretary.—Count J. von Bernstorff.

Second Secretary.—Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen.

Third Secretary.—Herr H. von Appell.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Körper.

Military Attaché.—Captain Count F. von der Schulenburg.

Councillor and Colonial Attaché.—Dr. A. Zimmermann.

Attaché.—Prince zu Lynar.

Technical Attachés.—H. Mutherius and Herr J. Trahm.

Director of Chancery.—Hofrath C. Lentze.

Chancellors.—F. R. Moebius, F. Spies, and V. von Bojanowski.

Germany has also Consular representatives at the following places :—
Aberdeen, Belfast, Bradford, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Peterhead, Plymouth, Southampton, Sunderland.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
appointed October 24, 1895.

Secretary.—G. W. Buchanan, C.O.V., C.B.

Military Attaché.—Col. W. Waters, C.O.V.

Naval Attaché.—Captain A. W. Ewart, R.N.

Commercial Attaché.—W. S. Harris-Gastrell.

Consul-General.—Dr. Paul Schwabach.

There are also British Consular representatives at the following places :—
Cologne, Danzig, Düsseldorf (C.G.), Frankfurt-on-Main (C.G.), Hamburg (C.G.), Stettin, Mannheim, Bremen, Kiel, Lübeck, Breslau, Harburg, Wismar, Husum, Swinemünde, Königsberg, Memel, Cuxhaven, Emden, Flensburg, Hanover, &c.

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Colonies and Dependencies.

The following is a list of the various Colonies and regions at present (1902) under the protection or influence of Germany, the estimates given being necessarily vague:—

—	Date of Acquisition	Method of Government.	Estimated Area Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population
<i>In Africa:—</i>				
Togoland	1884	Imperial Governor	33,700	900,000
Kamerun	1884	Imperial Governor	191,130	3,500,000
German South-West Africa	1884-90	Imperial Governor	322,450	200,000
German East Africa	1885-90	Imperial Governor	384,180	8,000,000
Total African Possessions	1884-90		931,460	12,600,000
<i>In Asia:—</i>				
Kiauchau Bay	1897	Imperial Governor	200 ¹	60,000 ¹
<i>In the Pacific:—</i>				
German New Guinea:—				
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	1885-86	} Imperial Governor {	70,000	110,000
Bismarck Archipelago	1885		20,000	188,000
Caroline Islands	1899			
Palau or Pelew Islands	1899		560	40,000
Marianne Islands	1899	} Imperial Commissioner {	250	2,000
Solomon Islands	1886		4,200	45,000
Marshall Islands, etc.	1886	Imperial Commissioner	150	13,000
Samoa Islands:—				
Savaii	1899	{ Imperial Governor }	660	12,500
Upolu	1899		340	16,600
Total Pacific Possessions	1884-99		96,160	427,000
Total Foreign Dependencies	1884-90		1,027,820	13,087,000

¹ Exclusive of the Bay with an area of about 200 square miles, and the neutral zone with an area of about 2,500 square miles, and population of 1,200,000.

Togoland.

Togoland, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, situated on the Slave Coast, in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and the French Colony of Dahomey on the east, has an estimated area of 33,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 900,000; European population, March 31, 1902, 159, of whom 149 were German. It extends from long. 1° 14' E. to long. 1° 38' E. The length of coast line is about 32 miles, but inland the territory, which lies between the rivers Volta and Mona, widens to three or four times that breadth. By agreement with France, July 23, 1897, the boundary on the east from near the coast is the middle of the river Mona, as far as 7° N. Lat.; on the north the boundary is the 11th degree N. Lat. and the White Volta to the 10th degree N. Lat. By the Anglo-German convention of November 14, 1899, the neutral zone of Salaga in the *Hinterland* of German Togoland and of the English Gold Coast Colony is divided so that the boundary between German and English territory will be formed by the Daka river as far as the point where that river cuts the 9th degree of latitude, and thence by a line running northwards to be demarcated by a mixed commission. The territories of Mamprusi and Gambaga fall to England's share, and those of Yendi and Chakosi to Germany. Togoland

was declared a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor, assisted by a secretary, an inspector of customs, and a local council of representatives of the merchants. Lome, the chief port, is regarded as the capital; Little Popo, Porto Seguro, and Bagida are also on the coast. The government stations are Misahöhe with Kpandu, Kete Kratshi with Biemarckburg, Sansanne-Mangu, Bassari, Atakpame, Sokodé. Togo, which has given name to the region, is situated on Lake Togo, and is said to have 8,000 inhabitants. The military force consists of 7 Germans and 150 natives. At Sebbi-vi there is a Government school with 50 pupils, and the three missionary societies at work in the colony have schools attended by 2,000 native children, at the chief centres of population. The climate at the coast is unhealthy for Europeans. Inland the country is hilly with streams and water-courses. There are long stretches of forest and brushwood, and dry plains alternate with cultivable land. Maize, yams, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are cultivated to some extent by the natives, most of whom are Ewe negroes; and cocoa, oil-palms, caoutchouc, and dye-woods grow in the forests; but the country is still entirely unexploited, and the main commerce is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, and gum, carried on by a few factories on the coast. There are now considerable plantations of palms, and coffee culture is being tried. In 1901 there had been planted 174,000 coco-nut palms, 46,000 coffee bushes, and 26,000 gum trees. In the Lome and Little Popo districts are several herds of cattle; throughout the colony sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs of a small breed are found, but nowhere in large numbers; in some districts horses of small size are bred. Native industries are weaving, pottery, smith-work, straw-plaiting, wood-cutting. Revenue and expenditure, 1903-4, 1,095,500 marks, no imperial contribution being required. Total imports (1901), 4,722,899 marks; exports, 3,690,550 marks. The exports comprised palm kernels, 1,798,870 marks; palm oil, 1,484,738 marks; rubber, 264,816 marks. The chief imports were cottons, 1,368,890 marks; spirits, tobacco, wood, iron, and colonial produce. In the year 1901-02, 267 vessels of 374,377 tons (156 German, 75 English, and 32 French vessels) entered the ports. There are good roads connecting Lome with Misahöhe and with Atakpame. A narrow-gauge railway is being laid between Lome and Little Popo, and railways to run inland from Lome are under consideration. The chief post offices are at Little Popo and Lome, which are connected by telegraph not only with one another but also with the British Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahome on the east, and are thus in communication with Europe by two cables. A line from Lome to Palime is projected.

Kamerun.

The Kamerun region, with a coast line of 199 miles on the Bight of Biafra, between the Campo River and the Rio del Rey, is bounded on the north-east by a treaty-line running north-east to about 30 miles east of Yola on the Upper Benue, whence a further line of demarcation has been drawn to the southern shore of Lake Chad. On the south the boundary line runs inland due east from the mouth of the Campo River to about the meridian of long. 15° E., which may be regarded as the eastern or inland limit of the protectorate. The area is estimated at 191,130 square miles; the population at 3,500,000. The native population consists of Bantu negroes near the coast, and Sudan negroes inland. In 1902 (March) there were 581 whites, of whom 494 German and 29 English. It became a German protectorate in 1884, and is placed under an imperial governor, assisted by a chancellor, two secretaries, and a local council of three representative merchants. The seat of Government is at Buä. The military force consists of

101 Germans and 900 natives; the police force contains 4 officers and 200 coloured men. There are two Government schools with 200 pupils. Four missionary societies, with schools attended by about 6,000 pupils, are at work in the colony. The soil in the coast region, volcanic in its nature, is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion. Plantations of cacao, coffee, and tobacco have been formed; cocoa plantation has been very successful, and large caoutchouc plantations have been begun; there is an extensive botanic garden at Victoria-Kamerun, and experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper; numerous factories carry on an active trade in ivory and palm-oil. For the development of the colony a region containing about 34,000 square miles has been conceded to a Plantation Company, which has received a charter authorising it to acquire property, make roads, railways, and canals, and provide steamship lines or other means of communication. The company is constructing a railway from Victoria to Lisoka. A telephone line connects Buëa and Victoria; a telegraph line is being laid from Buëa to Duala. The revenue is mainly derived from import duties. The revenue and expenditure for 1903-4 were put at 3,665,500 marks, of which 1,582,600 marks was supplied by Imperial contribution. The chief town is Kamerun. Buëa, Victoria, Bibundi, Batanga, and Campo are other important trading stations, and Aquatown and Bell-town are the principal native settlements. Gold and iron have been found within the territory. At Duala in 6 months (July to December), 1901, 37 vessels of 91,852 tons entered.

In the year 1901 the imports amounted to 9,251,151 marks; the exports to 5,984,576 marks. The chief exports were: palm kernels, 1,640,000 marks; rubber, 1,746,000 marks; palm oil, 1,069,000 marks; ivory, 756,000 marks; cocoa, 565,000 marks. The chief imports were textiles, 2,222,000 marks, spirits, timber salt, iron wares, and colonial produce. Kamerun is connected by telegraph cable with Bonny in Southern Nigeria.

German South-West Africa.

This region extends along the coast for about 930 miles, exclusive of Walfisch Bay, which is British. The Orange River forms the south boundary to long. 20° E.; the east boundary goes north along the 20° till it meets the 22nd parallel of S. lat.; it then turns east till it meets long. 21° E., which it follows north to the 18th parallel; it then goes east to the Chobe River, which it follows to the Zambesi. The northern boundary is formed by the Cunene River as far as the Humbé cataracts; then east to the Cubango and the Katima rapids of the Zambesi. The total area is estimated at 322,450 square miles and the population at 200,000, belonging to the Hottentot and Bushman, the Bantu and the Damara races, among whom there are several missionary societies at work. The European population is 4,674, January 1, 1902, of whom 2,595 were German. The military force consists of 825 officers and men, all European, but natives also are employed. Instruction is given in Government schools and in those of several Protestant and Catholic missions. The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. The coast lands are held by the 'Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest Africa,' which has given the special names of Deutsch-Namaland to the southern part of its territories, and Deutsch-Damaraland to the northern. The chief stations are Windhoek, Gobabis, Otjimbingue, Swakopmund, Keetmanshoop, Gibeon. The two chief harbours in German possession are Sandwich Harbour, which is being gradually sanded up, and Angra Pequena, or Lüderitz Bay. A new harbour is being constructed at Swakopmund, whence a railway and telegraph line to Windhoek

(235 miles) are in operation. The seat of administration is at Great Windhoek, about 180 miles inland from Walfisch Bay. There are also Government stations at the chief centres of population. There is little agriculture, but market-gardening is common, a great variety of vegetables and fruits being grown. Cotton cultivation has begun in the Outjo district; viticulture and tobacco-growing are being tried. The chief industry is pastoral; in Damaraland the natives possess vast herds of cattle, while sheep, introduced from Cape Colony, and goats of native breed are also reared. There are a few ostrich farms. Copper has been found, and at Tsumeb, in the Otavi region, copper mining is being attempted. Gold has been found, but not in sufficient quantity for working, and asbestos, graphite, and other minerals have been observed. The revenue and expenditure for 1903-4 were put at 8,431,400 marks, including 6,260,020 marks of Imperial contribution. Imports, in 1901, 10,075,974 marks; exports, 1,241,761 marks. The chief imports are provisions, iron wares, and textiles; and exports, living animals, guano, feathers, and other animal products. Of the imports the value of 8,306,222 marks came from Germany.

German East Africa.

The German sphere of influence in East Africa, with a coast line of about 620 miles, and an estimated area of 384,000 square miles, is bounded on the north by a treaty line, defined in 1886 and 1890, running north-west from the Umbe River, by the north of Kilima-Njaro, to the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and to the W. of this lake, following the parallel of 1° S. lat., to the boundary of the Congo State, making a loop, however, so as to pass S. of Mount Mfunbiro. On the West it is bounded by Lake Tanganyika, and on the S. by a line (defined 1890) joining the S. end of that lake with the N. end of Lake Nyassa and running to the N. of the Stevenson Road, and by the Rovuma River. The narrow strip of territory on the coast was leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Germans for fifty years, from April 1888, with its harbours and customs, but the Sultan's rights were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The German Empire is represented in the Protectorate by an Imperial governor. In the colony 9 communes have been created, each with an administrator and a council of from 3 to 5 members, the administrator being president. The members are appointed by the Governor; they may be German or not, but one must represent native interests; local finance and other matters are submitted to these councils. The native population is estimated at 6,750,000, consisting mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, with a strong Asiatic element near the coast. Arabs, Indians, Syrians, and Goanese number 15,181. The European population in January 1902 numbered 1,247 (965 German). Justice is administered in the Chief Judicial Court and in District and Native Courts. The military force consists of 232 Germans and 1,699 coloured men, while the police numbers 23 Germans and 614 coloured men (Askaris). There are Government schools at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, and Bagamoyo, and district schools in other places (2,240 pupils in all). There are seven Protestant and three Catholic missionary societies at work, and the natives are taught in their schools. The country near the coast contains forests of mangrove, coco-palm, baobab, tamarind, &c., while in the higher regions the acacia, cotton-tree, sycamore, banyan, and other trees abound. In the more settled regions agriculture is pursued; there are large banana plantations belonging to the natives who also cultivate pulse and maize. Near the coast there are German plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands),

vanilla, tobacco, caoutchouc, cacao, sugar, tea, cardamom, chinchona. In 1901, 1,655 tons of copra were produced; 2,300 centners of sugar, and 70,000 litres of rum. Fibre plants of several species are successfully cultivated. Belonging to the Government are several experimental stations for tropical culture and cattle-rearing. The most common domestic animal among the natives is the goat, but sheep, pigs, and cattle are also reared. Donkeys, mules, and camels have been introduced with partial success. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt; gold has also been observed, and garnets have been found in large quantities. Agates, topaz, moonstones, turmalin, and quartz crystals are found. Mining regulations are in force throughout the colony. The resources of the region are still undeveloped, but commercial enterprise is being encouraged by the Government which grants subsidies for railways and steamers. The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam (population 13,000), Bagamoyo (13,000), Saadani, Pangani, Kilwa (10,000), Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga (5,000), but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels. Wide, well-kept roads (on some of which rest-houses and stores are provided) run all through the colony. A railway from Tanga is open for traffic to Muhesa and Korogwe (54 miles), and will probably be extended to Mombo (28 miles). A concession has been granted for a railway (East African Central) from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro, and a telegraph line is laid from Dar-es-Salaam to Mpapua. A project has been formed to continue this railway westwards to Tabora and northwards to Mwansa, on the southern shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza. There are in the coast towns 9 telegraph stations and a line connects with Zanzibar. The revenue and expenditure for the year 1903-4 were put at 8,771,500 marks (including Imperial contribution of 5,614,800 marks). In 1901 the value of the imports was 9,510,000 marks, and exports 4,623,000 marks. The chief exports were rubber, 1,049,000 marks; cereals, 357,000 marks; coffee, 257,000 marks. The chief imports were provisions, 773,000 marks; textiles, 4,091,000 marks; hardware and iron, 531,000 marks; rice, 1,022,000 marks. The trade is chiefly with Zanzibar and Germany.

Korogwe, one of the large Central African States formed after the dissolution of the former Empire of Kitwara, lies mainly within the German Sphere of Influence as delimited northwards by the Anglo-German Agreement of July 1, 1890. The capital, standing on two trade routes to the interior, may be expected to assume greater importance on account of the railway now completed.

Kiau-Chau.

Kiau-Chau, on the east coast of the Chinese province of Shan-tung, was seized by Germany in November, 1897; the town, harbour, and district were by treaty transferred to Germany on a 99 years' lease, March 6, 1898; and the district was declared a Protectorate of the German Empire, April 27, 1898. The administration is entrusted to the navy department, and a naval officer has been placed at its head, with the title of governor.

The area of the Protectorate is about 200 square miles, exclusive of the bay (about 200 square miles). There are in the district 33 townships, and a population of about 60,000. Surrounding the district and bay is a neutral zone, whose outer limit is 30 miles from highwater mark on the coast of the bay its area being about 2,500 square miles, and population about 1,200,000. There are numerous German Schools for Chinese, mostly taught by missionaries. At Tsing-Tau there is a higher-class school. For the year 1903-4 the sum required for administrative expenses was 12,876,000 marks, of which 12,421,000 marks was supplied by Imperial subvention. The garrison

consists of German marines and marine artillery, about 2,681 in all, and 128 Chinese soldiers. There are judicial officers for European residents, with an appeal to the German consular court at Shanghai; Chinese residents are subject to this jurisdiction only in specified cases.

At present, Chinese owners are forbidden to sell land to any but the Government, whose purpose is stated to be to resell to European settlers, with a view to the formation of a European commercial, self-governing municipality, with an improved harbour and other facilities for shipping. The Bay is being deepened, and a mole two miles in length is being built. The extensive coal-fields of Weihsien and Poshan are less than 100 miles distant; these, by agreement, are to be worked with German capital; and concessions have by the treaty been granted for the construction of railways, which will run from Tsing-Tau (on the side of the Gulf opposite Kiau-Chau) to Tsinan, thence southwards to I-chau, whence it will return north-eastwards to Kiau-Chau. In May, 1902, the railway was open to Wei-hsien, and was expected to be open to Tsing-Chau, 150 miles from Tsing-Tau, before the end of the year. The line will probably be complete as far as Chau-Tsun, 196 miles from Tsing-Tau, in April, 1903. Kiau-Chau is a free port.

In the Pacific.

1. *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*.—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. Including Long Island, Dampier Island, and some other small islands, it has an estimated area of 70,000 square miles, and a population of about 110,000. The white population of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (1902) numbered 97 of whom 78 were German. Three Protestant and two Catholic missionary societies are at work. The development of the Protectorate has been entrusted to the German New Guinea Company, but the administration was transferred to the Imperial Government on April 1, 1899. The schools in German New Guinea are all connected with the Catholic and Protestant Missions. Areca and sago palms, bamboos, ebony, and other woods are among the natural riches of the protectorate. There are plantations of cotton and tobacco, and care is bestowed on the maintenance of the coco-palms (over 36,000 trees); coffee is also cultivated. The natives barter copra, mother-of-pearl, and trepang. Horses, cattle, and goats flourish on the island, which seems less adapted for sheep. Gold has recently been found in the Bismarck Mountains. Imports in the year 1900-01, valued 325,000 marks; tobacco leaf and copra are exported, but the value is not stated. Three steamers and several sailing ships are engaged in the trade of the New Guinea Company. The chief harbours are Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Berlinhafen, Konstantinshafen. The seat of Government is Herbertshöhe in the Bismarck Archipelago and Stephansort. Estimated revenue and expenditure of German New Guinea for the year 1903-4, 990,000 marks, including 882,000 marks of Imperial subvention.

2. *Bismarck Archipelago*.—In November 1884 a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, which were then renamed together the Bismarck Archipelago. The chief islands of this archipelago are Neu Pommern (formerly New Britain), Neu Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Neu Lauenburg (Duke of York Islands), and New Hannover, Admiralty, Anchorite, Commerson, Hermit, and other islands. White population (1901) 204 (129 German). Wesleyan and Catholic missions are at work. The New Guinea Company has a trading station at Matupi. Imports in 1901-02, 1,830,530 marks (foodstuffs, 252,395 marks); exports, 1,190,701 marks (copra, 988,611 marks; trepang, 45,312

marks.) In 1901-02 the archipelago was visited by 297 merchant vessels of 180,505 tons.

3. *Solomon Islands*.—Germany owns part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville and Buka, but Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands to the east of Bougainville were transferred to Great Britain November 14, 1899. Sandal wood and tortoiseshell are the chief commercial products. The German islands are placed under the officials of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

4. *The Caroline, Pelew (or Palau), and Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands*.—By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands), which had been ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession. The purchase price paid by Germany was 16,750,000 marks (about 837,500*l.*). For administrative purposes the islands are divided into three groups: the Eastern Carolines, with Ponapé as the seat of Government; the Western Carolines and the Pelew Islands, with Yap as administrative centre; and the Marianne Islands, where the Island of Saipan is the seat of government. All the three groups for the present form part of the German New Guinea Protectorate. White population (1902) 145 (49 Germans). The native population of the East Carolines (1901) was 142,142. The estimated expenditure on these possessions for the year 1903-4 is 428,600 marks, of which 377,650 marks is contributed by the Imperial Government. Imports (1901-02), 589,358 marks; exports (chiefly copra) 482,577 marks.

The Carolines consist of about 500 coral islets, Ponapé having about 2,000 inhabitants, Yap 3,000, and Kusai 400. The population is mainly of Malay origin, with some Chinese and Japanese, and 127 whites (Germans 33). The chief export is copra. The Pelew (Palau) Islands, to the west of the Carolines, are about 26 in number, mostly coral, many of them uninhabited; the largest is Babelthup, which contains the bulk of the population. The German Marianne Islands, to the north of Pelew, are small and sparsely peopled, their northern group being actively volcanic and uninhabited.

5. *Marshall Islands*.—The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or rows of lagoon islands, known respectively as Ratak (with thirteen islands) and Ralick (with eleven islands), have belonged to Germany since 1885. European population 63 (36 German). Other population, 15,000. The cost of administration is borne by the Jaluit Company. The chief island and seat of the German Imperial Commissioner is Jaluit. The most populous island is Majeru with 2,600 inhabitants; several of the islands are uninhabited. Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work. There are plantations of coco-palm. Imports in 1901-02, 633,545 marks; exports, 675,600 marks. The chief export is copra. The Islands were visited by 29 merchant vessels of 20,792 tons in 1901.

6. *Samoan Islands*.—Among German dependencies are included Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan or Navigator Islands. The whole group had formed the subject of a conference at Berlin in 1889, when an Act was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, guaranteeing the neutrality and independence of the islands, and recognising the right of the natives to elect their King and to follow their own laws and customs. To the three signatory powers there were reserved equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. This arrangement continued in force till 1898, when King Malietoa Laupepa died, and disturbances arose regarding the succession. A joint commission which was appointed recommended, among other measures, the abolition of the kingship. The result was that, by the Anglo-German Agreement of

November 14, 1899, accepted and ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savaii and Upolu, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands. Claims for compensation for losses caused by military operations during the disturbances were referred for arbitration to the King of Sweden, who decided that the British and American Governments are responsible for injuries due to their action. Under the German Imperial Governor there is a native High Chief with a native council at the head of local administration, the several districts being administered by chiefs. Justice is administered by native as well as European judges and magistrates.

Savaii has a length of about 47 miles and an area of about 660 square miles; Upolu has about the same length with an area of 340 square miles. Both islands are mountainous, fertile, and well watered. Several adjacent islets, exceedingly fertile and populous, are included in the German dependency. The port of Apia is in Upolu. The inhabitants of the islands are Polynesians, nominally Christian (Protestant, Catholic, and Mormon), but native superstitions are prevalent. The population as determined by a census carried out between August 15 and October 15, 1900, numbered 32,612, distributed as follows:—Upolu, 18,341; Manono and Apolima, 1,070; Savaii, 13,201. There are 347 white inhabitants (151 German). Primary instruction is given in the schools of English and American Protestant missions and French Catholic missions, the German language being generally taught. Some progress is being made in the construction of roads. The revenue and expenditure for 1903-4 were estimated at 541,000 marks, including 250,000 marks of Imperial subvention. Trade is in the hands of German, British and American firms. The Deutsche Samoa Gesellschaft carries on plantation and trade. In 1901 the imports amounted to 1,571,000 marks, and the exports to 1,016,000 marks. The imports are chiefly haberdashery, kerosene, provisions, &c., mainly from Australia and New Zealand. The chief exports are copra and cocoa beans. In 1901, 148 vessels of 54,075 tons entered the port of Apia.

English and American gold and silver coin have hitherto formed the currency.

British Vice-consul at Apia.—T. Trood.

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STATES OF GERMANY.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution.

The fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed were voted by the German Reichstag June 9, 1871, June 20, 1872, June 25, 1873, May 2, 1877, July 4, 1879, September 28, 1885, and December 11, 1889. By the law of June 9, 1871, it is enacted, 'The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1874. In May, 1901, the provision for dictatorship in matters of organisation and administration was abolished.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a Governor-General, bearing the title of 'Statthalter.'

Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.—Prince *Hohenlohe-Langenburg*, appointed October 30, 1894.

According to the constitutional law of July 4, 1879, the Emperor appoints the Statthalter, who exercises power as the representative of the Imperial Government, having his residence at Strassburg. A Ministry composed of four departments, with a responsible Secretary of State at its head, acts under the Statthalter, who also is assisted by a Council of State, comprising the Statthalter as President, the Secretary of State, the three Under-Secretaries of State, the President of the Chief Provincial Court of Justice, the Attorney-General, and eight to twelve other members appointed by the Emperor, of whom three are presented by the *Landesausschuss*, or Provincial Committee. This Committee, which attends to local legislation, consists of 58 members.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 14,513 square kilometers or 5,604 English square miles. It is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, which are sub-divided, Ober-Elsass into 6, Unter-Elsass into 8, and Lothringen into 9 circles. The following table shows the area, population, and the inhabitants per square mile of each of the districts and of the whole :—

Districts	Area, English square miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile. 1900
		1895	1900	
Ober-Elsass	1,354	477,477	495,209	365·7
Unter-Elsass	1,847	638,624	659,432	357·0
Lothringen	2,403	524,885	564,829	235·0
Total	5,604	1,640,986	1,719,470	306·8

The population on December 1, 1900, consisted of 880,437 males, and 839,033 females.

The annual increase of population from 1885 to 1890 and from 1890 to 1895 was at the rate of 0·5 per cent. ; that from 1895 to 1900, 0·9 per cent. According

to an official estimate (1900), 198,300 are of French origin (Sprachstamme), and 1,492,300 of German origin. Foreigners numbered 65,251 in 1900, a larger number in proportion to population than any of the other States of the Empire. The garrison (1900) consisted of 78,858 men. In 1900, 48·1 per cent. of the population resided in towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 51·9 per cent. in rural communes. The three largest towns are Strassburg (151,041 inhabitants in 1900), the capital of Alsace-Lorraine; Mülhausen (83,118 inhabitants), in Ober-Elsass; and Metz (55,462 inhabitants), in Lothringen. Marriages, 1901, 13,010; births, 55,012; deaths, 35,653; surplus of births, 19,359. Of the births, 1,633 (2·97 per cent.) were still-born, and 4,051 (7·36 per cent.) were illegitimate. The emigration viâ German and foreign ports to extra-European countries was as follows in three years:—1899, 361; 1900, 492; 1901, 487.

Of the emigrants in 1901, 449 went to the United States.

Religion, Instruction, Justice and Crime.

At the census of December 1, 1900, there were in the Reichsland 1,310,450 Catholics, 372,078 Protestants, 4,301 members of other Christian sects, 32,379 Jews; other religions, 18, and 244 unclassified. (See also *German Empire*.)

In 1900 the Reichsland contained a university (at Strassburg, see *German Empire*), 17 Gymnasias, 6 Progymnasien, 3 higher Realschulen, 10 Realschulen (4 united with gymnasia), 1 agricultural school, 7 seminaries, 5 preparatory schools for teachers, 69 higher girls' schools, 2,831 elementary schools, 82 private elementary schools, 452 infant schools, 32 intermediate schools, 4 institutions for the deaf and dumb, 2 for the blind, 2 for idiots.

Alsace-Lorraine has an Oberlandesgericht at Colmar, and six Landgerichte. In 1900, 12,051 persons were convicted of crime.

Finance.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year ending March 31, 1903, amounted to 60,956,649 marks, and the estimates of expenditure to 60,657,190 marks. There was also an extraordinary revenue of 10,422,162 marks, and an expenditure of 10,721,619 marks. More than half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while one of the largest branches of expenditure is for public instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine has a debt consisting of 3 per cent. rentes in circulation to the amount of 729,000 marks, equivalent, if capitalised, to a debt of 24,300,000 marks.

Production and Industry.

On June 14, 1895, the number of separate farms was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
98,666	119,955	12,919	407	231,947

Their total area was 899,342 hectares.

These farms supported a population of 592,506, of whom 303,968 were actively engaged in agriculture. Alsace-Lorraine yields the usual cereals,

the area under each of the principal crops and the yield in 1901 having been as follows (1 hectare = 2·47 acres ; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.) :—

Crops	Hectares	Metric Tons	Crops	Hectares	Metric Tons
Wheat .	154,921	230,192	Potatoes .	90,268	1,195,392
Rye .	50,158	77,711	Oats .	109,983	134,499
Barley .	51,551	86,982	Hay .	186,545	745,157

Of the 1,705 communes, 1,018 have vineyards. In 1901 their area was 33,031 hectares, which yielded 1,033,404 hectolitres of wine, valued at 23,225,101 marks. In 1900, 1,158 hectares were planted with tobacco, and yielded 3,186 metric tons of dried tobacco.

The cotton manufacture in Alsace-Lorraine is the most important in Germany ; woollens are produced on a smaller scale. In 1900 minerals to the value of 35,607,000 marks, exclusive of gypsum and limestone, were raised in the Reichsland.

There were in 1901 (March 31), 1,123 miles of railway in Alsace-Lorraine, of which 1,021 miles belonged to the State.

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ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Duke.

Friedrich, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871 ; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. *Children of the Duke* :— I. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856 ; married, July 2, 1889, to Princess Mary of Baden. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born September 7, 1857 ; married, April 17, 1877, to the Hereditary Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. III. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861 ; married, February 6, 1895, to Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg ; offspring, Princess *Marie*, born June 10, 1898 ; Prince *Joachim Ernst*, born January 11, 1901. IV. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864 ; married, July 6, 1891, to Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein ; the marriage was dissolved July 10, 1900. V. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868, married, January 25, 1897, to the Prince Sizzo of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. *Grandchild of the Duke* :—Princess *Antoinette*, born March 3, 1885, daughter of the late Prince *Leopold*, the Duke's eldest son, and Elizabeth, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family,

in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt—namely, of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806 the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt separated his property from that of the State by decree of June 28, 1869. The entailed property belonging to the ducal family is the sole resource of the Duke. Part of it, called 'the select entail,' yielding about 600,000 marks, cannot be sold by the Duke without the approbation of the Diet. To the entailed property belong very large private estates in Prussia and Hungary, embracing an area of 280 square miles.

Constitution.

The Duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed September 17, 1859, and modified by decrees of September 17, 1863, and February 13, 1872, followed by others in 1873, 1874, 1876, 1887, 1890, and 1895. The legislative power is vested in a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom two are appointed by the Duke, eight are representatives of landowners who pay the highest taxes, two of the highest taxed inhabitants belonging to the mercantile and industrial classes, fourteen of the other inhabitants of towns, and ten of the rural districts, the representatives being chosen for 6 years by indirect vote. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the Duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

Area and Population.

The Duchy comprises an area of 906 English square miles, with a population of 316,085 (155,185 males and 160,900 females) at the census of December 1900. In 1880 the population was 232,592; in 1890 it was 271,963; in 1895, 293,298. Marriages (1900) 2,814; births, 10,778; deaths, 6,466; surplus of births, 4,312. Among the births are 300 (2·8 per cent.) still-born, and 977 (9·1 per cent.) illegitimate.

The following are the emigration statistics:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
106	82	74	49	64	43	33	42

The capital, Dessau, had 50,849 inhabitants in 1900; Bernburg, 34,431; Cöthen, 22,091; Zerbst, 17,095. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Protestant Church, there being (1900) 11,669 Catholics and 1,601 Jews.

In the Duchy in 1900 there were 2,854 persons convicted of crime.

Finance and Agriculture.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1902-1903 stated the income and expenditure of the State at 17,222,000 marks for the Duchy and 11,711,500 for the Empire; total, 28,933,500 marks. The public debt amounted, on June 30, 1901, to 1,542,957 marks, and the State property to 9,851,633 marks.

In 1895 the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was 32,280 (22,192 under 1 hectare, 7,530 of 1-10 hectares, 2,393 of 10-100 hectares, and 165 over 100 hectares). Their total area was 204,443 hectares.

These farms supported a population of 71,168, of whom 39,835 were actively engaged in agriculture.

The areas in hectares (2·47 acres) under the chief crops and the yield in metric tons (2,204 lbs.) in 1901 were as follows:—

Crops	Hectares	Tons	Crops	Hectares	Tons
Rye	29,374	48,195	Potatoes	19,811	326,675
Wheat	7,404	15,970	Oats	17,948	33,703
Summer Barley	18,871	45,386	Hay	16,353	58,012

There are 178 miles of railway, of which 166 miles belong to the State.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

REFERENCE.—Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. Annual. Berlin

BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich I., born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I. and of Grand-duchess Sophie Princess of Sweden. Regent, April 24, 1852; took the title of Grand-duke September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Luiſe*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. *Offspring*.—I. *Friedrich*, born July 9, 1857; married, September 20, 1885, to Hilda, daughter of the Grand-duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau. II. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862; married, September 20, 1881, to Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden.

Brother and Sister of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to the late Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. II. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, created Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845.

The Grand-dukes of Baden are descendants of the Dukes of Zähringen, who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries. Till the end of last century, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines; since then it has been united, and in the changes which preceded and followed the dissolution of the former German Empire its territory received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806. Baden was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, and, from 1815 to 1866, of the German Confederation. In 1866 Baden sided with Austria, but soon made peace with Prussia. The predecessors of the present Grand-duke during the last two centuries are as follows:—

Karl Wilhelm . 1709–1738	Karl . 1811–1818	Leopold . 1830–1852
Karl Friedrich . 1738–1811	Ludwig 1818–1830	Ludwig II. ¹ 1852–1856

The Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,881,412 marks, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, the legislative authority is shared by him with a representative assembly

¹ Under the regency of his brother, the reigning Grand-duke.

(Landtag), composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning family who are of age; the heads of the mediatised families; eight members elected by the territorial nobility; the Roman Catholic Archbishop; the prelate of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 20 of whom are elected by towns, and 43 by rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. The elections are indirect: the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for four years, one-half of the number retiring at the end of every two years. The Chambers must be called together at least once every two years. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, receive an allowance of 12 marks a day and travelling expenses.

The executive is composed of four departments—the Ministers of the Interior, of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and of Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions.

For general administrative purposes the Grand-duchy contains 53 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). For purposes of local government it is divided into 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,609 communes (Gemeinden), 120 communal cities, and 1,469 parishes.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole, and of the four commissioners' districts:—

District	Area : Square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile 1900
		1895	1900	
Konstanz . . .	1,610	285,459	297,242	184·6
Freiburg . . .	1,830	480,664	510,274	278·8
Karlsruhe . . .	993	472,061	517,434	521·1
Mannheim . . .	1,390	487,280	542,994	390·6
Total . . .	5,823	1,725,464	1,867,944	320·8

Adding the part of the Lake of Constance next to Baden the area is 5,893 square miles.

Between 1895 and 1900 the increase was 142,480, or at the rate of 1·60 per cent. per annum. Of the population in 1900, 50·6 per cent. lived in communities with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, 49·4 per cent. in smaller communities; 926,277 were males, and 941,667 females—i.e. 101·66 females per 100 males.

The population of the principal towns at the census of December 1, 1900, was:—

Mannheim . . .	141,131	Konstanz . . .	21,445	Bruchsal . . .	13,555
Karlsruhe . . .	97,185	Baden . . .	15,718	Durlach . . .	11,354
Freiburg . . .	61,504	Rastatt . . .	13,941	Weinheim . . .	11,167
Pforzheim . . .	43,351	Offenburg . . .	13,664	Lörrach . . .	10,347
Heidelberg . . .	40,121	Lahr . . .	13,577		

The number of marriages in Baden in 1901 was 15,427, births, 67,970, deaths, 41,815, excess of births over deaths, 26,155. Included in the births

were 1,755, or 2·58 per cent., still-born, and 5,240, or 7·71 per cent., illegitimate children.

Emigration from Baden is given as follows :—

1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
3,500	1,700	1,300	1,000	800	708	611

In 1901, 589 emigrants went to the United States.

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly two-thirds of the population are Catholic, somewhat more than one-third Protestant. At the census of 1900 there were 1,131,639 Catholics, 704,058 Protestants, 5,563 of other Christian sects, 26,132 Jews, and 552 others.

The Grand-duke is Protestant, and head of the Evangelical or Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod (with 56 members), and whose affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrath). The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg). The Protestant Church has 362 parishes, the Roman Catholic Church 781 ; the former are divided among 25 deaneries, the latter among 39. The contributions of the State to the Roman Catholic Church amounted, in 1902, to 450,810 marks (besides 100,183 marks dotation of the archbishopric) ; to the Protestant Church, 439,664 marks ; given in both cases, mainly in support of the poorer clergy. There are a certain number of 'Old Catholic' parishes, to which the State contributes yearly 38,000 marks. The Jews have 15 rabbimates, and receive (1902) 21,240 marks towards the support of the poorer clergy.

Instruction is general and compulsory. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes (expenditure on material) and by the State (personal expenditure), and administered by local authorities under the inspection of Government. The following table shows the public schools in Baden for 1900-1901 :—

—	Number	Teaching Staff	Students & Pupils
Universities (summer session 1901)	2	258	3,472
Technical Academy (summer session 1901)	1	69	1,515
Academy of Arts	1	11	116
Gymnasias and Progymnasias	16	356	4,801
Realgymnasias, Realschulen, and other Middle Schools (höhere Bürgerschulen)	39	632	9,156
Higher Schools for Girls	7	177	2,781
Elementary Schools	1,601	6,039	316,477
Normal Schools	10	86	826
Technical, Agricultural, and other special schools	180	563	12,902
Total	1,857	8,196	352,046

Besides 46 private middle schools, with 532 teachers and 3,741 pupils, 5 private elementary schools, with 37 teachers and 775 pupils, 38 special

schools of the 'badischen Frauenvereins,' with 144 teachers and 3,733 pupils, and 40 private special schools, with 197 teachers and 4,157 pupils.

Finance

The Budget is voted for a period of two years. The sources of ordinary and extraordinary revenue and branches of expenditure were estimated for 1902 as follows:—

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes . . .	17,841,934	General debt { interest and —	—
Indirect taxes . . .	16,768,865	Railway debt { amorti- 22,238,129	
Domains (Crown land) and saltworks . . .	12,491,332	Civil list and appanages . . .	1,881,412
Justice and Police . . .	6,108,306	Ministry of State . . .	192,514
Railways (net) . . .	13,768,550	„ „ Foreign Affairs . . .	672,920
Ministry of Justice . . .	5,261,310	„ „ Justice, Work-ship, and Education . . .	23,763,803
„ „ Interior . . .	4,479,646	Ministry of Interior . . .	18,994,613
„ „ Finance . . .	5,069,878	„ „ Finance . . .	3,877,814
Chamber of Accounts . . .	462	Chamber of Accounts . . .	108,900
Share in Customs of the German Empire . . .	18,263,704	Charges of collection of revenue . . .	15,161,265
		Pensions . . .	5,513,900
		Contribution to German Empire . . .	20,506,136
Total revenue . . .	99,548,987	Total expenditure . . .	112,911,406

The deficit is compensated by surplus of former years (Amortisations-Kasse).

The direct taxes are a land tax, house tax, trade tax, rent tax, and income tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly excise on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession.

Baden has no public debt, except the railway debt, amounting at the beginning of 1902 to 377,118,888 marks.

Production and Industry.

Of the area 56.9 per cent. is under cultivation, 37.8 per cent. forests 5.3 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 568,610 hectares, vineyards 19,580, chestnut plantations 550, meadows 210,010, pastures 52,890, and forests 570,018 hectares (of which 99,979 belong to the State, 265,676 to the communes, 20,284 to other bodies, and 184,079 to private persons).

The total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was in the year 1895 as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
83,485	140,146	12,411	117	236,159

Their total area was 1,011,755 hectares. The agriculture supported in 1895 709,854 persons, of whom 364,237 were actually engaged therein. The acres in hectares (2.47 acres) and yield in metric tons (2,204 lbs.) in 1901 were:

Crops	Area	Yield	Crops	Area	Yield
	Hectares	Tons		Hectares	Tons
Wheat . . .	38,450	53,450	Potatoes . .	87,930	1,129,710
Rye . . .	47,430	75,190	Hay . . .	328,200	1,326,800
Summer barley.	58,590	89,470	Tobacco . .	7,170	14,380
Oats . . .	69,450	99,540	Hops . . .	1,970	1,180
Spelt . . .	54,100	87,200			

In the same year 17,770 hectares yielded 609,710 hectolitres (of 22 gallons) of wine; beetroot, turnips, hemp, and chicory are also grown. The mineral produce consists almost solely of salt and building-stone.

The principal manufactures are silk ribbons, felt and straw hats, brushes, leather, paper and cardboard, clocks, musical instruments, machinery, chemicals, and cigars. The chemical works comprise factories for colours, acids, glycerine, ether, quinine, and superphosphates.

Communications.

Mannheim is situated at the head of regular navigation on the Rhine, and has a large river port; 1900, arrival 4,543,575 tons, departure 784,680 tons. At the end of 1900 the total length of railways in Baden was 1,099 miles, of which 889 miles belonged to the State of Baden, besides 67 miles of railway on neighbouring territories. The State operates its own railways and most of the private railways in the country. The whole length of these railways is 983 miles, which had (in 1900) an income of 78,046,109 marks, and an expenditure of 60,506,406 marks, leaving a surplus of 17,539,703 marks. The net revenue of the railways belonging to the State serves especially to cover the interest and sinking fund of the railway debt. The capital invested by the State in railways is 536 million marks.

British Chargé d'Affaires at Karlsruhe.—Hon. Alan Johnstone, C.V.O., (Darmstadt).

Consul.—Paul Ladenburg (Mannheim).

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BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning King.

Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, born April 27, 1848; succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., on June 13, 1886.

Regent.

Prince Luitpold. (See below.)

Uncle and Cousins of the King.

Prince Luitpold, born March 12, 1821; appointed Regent June 13, 1886; married, April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, Princess of Tuscany, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are four children:—

I. **Prince Ludwig**, born January 7, 1845; married, February 20, 1868, to

Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 2, 1849, of which marriage there are ten children:—1. Prince Rupprecht, born May 18, 1869; married July 10, 1900, to Marie Gabriele, daughter of Duke Karl in Bavaria; offspring: Prince Luitpold, born May 8, 1901; Princess Irmengard, born September 21, 1902. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born July 6, 1872; married May 31, 1897, to Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon. 4. Prince Karl, born April 1, 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born October 10, 1875. 6. Princess Mathilde, born August 17, 1877; married May 1, 1900, to Prince Ludwig of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. 7. Princess Hildegard, born March 5, 1881. 8. Princess Wiltrud, born November 10, 1884. 9. Princess Helmtrud, born March 22, 1886. 10. Princess Gundelinde, born August 26, 1891.

II. Prince *Leopold*, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I. Offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874; married December 3, 1893, to Baron Seefried. 2. Princess Auguste, born April 28, 1875; married November 15, 1893, to Archduke Joseph Augustus of Austria. 3. Prince George, born April 2, 1880. 4. Prince Konrad, born November 22, 1883.

III. *Theresa*, born November 12, 1850; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Munich.

IV. *Arnulf*, born July 6, 1852; married April 12, 1882, to Princess Theresa of Liechtenstein. Offspring, Prince Heinrich, born June 24, 1884.

The late Prince Adalbert, brother of Prince Luitpold, married to Princess Amelia, Infanta of Spain, left the following issue:—1. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born October 22, 1859; married April 2, 1883, to Maria della Paz, Infanta of Spain; offspring, Prince Ferdinand, born May 10, 1884; Prince Adalbert, born June 3, 1886; Princess Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891. 2. Prince Alfons, born January 24, 1862; married April 15, 1891, to Princess Louise of Orléans, daughter of the Duke of Alençon; offspring, Prince Joseph Clement, born May 25, 1902. 3. Princess Isabella, born August 31, 1863; married April 14, 1883, to Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. 4. Princess Elvira, born November 22, 1868; married December 28, 1891, to Count Rodolph of Wrba and Freudenthal. 5. Princess Klara, born October 11, 1874; abbess of the chapter royal of St. Anne at Würzburg.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805.

The civil list of the King, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,403,160 marks.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 26, 1818; but since that time various modifications have been introduced. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—consists of 16 princes of the royal family, 2 crown dignitaries, the 2 archbishops, the heads of 19 old noble families, and 28 other hereditary 'Reichsräthe'; to which are added a Roman Catholic

bishop and the president of the Protestant Oberconsistorialrath, and 17 life-members appointed by the Crown. The number of life-members so appointed must not exceed one-third of the hereditary councillors. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, 1 for every 500 of the population, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be a Bavarian citizen and to pay direct State taxes and to be past thirty; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to have paid for six months previously direct taxation. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 31,500 souls of the whole population. The Lower House is composed of 159 representatives, who, with the exception of those resident in Munich, receive 10 marks a day during the session, and travel free over the railways.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of six members, besides the Ministers and one prince of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into six departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of Finance, and of War.

Area and Population.

The kingdom has an area of 75,870 square kilometres, or 29,286 English square miles. The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole, and of each of the eight *Regierungsbezirke* or government districts, into which it is divided for administrative purposes:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile, 1900
		1895	1900	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,456	1,186,950	1,323,888	205·0
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,152	673,523	578,192	163·3
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,288	765,991	831,678	363·5
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,728	546,402	553,841	148·6
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,702	586,061	608,116	225·1
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,925	737,613	815,895	278·9
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,243	632,588	650,766	200·7
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,792	689,416	713,681	188·2
Total	29,286	5,818,544	6,176,057	210·9

To the area has to be added 257 square miles for water. The population in 1900 consisted of 3,028,100 males and 3,147,957 females, or 104·0 females per 100 males.

In 1866 Bavaria was compelled to cede nearly 300 square miles to Prussia. The increase of the population since 1880 has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Population per sq. mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1880	5,284,778	180·4	1·04
1885	5,420,199	185·1	0·51
1890	5,594,982	191·0	0·63
1895	5,818,544	198·7	0·78
1900	6,176,057	210·9	1·22

The urban and rural population was thus distributed at the censuses of 1895 and 1900 :—

Census	No. of Towns	No. of Rural Communes	Towns, &c., with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.	No.	Population	Per cent. of pop.
1895	245	7,774	251	2,068,026	85.5	7,768	8,750,518	64.5
1900	254	7,747	268	2,448,037	89.6	7,737	3,728,020	60.4

In 1900 the urban population was thus distributed :—

—	No.	Population 1895	—	No.	Population 1895
Large towns ¹ .	2	761,013	Small towns .	47	441,417
Medium „ .	15	618,509	Country „ .	190	429,788

¹ See under *German Empire* for official signification of these terms.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution in 1895 and 1900 :—

—	Males (1895)	Females (1895)	Total (1895)	Total (1900)
Unmarried	1,790,035	1,779,606	3,569,641	3,765,392
Married „	954,945	952,411	1,907,356	2,058,659
Widowed „	100,172	237,266	337,438	351,044
Divorced and separated .	1,535	2,574	4,109	5,962

For the division of the population according to occupation see *German Empire*. In 1900 the number of foreigners in Bavaria (exclusive of other Germans) was 106,756 (British, 574).

The following table shows the annual movement of the population in five years :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1897	46,481	222,991	6,784	31,082	151,409	71,582
1898	43,464	225,952	6,673	30,754	149,351	76,601
1899	50,788	230,969	6,805	31,267	154,165	76,804
1900	50,585	233,092	6,879	30,696	163,287	69,805
1901	49,247	238,584	7,108	30,816	150,482	88,102

In 1901 of the total births, 3.0 per cent. were still-births, and 12.9 per cent. were illegitimate.

There is a large emigration from Bavaria. The emigration via German ports and Antwerp was as follows in the undernoted years :—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
3,989	4,111	3,418	2,638	2,124	2,140	2,074	2,036

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of December 1, 1900 :—

Towns	Dec. 1, 1900	Towns	Dec. 1, 1900
Munich (München)	499,932	Bamberg	41,823
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	261,081	Hof	32,781
Augsburg	89,170	Pirmasens	30,195
Würzburg	75,499	Bayreuth	29,367
Ludwigshafen	61,914	Erlangen	22,953
Fürth	54,144	Ingoldstat	22,207
Kaiserslautern	48,310	Aschaffenburg	18,093
Ratisbon (Regensburg)	45,429	Amberg	22,039

Religion.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows on December 1, 1900 :—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Jews
Upper Bavaria	1,221,750	87,855	9,076
Lower Bavaria	671,678	5,910	294
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	364,915	446,839	10,108
Upper Palatinate	506,618	45,406	1,472
Upper Franconia	256,917	347,231	3,322
Middle Franconia	206,193	592,198	13,111
Lower Franconia	519,812	116,303	13,641
Suabia	609,250	97,953	3,904
Total	4,357,133	1,739,695	54,928

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 5,430 Old Catholics, 3,170 Mennonites, 9,511 Reformed, 251 Anglican, 615 Greek Catholics, 88 Irvingites, 26 Anabaptists, 1,296 Methodists, 1,797 Free Christians, and 2,117 without declaration.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 210 deaneries; and 3,024 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and three provincial consistories, 80 deaneries, and 1,054 parishes. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Instruction.

(For Universities, see under *Germany*.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen. In 1899 there were 5,178 Catholic schools, 1,930 Protestant, 144 mixed, and 86 Jewish. In 1899 there were 446 agricultural schools, with 7,901 pupils, besides 23 winter schools, with 773 pupils.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Bavaria is the only German State which has established an *Oberstes Landgericht*, or appeal-court intervening between the *Oberlandesgerichte* and the *Reichsgericht*. This court, which has its seat at Munich, has a bench of 18 judges. Subject to its jurisdiction are 5 *Oberlandesgerichte* and 28 *Landgerichte*. In 1900, 65,289 criminals were convicted in Bavaria.

In 1898 the number of poor receiving relief was 195,708, the sum expended on them being 8,577,574 marks. Of the total number 114,836 were permanent paupers.

Finance.

The Bavarian budget is voted for a period of two years. The estimates for each of the years 1898 and 1899 provided for revenue and expenditure of 379,358,055 marks; for 1900 and 1901, 432,919,989 marks; for 1902 and 1903 as shown in the following table:—

Sources of Revenue	Marks	Branches of Expenditure	Marks
Direct taxes . . .	38,199,000	Public debt . . .	51,323,200
Stamps, fines, &c. .	26,856,200	Civil list and appanages .	5,402,475
Indirect taxes . . .	50,900,990	Diet . . .	617,795
State railways, post, telegraphs, mines, &c. }	237,373,655	Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	688,398
State domains . . .	45,858,575	„ Justice . . .	20,615,229
Various . . .	1,150,780	„ Interior . . .	30,055,838
Imperial repayments .	62,571,605	„ Finance . . .	6,696,780
Balance from former financial period . }	1,185,217	„ Worship and Education .	34,667,673
		Pensions and allowances .	24,206,876
		Contribution to Imperial expenditure }	72,647,090
		Administration . . .	216,923,878
		Reserve fund . . .	251,290
Total gross revenue	464,096,022	Total expenditure .	464,096,022

The direct taxes are a trade-tax, house-tax, land-tax, and taxes on income from various sources.

The debt of Bavaria amounted, August 31, 1901, to 1,600,237,525 marks. Of this amount 1,260,394,800 marks is railway debt. The greater number of the railways in Bavaria are the property of the State. The gross receipts from the State railways, 1901-02, amounted to 169,047,600 marks; and the net receipts to 45,006,700 marks.

Army.

The Bavarian army forms an integral part of the Imperial army having, in peace, its own administration. The military supplies, though voted by the Bavarian Parliament, must bear a fixed proportion to the amount voted for the rest of Germany by the Reichstag. The Bavarian troops form the 1st and 2nd Bavarian army-corps, not numbered consecutively with the other German army-corps; and there are certain differences in the matter of uniform permitted to the Bavarian troops. The administration of the

fortresses in Bavaria is also in the hands of the Bavarian Government during peace.

The contribution of Bavaria to the Imperial army in 1902 was as follows in officers and men :—

	Officers	Men		Officers	Men
Infantry . . .	1,372	41,786	Pioneers . . .	57	1,531
Jäger . . .	39	1,291	Train . . .	39	952
Landwehr . . .	82	628	Staff and Special	420	1,615
Cavalry . . .	266	7,368			
Artillery . . .	443	9,620	Total . . .	2,718	64,791

The number of horses was 10,790.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of Bavaria, nearly one-half is under cultivation, one-third under grass, and one-third under forests. The number of separate farms in 1882 and 1895 was as follows :—

—	Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	100 Hect. & over	Total
1882	174,056	374,907	131,964	594	681,521
1895	156,971	372,683	133,510	621	663,785

In 1895 their total area was 5,945,736 hectares.

These farms supported in 1895 a population of 2,585,858, of whom 1,331,105 were actually engaged in agriculture. The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield in metric tons, in 1901, were as follows :—

	Area, hectares	Tons		Area, hectares	Tons
Wheat	304,555	416,718	Oats	484,116	662,657
Rye	560,985	843,593	Potatoes	340,102	4,805,946
Summer-barley	361,154	567,085	Hay	1,287,563	6,229,537

Vines occupied 22,321 hectares in the Palatinate and Middle and Lower Franconia in 1901, and produced 831,021 hectolitres of wine, valued at 20,250,810 marks; 1,908 hectares were planted with tobacco, yielding 8,660 metric tons in 1900. In 1901, 23,975 hectares were under hops, and yielded 4,946 metric tons.

The total value of the leading mining products of Bavaria in 1896 was 9,385,797 marks.

The brewing of beer is a highly important industry in Bavaria. The quantity manufactured in 1900 was 17,944,000 hectolitres. In 1901, 7,367 distilleries produced 194,970 hectolitres of alcohol.

In 1900 Bavaria had 4,173 miles of railway, of which 3,577 miles belonged to the State.

British Minister Resident.—Victor A. W. Drummond, C. B., appointed 1885.
Consul.—J. Krapp.

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BREMEN.

(FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Bremen form a republic, governed, under a Constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised February 21, 1854, November 17, 1875, December 1, 1878, May 27, 1879, and January 1, 1894, by a Senate of sixteen members, chosen for life, forming the executive, and the 'Bürgerschaft' (or Convent of Burgesses) of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is elected for six years by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 14 members; the merchants 41 members; the mechanics and manufacturers 21 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent and Senate elect the sixteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgomasters, the first elected for four years, and the second for the same period, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into twelve departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, Commerce and Shipping, Ports and Railways, Public Works, Industry, and Poor Laws. All the ministers are senators.

Area and Population.

The State embraces an area of 99 English square miles or 63,340 acres. The population in 1880 was 156,723; on December 1, 1890, 180,443; on December 2, 1895, 196,404; on December 1, 1900, 224,882. The average annual rate of increase of population from 1855 to 1900 was 3.40 per cent. Of the total population in 1900, 111,014 were males, 113,868 females. Marriages, 1901, 2,173, births, 7,288—176 (2.4 per cent.) still-born; 502 (6.9 per cent.) illegitimate; deaths, 4,289; surplus, 2,999.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is one of the chief outlets of German emigration. From Bremen itself the emigration was in 1896, 645; in 1897, 506; in 1898, 335; in 1899, 371; in 1900, 317; in 1901, 273. The German emigration from Bremen was in 1896, 12,548; in 1897, 9,559; in 1898, 8,326; in 1899, 8,880; in 1900, 9,073; and in 1901, 9,143. The total emigration (including foreigners) from Bremen was in 1896, 53,986; in 1897, 38,930; in 1898, 56,218; in 1899, 86,072; in 1900, 95,961; in 1901, 110,606.

Religion, Justice, and Crime.

On Dec. 1, 1900, Bremen contained 208,815 Protestants (92.8 per cent.), 13,380 Roman Catholics (5.9 per cent.), 1,002 other Christians, 1,409 Jews; others 276.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. In 1900, 3,303 persons were convicted of crime.

Finance.

In 1901-02 the ordinary revenue was 28,958,440 marks, and expenditure 26,222,100 marks. More than one-third of the revenue is raised from direct taxes, one-half of which is income-tax. The chief branch of expenditure is for interest and reduction of the public debt. The debt, reduced to 3 per cent. interest, amounted, in 1901, to 180,474,467 marks. The whole of the debt was incurred for constructing railways, harbours, and other public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany. About 78 per cent. of the commerce of Bremen is in 1900 carried on under the German, and about 11 per cent. under the British flag. The aggregate value of the imports in 1901 was 1,066,980,952 marks, of which 57,242,596 marks were from Great Britain; and of exports, 1,004,748,249 marks, of which 62,336,657 marks went to Great Britain.

For shipping entered and cleared, see under 'German Empire.' The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on December 31, 1901, was 600, of 634,726 tons net register, the number including 332 steamers of an aggregate burthen of 424,427 tons. Bremen has several important shipping companies, the chief of which are the 'North German Lloyd' with, on December 31, 1901, 210 sea-going ships of 297,583 register tons, 65 of which are Transatlantic steamers of 231,599 tons; 44 Indo-Chinese coast-steamers of 40,403 tons and 1 training-ship of 2,273 tons; the 'Hansa' Company, with 55 steamers of 93,042 tons; the 'Neptune' Company with 48 steamers of 18,470 tons; the 'Argo' Company with 27 steamers of 24,158 tons.

British Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

British Vice-Consuls at Bremen, Brake, and Bremerhaven.

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BRUNSWICK.

(BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Regent.

Prince Albrecht, born May 8, 1837; son of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the first German Emperor Wilhelm I., and Marianne, daughter of the late William I., King of the Netherlands, Field-Marshal in the German army. Married, April 19, 1873, to Princess *Maria*, (died October 8, 1898), daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg. Unanimously elected regent of the Duchy by the Diet, October 21, 1885; assumed the reins of government November 2, 1885. The children of the regent are: 1, Prince *Friedrich Heinrich*, born July 15, 1874; 2, Prince *Joachim Albrecht*, born September 27, 1876; 3, Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born July 12, 1880.

The last Duke of Brunswick was **Wilhelm I.**, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm and of Princess Marie of Baden; ascended the throne April 25, 1831, and died October 18, 1884.

The heir to Brunswick is the Duke of Cumberland, excluded owing to the refusal to give up claim to the throne of Hanover. The Duke of Cambridge, his

nearer *agnate* heir, is not accepted owing to his refusal to give up his English appointments and residence.

The ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, extinct on the death of Wilhelm I., was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the North of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. These possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Elder Line, and Brunswick-Lüneburg, Younger Line, the former of which was represented in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Brunswick regency law of February 16, 1879, enacts that in case the legitimate heir to the Brunswick throne be absent or prevented from assuming the government, a Council of Regency, consisting of the Ministers of State and the Presidents of the Landtag and of the Supreme Court, should carry on the government; while the German Emperor should assume command of the military forces in the Duchy. If the rightful heir, after the space of a year, is unable to claim the throne, the Brunswick Landtag shall elect a regent from the non-reigning members of German reigning families.

The late Duke of Brunswick was one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, having been in possession of the principality of Oels, in Silesia, now belonging to the Prussian Crown, and vast private estates and domains in the same district and adjoining, bequeathed to the King of Saxony.

Constitution.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental laws of May 6, 1899, Nos. 31 and 32. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-eight members. Of these are elected fifteen by the inhabitants of towns, fifteen by those of rural districts, two by the Protestant clergy, four by the landlords, three by the industrial classes, four by the scientific professionals, five by those who are highest taxed for income. The Chamber meets, according to the law of 1888, every two years, and the deputies hold their mandate for four years. The executive is represented by a responsible Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, consisting at present of three departments, namely—of State, Foreign Affairs and Finance, of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of the Interior.

Area and Population.

The Duchy has an area of 1,424 English square miles, with a population of 464,333 (230,288 males and 234,045 females), according to the census of December 1, 1900. In 1895 the population was 434,213. The increase was at the rate of 1.40 per cent. per annum in the five years 1890-95, and 1.39 in 1895-1900. Marriages, 1901, 3,967; births, 15,654; deaths, 9,423; surplus, 6,231. Included in the births are 487 (3.11 per cent.) still-born, and 1,658 (10.59 per cent.) illegitimate children. Emigrants, 1896, 157; 1897, 137; 1898, 123; 1899, 112; 1900, 68; 1901, 64. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the Duchy are members of the Lutheran Church, there being only 24,175 Catholics in 1900.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 128,226 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1900.

In 1900 there were 3,862 persons convicted of criminal offences.

Finance.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of two years, but each year separate. It is in two parts; the first, *Staatshaushalts-Etat*, comprehends the particular expenditure of the State, the other, *Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat*, principally the expenditure for schools, arts and sciences. For the year from April 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903, the budget of the *Staatshaushalts* is fixed at 16,204,000 marks revenue and 16,629,625 marks expenditure. The revenue and expenditure of the *Kloster-und-Studienfonds-Etat* are put at 2,858,000 marks. Not included in the budget estimates is the civil list of the Duke—1,125,000 marks. The public debt of the Duchy, exclusive of a premium-loan repayable by 1,219,740 marks yearly till 1924, at the commencement of 1902 was 29,482,990 marks, four-fifths of which were contracted for railways. The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests and of active funds amounting to about 40,900,000 marks in 1902, besides an annuity of 2,625,000 marks till 1932, stipulated at the sale of the railways of the State.

Production and Industry.

Brunswick numbered on June 14, 1895, 58,091 agricultural enclosures each under one household, having a population of 118,336, of whom 56,390 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms, 38,901 were less than 1 hectare, 13,929 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, 5,080 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, and 181 had an area each of 100 hectares and upwards. Their total area was 253,571 hectares.

The chief crops are wheat (21,099 hectares in 1901), rye (29,877), barley (7,770), oats (40,071), and beetroot (27,582). The produce in 1901 was:—wheat, 46,205 tons; rye, 59,737; barley, 17,295; oats, 91,287; beetroot, 969,285 (beet sugar 120,906 tons).

In 1900 minerals, including salt, were raised to the value of 11,841,874 marks.

There were 469 miles of railway in 1902.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Right Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

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HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.

The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The present Constitution was published on September 28, 1860, and came into force on January 1, 1861; a revision was published on October 13, 1879. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is entrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one half of whose number must have studied law or finance, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second

burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any other public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 160 members, 80 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 80 members, 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house-property in the city, while the other 40 are chosen, also by ballot, by the members of various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of 20 deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the Committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate and the general execution of the articles of the Constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses; also to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Empire (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig.

The jurisdiction of the Free Port was, on January 1, 1882, restricted to the city and port by the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, and on October 15, 1888, the whole of the city, except the actual port and the warehouses connected with it (population 1,583 in 1901), was incorporated in the Zollverein. The alterations in the port necessitated by this step have involved an expenditure of six millions sterling, to which the Imperial Government contributes two millions.

Area and Population.

The State embraces a territory of 158 English square miles, with a population on December 1, 1880, of 453,869; December 1, 1885, of 518,620; on December 1, 1890, 622,530; on December 2, 1895, 681,632; on December 1, 1900, 768,349. Included in the census returns were three battalions of soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on December 1, 1900:—City of Hamburg, 705,738; Landgebiet (4 Landherrnschaften), 62,611. Of the population in 1900, 375,811 were males and 392,528 females, i.e. 104·4 females per 100 males. There were 16,299 foreigners—4,297 Austrians, 2,171 Swedish and Norwegians, 2,370 Danes, 1,749 British, 4,018 other Europeans, 1,694 non-Europeans, and 361 unclassified—resident in Hamburg in 1900.

The following table shows the number of emigrants via Hamburg for five years:—

Year	From Hamburg itself	Other Germans	Foreigners	Total	Bound for the United States	For other Destinations
1897	1,281	7,521	26,247	35,049	25,075	9,974
1898	1,274	6,896	31,712	39,882	30,658	9,224
1899	1,575	9,085	53,554	64,214	43,013	21,201
1900	842	6,775	73,241	80,858	59,926	20,932
1901	704	6,620	65,163	72,487	59,188	13,299

Marriages (1901), 6,583; births, 22,688 (749, or 3·30 per cent. still-born; 2,714, or 11·96 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 14,070; surplus of births, 8,618.

Religion, Justice, Crime, and Agriculture.

On December 1, 1900, Hamburg contained 712,838 Protestants (92·71 per cent.), 30,903 Roman Catholics (4·02 per cent.), 3,149 other Christians, 17,949 Jews (2·34 per cent.), and 4,010 unclassified.

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the "Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht," or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Principality of Lübeck (Oldenburg). In 1899, 8,782 persons, i.e. 152·6 per 10,000 inhabitants above twelve years, were convicted of crime.

The number of separate agricultural holdings in the rural districts ("Landgebiet") of Hamburg on June 14, 1895, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Above 100 Hect.	Total
5,454	1,263	607	12	7,336

The population actively engaged in agriculture (as principal profession) was 7,618, and together with the domestics and dependants, 16,197.

Finance.

For 1902 the revenue was estimated at 101,120,625 marks, and expenditure 101,120,625 marks. The largest source of income is direct taxes, amounting to more than one-third the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c. The largest item in the expenditure is for the debt, 17,094,200 marks in 1902; for education the expenditure is 11,067,632 marks. The Income Tax amounts to 30 marks per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on January 1, 1902, amounted to 435,101,110 marks. The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works.

Commerce and Shipping.

Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany. The following table exhibits the imports and exports by sea during five years:—

Year	Imports by Sea		Exports by Sea	
	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks	Weight in 100 Kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 Marks
1897	80,666,618	1,790,833	36,837,637	1,435,214
1898	88,951,783	2,014,870	39,625,533	1,498,361
1899	91,780,734	1,984,451	41,547,919	1,606,319
1900	98,506,150	2,280,802	45,815,580	1,811,033
1901	97,013,466	2,160,711	46,954,696	1,819,547

The import and export of the precious metals are not included in the above figures. The total value of the imports in 1901 was 47,775,820 marks, and of the exports 7,458,380 marks. The marine trade of Hamburg in 1901 in millions of kilogrammes was:—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Great Britain .	3,171.7	1,187.1	United States .	2,266.3	657.6
France .	92.1	37.0	Brazil .	172.6	98.8
Holland .	62.6	66.8	Other American Ports .	1,118.3	458.8
German Ports .	240.7	504.3	Total for America .	3,557.2	1,215.2
North Europe .	422.3	650.9	Asia .	705.5	427.8
Other European Ports .	1,149.0	278.0	Africa .	241.0	209.3
Total for Europe	5,138.4	2,724.1	Australia .	59.3	119.0

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Hamburg during each of five years was as follows :—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1897	11,173	6,708,070	11,293	6,851,987	22,466	13,560,057
1898	12,523	7,854,118	12,532	7,393,383	25,055	14,747,451
1899	13,312	7,765,950	13,336	7,779,707	26,698	15,575,657
1900	13,102	8,037,514	13,109	8,050,159	26,211	16,087,673
1901	12,847	8,383,365	12,823	8,351,817	25,670	16,735,182

The following is the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only :—

Year	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1897	8,728	6,170,675	8,200	4,616,803	16,928	10,786,978
1898	9,361	6,777,367	9,397	5,037,854	18,758	11,814,721
1899	9,851	7,180,255	10,096	5,873,072	19,947	12,553,327
1900	9,774	7,348,680	9,546	5,551,773	19,320	12,900,403
1901	9,449	7,620,267	9,647	5,918,135	19,096	13,538,402

The number and tonnage of British vessels that entered and cleared at Hamburg were as follows :—

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		With Cargoes		In Ballast	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1897	3,356	2,817,504	137	153,917	2,091	1,549,979	1,435	1,477,535
1898	3,428	2,958,383	119	112,361	2,129	1,580,905	1,406	1,476,877
1899	3,361	2,898,923	125	85,334	2,154	1,631,511	1,326	1,426,878
1900	3,326	2,662,781	116	116,907	2,144	1,455,154	1,297	1,324,018
1901	3,328	2,795,770	182	148,377	2,183	1,517,343	1,306	1,393,821

The total number of sea-going vessels (exclusive of fishing vessels), above 17·65 registered tons, which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on December 31 of the years 1897-1901 :—

Year	Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Total		No. of Crews
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1897	294	200,441	377	514,949	671	715,390	15,752
1898	291	216,148	392	542,198	683	758,346	15,590
1899	279	218,683	439	637,853	718	856,536	17,425
1900	306	242,576	487	745,993	793	988,569	20,128
1901	326	243,018	532	843,460	858	1,086,478	21,649

¹ Since March 1, 1895, the tonnage of sea-going vessels is calculated on the same basis as the British mode of measurement, which (especially for steam-vessels), puts the net tonnage at a little lower figure.

On December 31, 1901, of sea-fishery vessels over 17·65 registered tons, Hamburg had 129 sailing vessels of 4,074 tons, and 9 steamers of 311 tons; total, 138 vessels of 4,385 tons, with 477 men.

In 1901 there were 29 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Sir William Ward.

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HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Grand-Duke.—**Ernst Ludwig**, born November 25, 1868; the son of Grand-duke Ludwig IV. and of Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 13, 1892. Married, April 19, 1894, to Princess Victoria, born November 25, 1876, the daughter of Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; offspring, Elizabeth, born March 11, 1895. The marriage was dissolved December 21, 1901.

Sisters of the Grand-duke.—*Victoria*, born April 5, 1863; married to Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, April 30, 1884. II. *Elizabeth*, born November 1, 1864; married to the Grand-duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia, June 15, 1884. III. *Irene*, born July 11, 1866, married to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, May 24, 1888. IV. *Alix*, born June 6, 1872; married (as Alexandra Feodorovna) to Nicholas II. Emperor of Russia, November 26, 1894.

Children of Prince *Alexander*, uncle of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. died Dec. 15, 1888) and Princess Julia von Battenberg, born Nov. 12, 1825 (died Sept. 18, 1895). are ¹:—1. Marie, born July 15, 1852; married April 29, 1871, to Count Gustaf von Erbach-Schönberg. 2. Ludwig, born May 24, 1854, commander in the British navy; married to Princess Victoria of Hesse,

¹ Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, 1879-86, afterwards Count Hartenau, died Nov. 16, 1893 and Henry, married to Princess Beatrice of Great Britain, died January 20, 1896.

April 30, 1884 ; offspring, Alice, born February 25, 1885 ; Louise, born July 13, 1889 ; George, born Nov. 6, 1892 ; Ludwig, born June 25, 1900. 3. Franz Josef, born September 24, 1861 ; married to Princess Anna of Montenegro, May 18, 1897.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the Congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, but dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,265,000.

Constitution.

The Constitution bears date December 17, 1820 ; but was modified in 1856, 1862, 1872, and 1900. The legislative power is vested in two Chambers, the first composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University, two members elected by the noble landowners, and a number (twelve) of life-members, nominated by the Grand-duke ; while the second consists of ten deputies of the eight larger towns, and forty representatives of the smaller towns and rural districts. Electors (Urwähler) are Hessians above twenty-five years of age who pay direct taxes. Elections are indirect : the electors nominate the deputy-electors (Wahlmänner), and the latter choose the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for six years, one-half of the number retiring every three years. The Chambers must be called together every year. Members of both Chambers whose seats are not hereditary, and who do not reside at the seat of the Legislature, receive an allowance of 9s. a day and travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by a ministry of State, divided into three departments, namely, of the Interior ; of Justice ; and of Finance. The minister of state is also minister of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs, and head of the department of the Interior.

For administrative purposes, the Grand-duchy is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 991 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

The area and population were as follows on December 1, 1890, 1895, and 1900 :—

Provinces	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1900
		1890	1895	1900	
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,269	265,912	271,524	282,047	222·3
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen)	531	307,329	322,934	348,334	656·0
Starkenburg	1,166	419,642	444,562	489,512	419·8
Total	2,966	992,883	1,039,020	1,119,893	377·6

There were 558,240 males and 561,653 females in 1900—i.e. 100·6 females per 100 males. Increase from 1895 to 1900 was at the rate of 1·56 per cent. per annum. There were 9,821 marriages in Hesse in 1900, 38,925 births and 21,475 deaths, leaving a surplus of 17,450 births. Among the

births 1,281, or 3·29 per cent. were stillborn, and 2,751, or 7·07 per cent., illegitimate children. Emigrants: 558 in 1896, 468 in 1897, 316 in 1898, 333 in 1899, 215 in 1900, and 287 in 1901. Of the total number in 1901, 272 went to the United States.

Of the population in 1900, 46·3 per cent. lived in communes with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards; 53·7 per cent. in smaller communes.

The largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence or Mainz, with 84,251; Darmstadt, the capital, 72,381 (including Bessungen); Offenbach, 50,463; Worms, 40,705 (including Hochheim, Neuhausen und Pfäfligheim), Giessen, 25,491 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1900.

Religion and Instruction.

Somewhat more than two-thirds of the population are Protestant; nearly three-tenths Catholic. At the census of 1900 there were 746,201 Protestants, 341,480 Catholics, 7,458 of other Christian sects, 24,486 Jews, and 268 unclassified, or of no religion. The Grand-duke is Protestant and head of the Evangelical or Protestant Church, which is governed by a synod (with 56 members), and whose affairs are administered by a consistory (Oberconsistorium). The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz). The Protestant Church has 416 parishes, the Roman Catholic Church 163; the former are divided among 23 deaneries, the latter among 19. The contributions of the State to the Protestant Church amounted in 1902 to 310,000 marks; to the Roman Catholic Church, 171,623 marks. The Jews have 8 rabbinatea.

Instruction is compulsory in Hesse. The elementary schools are maintained by the communes, but with contributions by the State. There are 983 public elementary schools with (1902) 2,668 masters, 280 mistresses, and 171,002 pupils. The boys who leave the elementary schools proceed to the continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen). In 1901-1902 the number of these schools was 908; of the pupils, 23,265. Hesse has 11 gymnasias, 2 progymnasias, 3 realgymnasias, 4 oberrealschulen, 12 realschulen, and 29 incomplete Realschulen (höhere Bürgerschulen), with (1902) 570 teachers, and a total attendance of 10,068; 5 higher girls' schools with (1902) 44 masters, 42 mistresses, and 2,402 pupils; and 48 private schools with (1901) 4,043 pupils. In addition, there are a University at Giessen with 1,016 matriculated students and 36 listeners, and a Technical High School (Technische Hochschule) at Darmstadt, with 1,459 students and 259 "hospitants," in 1902. Besides, there are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

In 1900 there were 8,295 persons convicted of criminal offences in the Grand-Duchy.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1902-03 each amounted to 89,871,884 marks; for 1901-2 the estimates were:—

REVENUE.	Marks	EXPENDITURE.	Marks
Grand-ducal domains	5,684,630	Grand-ducal domains	5,254,842
State domains	13,439,283	State domains	3,229,960
Lottery	13,376,900	Lottery	12,657,800
Direct taxes	9,950,186	Collection of taxes	1,940,779
Indirect taxes	3,867,550	Diet and State Ministry	556,010
Interior	5,634,086	Interior	18,128,147
Justice	1,501,875	Justice	4,574,435
Finance and debt	6,832,277	Finance	2,245,711
Annuities	429,326	Debt	12,083,479
From Imperial customs	11,878,121	Annuities	3,360,400
Surplus, 1900-1901	10,083,228	Contribution to Empire	11,999,554
		Reserve, &c.	7,236,336
Total	82,667,462	Total	82,667,462

The direct taxes paid to the State are income-tax and property-tax (only to be considered as a supplementary tax); the direct taxes paid to the communes are an income-tax, land-tax, trade-tax, and rent-tax; the indirect taxes are chiefly a stamp-tax, dog-tax, duties on successions, &c.

The public debt amounted to 302,475,130 marks in 1902, of which nearly the whole is railway debt.

Production and Industry.

Of the area, 64.1 per cent. is under cultivation; 31.2 per cent. forests; 4.7 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c.). Arable land occupies 381,143 hectares; meadows and pastures, 100,528; vineyards, 13,155; and forests, 240,700 hectares; of the latter, 68,738 belong to the State, 89,932 to the communes, 1,713 to other bodies, and 80,317 to private persons.

The number of agricultural enclosures, each under one household, was (1895) 183,840, with a population of 368,619, of whom 165,880 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these farms 59,043 were less than 1 hectare each; 65,419 ranged from 1 to less than 10 hectares, and 9,255 from 10 to less than 100 hectares, while there were 123 having a surface of 100 hectares and upwards. Their total area was 570,616 hectares. The areas and yield of the chief crops in 1901 were as follows (1 hectare = 2.47 acres: 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.):—

Crops, 1901	Area	Yield	Crops	Area	Yield
	Hectares	Tons		Hectares	Tons
Rye ...	69,385	145,911	Potatoes	68,104	1,114,273
Wheat ...	23,832	41,602	Oats ...	52,328	110,911
Summer- barley ...	59,220	139,608	Hay ...	94,564	408,167

In 1901, 35,249 hectares were under beetroot and turnips; 12,601 hectares were under vines, yielding 379,174 hectolitres of wine.

The number of domestic animals in Hesse on December 1, 1900, was:—Horses, 59,091; cattle, 330,679; sheep, 82,360; swine, 312,899; goats, 124,790.

Minerals to the value of 2,265,112 marks, and salt of 736,907 marks were raised in 1900. The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper chemicals, furniture, wagons, railway cars and carriages, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling-wine.

Hesse has 716 miles of railway, all, except 46 miles, the property of the States of Hesse, Prussia and Baden.

British Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. Alan Johnstone, C.V.O.

Consul-General.—Sir Francis Oppenheimer (Frankfort-on-Main).

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LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl Alexander, born January 16, 1831, son of Prince Leopold and of Princess Emile of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Prince Woldemar, March 20, 1895. *Regent*—**Count Ernst**, born June 9, 1842, son of Count Julius of Lippe-Biesterfeld, and Adelaide, Countess of Castell-Castell; married September 16, 1869, to Caroline, Countess of Wartensleben; offspring: Adelaide, born June 22, 1870, married April 25, 1889, to Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen; Leopold, born May 30, 1871; married August 16, 1901, to Princess Bertha of Hessen Philippsthal-Barchfeld; offspring: Ernst, born June 12, 1902; Bernard, born August 26, 1872; Julius and Carola, born September 2, 1873; Mathilde, born March 27, 1875. The Regent has three brothers.

The house of Lippe is the eldest branch of the ancient family of Lippe, from which proceeded in the seventeenth century the still flourishing collateral lineages of Lippe-Biesterfeld, Lippe-Weissenfeld, Schaumburg-Lippe, &c. For the expenses of the court, &c., are allotted the revenues arising from the Domanium (farms, forests, &c.), which, according to the covenant of June 24, 1868, are indivisible and inalienable entail estate of the Prince's house, the usufruct and administration of which belong to the reigning Prince. By the law of March 24, 1898, the Regent draws all the revenues from the domanium, and therefrom makes annual payments to the Landkasse and for the maintenance of the Prince.

Constitution:

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836, partly replaced by the electoral law of June 3, 1876, according to which the Diet is composed of twenty-one members, who are elected in three divisions determined by the scale of the rates. The discussions are public. To the Chamber belongs the right of taking part in legislation and the levying of taxes; otherwise its functions are consultative. A minister presides over the government.

Area and Population.

Area, 469 square miles; population, 1890, 128,495; 1895, 134,854; December 1, 1900, 138,952 (67,116 males and 71,836 females). Marriages, 1901, 1,187; births, 5,022; deaths, 2,485; surplus, 2,537; of the births 155 (3·1 per cent.) were stillborn, and 259 (5·1 per cent.) illegitimate.

The emigration statistics are as follows:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
55	21	15	8	6	8	3	11

The capital, Detmold, has 11,968 inhabitants (1900). Except 5,157 Catholics and 879 Jews (1900), the people are Protestants.

Finance and Industry.

For 1902-1903 the revenue was estimated at 2,798,525 marks, and expenditure at 2,862,779 marks. Public debt in 1902, 1,373,778 marks.

In 1895 the separate farms were as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
16,109	7,327	1,586	37	25,059

Their total area was 99,813 hectares. These farms supported a population of 44,758, of whom 20,877 were actively engaged in agriculture. The chief crops in 1901 were rye, 13,994 hectares, yielding 25,992 tons, and oats, 12,833 hectares, yielding 20,187 tons. Railways, 52 miles.

British Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LUBECK.)

Constitution.

The free city and State of Lübeck form a Republic, governed according to a Constitution proclaimed December 30, 1848, revised December 29, 1851, and April 7, 1875. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—first, the Senate, exercising the executive, and, secondly, the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising, together with the Senate, the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by one burgomaster, who holds office for two years. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for one year, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The government is in the hands of the Senate, but the House of Burgesses has the right of initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation. To the passing of every new law the sanction of the Senate and the House of Burgesses is required.

Area and Population.

The State comprises a territory of 115 English square miles, of which the population in 1890 was 76,485; in 1895, 83,324; on December 1, 1900, 96,775 (47,784 males and 48,991 females). The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants in 1871; in 1890 the city had increased to 63,590, in 1895 to 69,874, and in 1900 to 82,098. In the five years 1895-1900 the population increased by 17.49 per cent.

In the State of Lübeck the movement of population during five years was as follows :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births	Emigration
1897	684	2,734	1,621	1,113	63
1898	762	2,920	1,503	1,417	73
1899	802	2,870	1,827	1,043	87
1900	828	3,070	1,831	1,239	35
1901	847	3,202	1,826	1,376	29

In 1901 there were 278 illegitimate births, or 8·7 per cent. of the total births, and 77 still-births, or 2·4 per cent.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Pauperism.

On December 1, 1900, Protestants numbered 93,671 (96·9 per cent.), Roman Catholics 2,176 (2·2 per cent.), other Christians 227, Jews 670, and 'unclassified' 31 (0·9 per cent.). Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. In the city and suburbs there are (1902) 23 elementary schools (11 for each sex), with 9,094 pupils; for boys 1 gymnasium (646 pupils), 1 real gymnasium (554 pupils), 1 private higher school (479 pupils), and 4 public middle schools (1,888 pupils); for girls there are 1 public high school (389 pupils), 3 private high schools and 1 private middle school (821 pupils). There are also a public technical school for apprentices, one architectural school, one naval school, and 2 private commercial schools. Four daily newspapers, one weekly and one bi-weekly periodical, are published in the city. Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg. The police force number 112 men, and in 1902-03 cost 378,742 marks. In 1897, 831; 1898, 898; 1899, 875; 1900, 886 criminals were convicted. In 1900-01, 1,491 persons received poor-relief from the City 'Armen-Anstalt,' which spent, in 1900-01, 147,462 marks out of a revenue of 130,459 marks.

Finance.

The estimated revenue for the year 1902-03 amounted to 6,884,511 marks, and the expenditure to 6,884,511 marks. About one-ninth of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests; one-fourth from interest; and one-half from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-fifth is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, in 1902, to 31,765,521 marks.

Commerce and Shipping.

The total commerce of Lübeck was as follows:—

Year	Imports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks	Exports in 1,000 kilogrammes	Value in 1,000 marks
1875	517,978	225,600	307,546	179,000
1885	679,067	249,900	458,594	201,900
1895	912,851	299,500	604,727	244,400
1899	1,308,046	369,700	779,703	302,500
1900	1,231,381	337,900	762,656	280,200
1901	1,193,148	340,000 ¹	811,457	275,000 ¹

Imports by sea in 1901, 91,800,000 marks; exports, 138,900,000 marks.

The chief articles of commerce are timber, corn, coal and coke, iron, ironmongery, machines, dung-compost, wine, ore, stones, meal, salt, sugar (raw), coffee, and colonial produce. The bulk of the direct trade of Lübeck is carried on with Denmark, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden and Norway. (For the shipping statistics see under Germany.) The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1901 was 12 of 6,607 registered tons. The number of vessels belonging to the port of Lübeck at the end of 1901 was 29, with an aggregate tonnage of 13,650 all together steamers.

¹ Appraisers.

In 1901, the State contained 34 miles of railway, of which 27 miles belonged to private companies.

British Vice-Consul.—H. L. Behncke.

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MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Franz IV., born April 9, 1882; son of Friedrich Franz III. and Anastasia Michailowna, daughter of the Grand-duke Michael Nikolajewitsch of Russia; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, April 10, 1897. Sisters of the Grand-duke are: 1. *Alexandrine*, born December 24, 1879; married April 26, 1898, to Prince Christian, eldest son of Frederik, Crown-prince of Denmark. 2. *Cecile*, born September 20, 1886.

Uncles and Aunts of the Grand-duke.—I. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852; married May 5, 1881, to the Princess Marie of Windisch-Grätz. Offspring: 1. Paul Friedrich, born May 12, 1882. 2. Marie Antoinette, born May 28, 1884. 3. Heinrich Borwin, born December 16, 1885. Duke Paul in 1884 renounced all hereditary rights to the Grand-duchy for himself and his descendants; he himself became a Roman Catholic. II. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married August 28, 1874, to Grand-duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. III. *Johann Albrecht*, born December 8, 1857; married, November 6, 1886, to Princess Elisabeth, daughter of the late Karl Alexander, Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. IV. *Elisabeth*, born August 10, 1869; married, October 24, 1896, to Friedrich August, Grand-duke of Oldenburg. V. *Adolf Friedrich*, born October 10, 1873. VI. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876; married February 7, 1901, to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, with the title 'Prince of the Netherlands.'

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends. The genealogical table of the reigning Grand-dukes begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 25 generations. The title of Grand-duke was assumed in 1815.

Constitution.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1621, and the charters of 1755 and 1817. Part of the legislative power (only in the Domain has the Grand-duke the whole legislative power) is in the hands of the Diet—'Landtag.' There is only one Diet for both Grand-duchies, and it assembles every year

for a few weeks; when it is not in actual session it is represented by a committee of nine members—'Engerer Aüsschuss.' Seats and votes in the Diet belong to the Ritterschaft—that is, the proprietors of Rittergüter, or Knights' Estates—and to the Landschaft, consisting of the burgomasters of 42 towns of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and 7 towns of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Ritterschaft has nearly 800 members, but only a few of them take seats in the Diet. The Domain has not a representation of its own. The only elected representatives of the people are the 6 deputies returned to the German Reichstag.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible to, the Grand-duke alone.

Area and Population.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is situated on the north-east coast of the Empire. The total area is 5,135 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided as follows, with population in 1900:—Grand-ducal Domains, 192,013; Knights' Estates (Rittergüter), 117,402; Convent Estates (Klostergüter), 7,976; Towns and Town Estates, 290,379. Total, 607,770. In 1895, 597,436. Of the total population in 1900 113,629 lived in medium towns, 67,990 in small towns, and 95,105 in country towns. The rural population was thus 331,046. The chief towns (1900) were Rostock (54,735 inhabitants), Schwerin (38,672 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (20,222 inhabitants), Güstrow (16,882 inhabitants), and Parchim (10,242 inhabitants). In 1900 the population included 300,320 males and 307,450 females, i.e. 102·4 females per 100 males. In 1900 there were 3,003 foreigners.

Nearly one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture and cattle rearing (see under *German Empire*). Marriages, 1900, 5,027; total births, 17,566; stillborn, 574 (3·3 per cent.); illegitimate, 2,048 (11·7 per cent.); total deaths, 12,407; surplus of births, 5,159.

The numbers of emigrants, viâ German and Dutch ports and Antwerp, for eight years were as follows:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
396	354	345	217	153	231	168	168

Religion and Instruction.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. In 1900 there were: Roman Catholics, 8,097; Jews, 1,760; other Christians, 1,173. The State Church is Protestant. There are 477 Protestant churches and 360 clergymen. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There are 1,241 elementary schools in the Grand-duchy, with 93,640 pupils; Gymnasias, 7 with 1,447 pupils; Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,050 pupils; Realprogymnasien, 3 with 219 pupils; Realschulen, 3 with 261 pupils; higher private schools, 71 with 4,845 pupils; normal schools, 2 with 320 pupils; navigation schools, 2 with 73 pupils; agricultural school, 1 with 15 pupils; architectural schools, 2 with 210 pupils in the summer session and with 364 pupils in the winter session, institutions for the deaf and dumb, 1 with 62 pupils; institution for the blind, 1 with 66 pupils; schools for artisans, 48 with 4,064 pupils. There are besides several middle and special schools. There is a university at Rostock (see *German Empire*).

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The Grand-duchy contains 43 *Amtsgerichte*, 3 *Landgerichte*, and 1 *Oberlandesgericht* at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There are also certain special military and ecclesiastical tribunals. In 1900, 4,373 criminals were convicted. On November 1, 1901, 316 persons were in a house of correction—258 men, 36 women, and 22 children.

The Grand-duchy is divided into 1,733 poor-law districts. As to the number of paupers and the amount expended for their support there are no recent statistics.

Finance.

There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. There are three systems of finance, entirely distinct. 1. That of the Grand-duke, estimated for July 1, 1902-03, at 22,325,000 marks. 2. The financial administration of the States, the resources of which are very small. 3. The common budget of the Grand-duke and States, the receipts and expenditure of which balance at 4,154,000 marks (for July 1, 1902-03). On July 1, 1903, the public debt was estimated at 113,240,000 marks. The interest of the railway debt (8,680,500 marks), and of the consolidated loan of 1886, amounting to 12,000,000 marks, is covered by the annuity of 960,000 marks paid by the State railways, and the remaining debt is more than covered by the State funds.

Production.

On June 14, 1895, the number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
65,531	21,633	8,604	1,301	97,069

These farms had an aggregate area of 1,143,618 hectares, and supported 280,822 persons, of whom 122,175 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas in hectares under the principal crops (in metric tons) were as follows in 1901:—Wheat, 15,207; rye, 166,098; barley, 34,223; oats, 129,127; potatoes, 57,154; hay, 196,843. In 1901 the yield was:—wheat, 31,210; rye, 278,206; barley, 77,639; oats, 248,451; potatoes, 835,303; hay, 682,548.

In 1902 the railways measured 733 miles.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friedrich Wilhelm, born October 17, 1819; the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the

death of his father, September 6, 1860; married June 28, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring: *Adolf Friedrich*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born September 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring: *Mary*, born May 8, 1878; married June 22, 1899, to Count Georges Jametel; *Jutta*, born January 24, 1880; married July 27, 1899, under the name of Militza, to Prince Danilo of Montenegro; *Adolf Friedrich*, born June 17, 1882; and *Karl Borwin*, born October 10, 1888.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich I. of Mecklenburg. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand-duke is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has, in common with Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a Diet consisting of landowners and town magistrates. The country is divided into two provinces: Stargard, which alone participates in the Constitution, and Ratzburg, whose special Constitution, framed in 1869, has never been put in force. Of the 48 burgomasters and nearly 800 members of the *Ritterschaft* (see *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*), 7 burgomasters and over 80 proprietors of *Rittergüter* belong to Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through his Government, at the head of which is a 'Minister of State.' Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole State revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke.

Area, Population, &c.

The area of the country is 2,929 square kilometres, or 1,131 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles; and 117 to the town corporations.

The population on Dec. 1, 1890, was 97,978; on Dec. 2, 1895, 101,540; on December 1, 1900, 102,602 (50,852 males and 51,750 females). Marriages, 1901, 752; births, 3,140; deaths, 2,246; surplus of births, 894. Among the births were 105 (3·3 per cent.) still-born, and 385 (12·2 per cent.) illegitimate children.

The emigration statistics for eight years are as follows:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
45	44	32	16	19	21	12	11

With the exception of 1,522 Catholics, 331 Jews and 1,853 persons of other confessions (1900), the people are Protestants. The capital, Neu Strelitz, had 11,346 inhabitants in 1900.

In 1900, 598 persons were convicted.

Fully one-half of the population are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, &c., and only 38·4 per cent. live in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. In 1895 the agricultural tenements were divided as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	1-10 Hectares	10-100 Hectares	Over 100 Hectares	Total
13,844	2,430	1,416	231	17,921

Their total area was 208,140 hectares. These farms supported 47,264 persons, of whom 20,251 were actively engaged upon them. In 1901 the areas under the chief crops were, in hectares : rye, 25,481 ; wheat, 4,780 ; summer barley, 7,479 ; potatoes, 10,027 ; oats, 23,024 ; hay, 20,866. The yield was as follows, in tons : rye, 36,660 ; wheat, 7,967 ; barley, 13,357 ; potatoes, 147,999 ; oats, 37,299 ; hay, 68,858.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz has 154 English miles of railway.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

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OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Friederich August, Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born November 16, 1852 ; the son of Grand-duke Peter and of Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg ; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, June 13, 1900 ; married (1), February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth (died August 28, 1895) daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia ; (2), October 24, 1896, to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin ; issue of first marriage, a daughter, Sophia, born February 2, 1879 ; of the second, a son, Nicolaus, born August 10, 1897 ; and a daughter, Ingeborg Alix, born July 20, 1901. *Brother of the reigning Grand-Duke.*—Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinct with Count Anton Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in 1773, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then (1773) gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the Kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of

nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the Prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the Principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. The other part consists of the Principality of Lübeck. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 400,000 marks, or 20,000*l.*, and the revenue from the crown lands (Krongut) is estimated at 255,000 marks, or 12,750*l.*; he draws also a considerable revenue from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution and Revenue.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy on February 18, 1849, revised by a decree of November 22, 1852. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. One delegate (*Wahlmann*) for every 500 inhabitants is chosen by the first electors; and these delegates, grouped in nine districts, elect 37 deputies, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments. The Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have also provincial councils (Provinzialräthe), both of 15 members, summoned twice a year by the provincial government.

The budgets are voted for three years at a time, and are divided into the budget of the Grand-duchy and the budgets of the Duchy of Oldenburg and the Principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld. The estimated revenue and expenditure of the Duchy and Principalities for the last three years were:—

—	1900	1901	1902
	Marks	Marks	Marks
Revenue . .	9,832,077	8,352,471	8,612,571
Expenditure .	9,218,953	9,161,642	8,400,565

The debt of the Grand duchy amounted, at the beginning of 1901, to 57,450,913 marks.

Area and Population.

Oldenburg embraces an area of 2,479 English square miles. The population of the chief divisions was in 1900:—Duchy of Oldenburg, 318,434; Principality of Lübeck, 37,340; Principality of Birkenfeld, 43,409. Total, 399,183 (198,307 males and 200,876 females).

The growth of the population since 1867, when the Duchy attained its present limits, is as follows:—1867, 315,995; 1871, 312,728; 1875, 319,314; 1880, 337,478; 1885, 341,525; 1890, 354,968; 1895, 373,739.

In 1900 only 28·1 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants or upwards. Oldenburg, the capital, had 26,635 inhabitants in 1900.

In 1900 there were 3,422 marriages, 14,312 births, 8,281 deaths; surplus of births, 6,031. Of the births 493 (3·4 per cent.) were still-born, and 789 (5·5 per cent.) illegitimate. The oversea emigration statistics for eight years are as follows:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
680	526	340	271	205	269	255	312

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

In 1900 Oldenburg contained 309,513 Protestants (77·6 per cent.), 86,920 Roman Catholics (21·8); other religions, 1,402 (0·4); 1,348 Jews (0·4). The State Church (Protestant) is under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The following table shows the public school statistics of Oldenburg in 1901 :—

—	No.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Gymnasias	5	75	914
Realschulen	2	35	775
Höhere Bürgerschulen	2	15	374
Höhere Töchterschulen	2	21	361
Bürgerschulen	9	68	1,823
Volksschulen (Elementary)	603	1,117	64,584
Seminaries (Protest. and Cath.)	2	15	192
Agricultural	6	18	222
Navigation	1	7	71
Technical	2	14	255
Deaf and Dumb	1	3	44

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Saarbrücken respectively. In 1900, 2,690 persons were convicted of crime. In the year 1899–1900 poor-relief was granted by the authorities of the communes to 4,552 persons with 2,978 dependents, total 7,530. Of these, 4,874 received continuous relief, and 2,588 temporary; 2,801 were supported entirely by relief, and 4,729 partially.

Production.

Of the total area in 1900, 182,187 hectares were uncultivated; about half the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing, &c. In 1895 the number of agricultural holdings was 59,106; of these, 24,326 were less than 1 hectare, 26,632 were from 1 to 10 hectares, 8,079 from 10 to 100 hectares, 69 over 100 hectares. Their total area was 495,002 hectares. The farms supported 136,846 persons, of whom 60,391 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1901 the area (in hectares) under rye was 69,361; under wheat, 1,544; barley, 6,695; potatoes, 15,550; oats, 35,479; hay, 80,925. The yield was (in metric tons) in 1901: rye, 106,074; wheat, 3,094; barley, 134,091; potatoes, 239,744; oats, 67,514; hay, 282,600.

Oldenburg had 343 miles of railway on January 1, 1901, which are all under the direction of the State.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

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PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., born Jan. 27, 1859, eldest son of Friedrich III., German Emperor and King of Prussia—who was eldest son of Wilhelm I., and was born Oct. 18, 1831, married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria (Empress and Queen Friedrich), Princess Royal of Great Britain, succeeded his father March 9, 1888, and died June 15, 1888, when he was succeeded by his son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, under the title of Wilhelm II. The Emperor married, Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Oct. 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Children of the King.

1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born May 6, 1882, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia; 2. Prince *Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich*, born July 7, 1883; 3. Prince *Adalbert*, born July 14, 1884; 4. Prince *August Wilhelm*, born Jan. 29, 1887; 5. Prince *Oscar*, born July 27, 1888; 6. Prince *Joachim*, born Dec. 17, 1890; 7. Princess *Viktoria Luise*, born Sept. 13, 1892.

Brother and Sisters of the King.

1. Princess *Charlotte*, born July 24, 1860; married, Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen. 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Aug. 14, 1862; married, May 24, 1888, to Princess Irene, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse; offspring of the union are three sons, Waldemar, born March 20, 1889; Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896, and Heinrich, born January 9, 1900. 3. Princess *Victoria*, born April 12, 1866; married, Nov. 19, 1890, to Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. 4. Princess *Sophie*, born June 14, 1870; married, Oct. 27, 1889, to Crown-Prince Konstantin of Greece, Duke of Sparta. 5. Princess *Margarethe*, born April 22, 1872, married, Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Friedrich Karl Ludwig of Hesse.

Aunt of the King.

Princess *Luise*, born Dec. 3, 1838; married, Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-duke Friedrich of Baden.

The Kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohen-

zollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great-grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigmund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg on January 18, 1701. The first King of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five million thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half million inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one-half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of

106,820 square miles. This was shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the Kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the State domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. By a decree of Jan. 17, 1820, King Friedrich Wilhelm III. fixed the Krondotations at the total sum of 2,578,098½ thalers, which was sanctioned on Jan. 31, 1850, by Art. 59 of the Constitution; remaining, as before, dependent on the revenue derived from domains and forests. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the Constitution of Jan. 31, 1850; but by law of April 30, 1859, it was raised 500,000 thalers, by law of Jan. 27, 1868, 1,000,000 thalers, and by law of Feb. 20, 1889, a further 3,500,000 marks. At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 15,719,296 marks, or 770,554*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss- und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

The Royal Fideikommiss was last regulated by Cabinet Order of Aug. 30, 1843. Besides this the Royal Crown treasure, founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., consists of a capital of 6 millions, which has since considerably increased, and also the family Fideikommiss, likewise founded by King Friedrich Wilhelm III., for the benefit of princes born afterwards. It comprises the domains of Flatow, Krojanke, and Frauendorf, as well as the Fideikommiss founded by the late Prince Karl (Glienicke). Finally, the Royal House is also entitled to the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollern princes.

Dating from King Friedrich I. of Prussia (Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg), there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701	Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713	Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Friedrich II. called 'the Great'	1740	Wilhelm I.	1861
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786	Friedrich III. (Mar. 9–June 15)	1888
		Wilhelm II.	1888

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the Government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December 1849, and was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852. May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; March 27, 1872; April 5, 1873; June 18, 1875; Feb. 19, 1879; and May 27, 1888. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon

accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, the Landtag, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the Abgeordnetenhaus, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Herrenhaus. The right of proposing laws is vested in the Government and in each of the Chambers.

The Herrenhaus, according to the original draft of the Constitution, was to consist of adult princes of the royal family, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former Empire, as well as of those heads of families that, by royal ordinance, should be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of Oct. 12, 1854, which brought into life the Herrenhaus in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life-peers, chosen by the king from among the rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities'; fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight older provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The Abgeordnetenhaus consists of 433 members—352 for the old kingdom, 80 added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces, and 1 in 1876 for Lauenburg; the proportion to the population is now (1895) 1 to every 73,569. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole; the second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third; the third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete

the last class. Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the *Abgeordnetenhaus* is limited to five years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has completed his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The *Landtag* is to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the *Landtag* must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be a member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them, in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for its own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination and civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the *Abgeordnetenhaus* receive and must accept travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 15 marks, or 15 shillings, per day.

The executive government is carried on by a *Staatsministerium*, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the king, and hold office at his pleasure. The *Staatsministerium* is divided into nine departments, as follows:—

1. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Imperial Chancellor*—*Graf von Bülow*.

2. *Minister of State, and Minister of Finance*—*Freiherr von Rheinbaben*, born 1855; appointed May, 1901. (Minister since 1895.)

3. *Minister of State and Minister of Public Works.*—General Budde, born 1851 ; appointed June, 1902.

4. *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medical Affairs.*—Dr. Studdt, born 1838 ; appointed September, 1899.

5. *Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.*—Von Podbielski, born February 26, 1844 ; appointed May 1901.

6. *Minister of Justice.*—Dr. Schönstedt, born January 6, 1833 ; appointed September, 1899.

7. *Minister for Interior.*—Freiherr von Hammerstein, born 1842 ; appointed May 1901.

8. *Minister of Commerce and Industry.*—Möller, born August 10, 1840 ; appointed 1901.

9. *Minister of State and Minister of War.*—General von Gossler, born September 29, 1841 ; appointed August 14, 1896.

Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior.—Dr. Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner, born 1845 ; appointed Minister September 1, 1893. *State Secretary of the Foreign Office.*—Graf von Bülow, born 1849 ; Minister since October 28, 1897. *Imperial State Secretary of the Naval Office.*—Tirpitz, born 1849 ; Minister since March 29, 1898.

The salary of the President of the Council is 54,000 marks, and that of each of the other ministers 36,000 marks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the provinces of the Kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 21,000 marks. Each province has also a superior court of justice, a director of indirect taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into Regierungsbezirke, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise' or circles, and the latter into Amtsbezirke or Bürgermeistereien, these again into towns and Gemeinden or Gutsbezirke. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council ; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The councils and principal functionaries of the towns and communes (Gemeinden) are all elective, the system of voting being that of the three-class franchise, which secures the predominance of the wealthier electors. The principal officials must, moreover, be confirmed by the Government. The local councils deal with such matters as primary instruction, poor-relief, road-making, police, and local finance

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table exhibits the area and population of the whole and of each of the 14 provinces on December 2, 1895, and on December 1, 1900.

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1900
		1895	1900	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) .	14,284	2,006,689	1,996,626	139.8
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,859	1,494,385	1,563,658	158.6
Berlin	25	1,677,304	1,888,848	75,553.9
Brandenburg	15,382	2,821,695	3,108,554	202.1
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,630	1,574,147	1,634,832	140.6
Posen	11,186	1,828,633	1,887,275	168.7
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,568	4,415,309	4,668,857	299.9
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,751	2,698,549	2,832,616	290.5
Schleswig-Holstein ¹	7,338	1,286,416	1,387,968	189.1
Hanover (Hannover)	14,870	2,422,020	2,590,939	174.2
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,803	2,701,420	3,187,777	408.5
Hesse-Nassau	6,062	1,756,802	1,897,981	313.1
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,423	5,106,002	5,759,798	552.6
Hohenzollern	441	65,752	66,780	151.4
Total	134,622	31,855,123	34,472,509	256.1

¹ Including Heligoland.

In 1900 the population consisted of 16,971,425 males and 17,501,084 females, *i.e.*, 103.12 females per 100 males.

At the close of the reign of Friedrich I., first King of Prussia, the Kingdom had an area of about 43,400 square miles, and a population of 1,731,000. The following table illustrates the development of Prussia since 1867 :—

Year	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1867	134,046	24,021,440	179.2	—
1871	134,046	24,689,252 ¹	184.2	0.69
1875	134,179	25,742,404	191.8	1.05
1880	134,468	27,279,111	202.9	1.17
1885	134,505	28,318,470	210.5	0.75
1890	134,537	29,957,367	222.7	1.13
1895	134,603	31,855,123	236.7	1.24
1900	134,622	34,472,509	256.1	1.59

¹ Including 35,355 Prussian Garrison Troops in France.

The population living in towns and that not in towns in 1895 and 1900 were as follows :—

—	1895 ¹	1900	Annual increase per cent. 1895-1900.
Town population	13,254,125	14,847,846	2.30
Country population	18,600,998	19,624,663	1.08

¹ On the same areas as in 1900.

The urban and rural population were distributed as follows in 1885, 1890, 1895, and 1900 :—

Census	No. of Towns	Nos. Rural Communes ¹	Towns and Communes, with 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards			Communes, &c., with less than 2,000 Inhabitants		
			No.	Pop.	Per Ct.	No.	Pop.	Per Ct.
1885	1,387	53,999 *	1,645	12,754,674	45.0	53,641	15,563,796	55.0
1890	1,263	53,640	1,726	14,529,598	48.5	53,177	15,425,683	51.5
1895	1,266	52,518	1,840	16,384,323	51.4	51,944	15,470,800	48.6
1900	1,266	52,117	1,968	19,144,600	55.5	51,415	15,327,900	44.5

¹ Including 16,713 separate 'Gutsbezirke' in 1885; 16,559 in 1890; 16,143 in 1895; 15,955 in 1900.

The urban population was thus distributed in 1900 :—

—	No.	Pop. 1900	—	No.	Pop. 1900
Large towns ¹	22	5,833,952	Small towns	318	2,907,943
Medium „	113	4,075,850	Country „ {	515	1,622,718
				298	407,383

¹ See under *German Empire* for the official signification of these terms.

With respect to conjugal condition the following was the distribution in 1900 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	10,506,787	10,046,600	20,553,387
Married	5,975,135	5,978,842	11,953,977
Widowed	469,841	1,488,134	1,907,975
Divorced or separated . .	19,662	37,508	57,170

The division of the population according to occupation is shown in the section relating to the *German Empire*.

In 1900 the number of foreigners (exclusive of other Germans) resident in Prussia was 368,003, of whom 150,157 were Austrians and Hungarians, 83,944 Dutch, 32,485 Russians, 22,333 Danes, 7,038 Swedes and Norwegians, 8,646 British, 9,294 Belgians, 8,293 Americans (United States), 14,377 Swiss, and 2,764 French.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the movement of the population for the five years 1896-1900.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl. Still- born	Surplus of Births
1896	264,822	1,226,107	40,823	97,305	707,500	518,607
1897	274,693	1,234,177	40,317	96,849	723,185	510,992
1898	280,394	1,260,297	40,937	97,802	705,955	554,342
1899	287,408	1,265,923	40,469	95,526	761,050	504,873
1900	293,064	1,275,712	39,993	93,591	785,416	490,296

In 1900 3·14 per cent. of the total births were still-born, and 7·34 percent. illegitimate.

The emigration from Prussia by German ports, Dutch ports, and Antwerp, 1901, incl. Liverpool and Havre, was in 1897, 13,497; in 1898, 12,161; in 1899, 13,747; in 1900, 12,471; in 1901, 12,884. The following table indicates the emigrants from each province in 1901 :—

Posen	2,398	Westphalia	625
Hanover	1,778	Silesia	470
Brandenburg (with Berlin)	1,618	Hesse-Nassau	447
West Prussia	1,241	Saxony	446
Schleswig-Holstein	1,133	East Prussia	321
Pomerania	952	Hohenzollern	8
Rhine	947		

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table gives the population of the principal towns according to the definite census returns of 1900 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Berlin	1,888,848	Schoeneberg	95,998
Breslau	422,709	Duisburg	92,730
Cologne (Köln)	372,529	Rixdorf	90,422
Frankfort-on-Main	288,989	Wiesbaden	86,111
Hanover	235,649	Erfurt	85,202
Magdeburg	229,667	Görlitz	80,931
Düsseldorf	213,711	Bochum	65,551
Stettin	210,702	Spandau	65,030
Königsberg	189,483	Münster	63,754
Charlottenburg	189,305	Bielefeld	63,046
Altona	161,501	Frankfort-on-Oder	61,852
Elberfeld	156,966	Potsdam	59,796
Halle-on-Saale	156,609	Remscheid	58,103
Dortmund	142,733	München Gladbach	58,023
Barmen	141,944	Königshütte	57,919
Danzig	140,563	Liegnitz	54,882
Aachen	135,245	Elbing	52,518
Essen	118,862	Gleiwitz	52,362
Posen	117,033	Bromberg	52,204
Kiel	107,977	Osnabrück	51,573
Krefeld	106,893	Beuthen	51,404
Kassel	106,034		

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution. Nearly two thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics. In 1900, the numbers were: Protestants, 21,817,577; Roman Catholics, 12,113,670; other Christians, 139,127; Jews, 392,322; unknown, 9,813. The numbers of the different creeds by provinces at the census of 1900 were as follows:—

Provinces	Protestants	Catholics	Other Christians	Jews	Others and unknown
East Prussia .	1,698,465	269,196	14,995	13,877	93
West Prussia .	730,685	800,395	14,308	18,226	44
City of Berlin .	1,590,115	188,440	14,209	92,206	3,878
Brandenburg .	2,907,863	160,305	13,201	25,766	1,419
Pomerania .	1,579,080	38,169	6,587	10,880	116
Posen .	569,564	1,280,172	2,135	35,327	77
Silesia .	2,042,583	2,569,688	8,689	47,586	311
Saxony .	2,610,080	206,121	7,974	8,047	394
Schleswig-Holstein	1,349,297	30,524	3,928	3,486	733
Hanover .	2,227,816	338,906	8,443	15,393	381
Westphalia .	1,537,943	1,616,462	12,379	20,640	348
Hesse-Nassau .	1,308,016	530,541	10,611	48,105	708
Rhine .	1,663,218	4,021,388	21,666	52,251	1,275
Hohenzollern .	2,847	63,363	2	532	36
Total 1895 .	21,817,577	12,113,670	139,127	392,322	9,813
Per cent. .	63·29	35·14	0·40	1·14	0·03
Total 1890 .	20,351,448	10,999,505	119,245	379,716	5,209
Per cent. .	63·89	34·53	0·37	1·19	0·02

The Evangelical or Protestant Church is the State Church, and since 1817 has consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters. It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Upper Rhenish ecclesiastical province it is fixed by a concordat between the Government and Pope Pius VII. In every part of the Monarchy the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the Prince Bishop of Breslau receiving 34,000 marks a year, and the other bishops about 22,700 marks. The incomes of the parochial clergy mostly arise from endowments. In the budget of 1902-3 the sum of 8,361,976 marks is set down as direct expenditure in Evangelical Churches, and 2,670,722 marks for the Catholic Church, including 48,000 marks for the old Catholics.

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors. All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught

or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities (see also under *German Empire*). The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1896 was returned at 5,654,918.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia:—

—	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities (1902)	10	1,601	18,197
Gymnasias & Progymnasias (1900-1901) ¹	354	5,433	106,122
Realgymnasias, Realprogymnasias, and Higher Realschulen (1900-1901) ¹	134	2,011	44,191
Realschulen (1900-1901) ¹	139	1,408	35,286
Public elementary schools (1901)	36,734	99,349	5,670,870
Private " " " "	247	351	10,723
Middle schools (public) " "	673	7,541	188,091
" " (private) " "	1,171	5,138	100,278
Public normal schools (1901)	129	969	11,632

¹ Winter half year.

The number of elementary schools in Prussia in 1822 was 20,440 ; in 1843, 23,646 ; in 1864, 25,056 ; in 1878, 32,613 ; in 1891, 34,742 ; in 1896, 36,138 ; and in 1901, 36,734.

There are also 4 technical high schools (Berlin, Hanover, Aachen, Danzig), 2 forestry schools (Eberswalde, Münden), 2 technical mining schools (Berlin, Klausthal), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hanover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music.

The Universities, all the high schools, some of the Gymnasias, Realgymnasias, and similar schools, as also all the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the Universities of Prussia, see under *German Empire*.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these, as far as regards the *Regierungs-Bezirke*, is vested in a President, who is the head of the Civil Government (*Regierung*) ; while the management of the higher (secondary) schools and the normal schools belongs to the Provincial Schul-Collegium, under the supervision of the Oberpräsident, who is the head

of the Civil Government of the province. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools and the normal schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline therein, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the Constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can produce to the authorities the prescribed proofs of their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. Both private and public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered, directly or indirectly, State servants.

For the year 1902-3 the ordinary expenditure for instruction and similar purposes under the Department of the Ministry of Instruction amounted to 124,799,076 marks, besides 14,519,000 marks for non-recurring expenditure. For educational institutions under other ministries the sum of 9,750,000 marks was set aside, so that the total ordinary expenditure of Prussia on instruction for the year amounted to 134,549,000 marks.

Justice—Crime.

Prussia contains 15 Oberlandesgerichte (see *German Empire*, p. 540). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions; though for all cases the court of final instance is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig. The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State. In 1900 there were 286,875 persons convicted of crime in Prussia. The following table shows the number for each of the different provinces:—

Provinces	Criminals Convicted	Provinces	Criminals Convicted
East Prussia . .	20,128	Schleswig-Holstein	8,581
West Prussia . .	17,181	Hanover . .	17,744
Berlin (City). .	20,503	Westphalia . .	21,028
Brandenburg . .	24,460	Hesse-Nassau . .	11,996
Pomerania . .	12,888	Rhineland . .	43,955
Posen . .	19,097	Hohenzollern . .	243
Silesia . .	46,397		
Saxony . .	22,668	Total .	286,875

Finance.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure for six years. The Prussian financial year ends on March 31 following the year indicated in the table (20 marks = £1):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1896	2,325,727,438	2,173,707,046	1899	2,476,030,243	2,474,061,871
1897	2,465,668,869	2,332,083,909	1900	2,472,266,033	2,472,266,033
1898	2,340,662,494	2,340,071,718	1901	2,657,213,600	2,657,213,600

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1903, the sources of revenue and expenditure were given as follows:—

REVENUE.	Marks	EXPENDITURE.	Marks
Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests:—		A. Working Expenses:—	
Domains and forests	99,359,474	Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	47,474,870
Total	99,359,474	„ „ Finance	132,148,100
Ministry of Finance:—		„ „ Commerce & Industry:—	
Direct taxes	214,099,600	Administration of mines, &c.	159,780,616
Indirect taxes	87,217,000	Ministry of Public Works:—	
Lottery	88,263,500	Administration of railways	883,760,529
Marine Bank	1,712,606	Total working expenditure	1,223,159,115
Mint	555,300	B. Charges on Consolidated Fund:—	
Total Ministry of Finance .	391,848,000	Addition to 'Kronnotation' of the King	8,000,000
Ministry of Commerce & Industry:—		Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	235,045,278
Produce of mines, iron furnaces, and salt works	190,594,236	Sinking fund of debt	40,324,749
Ministry of Public Works:—		Annuities, management, &c.	2,549,313
Administration of railways	1,416,327,739	Chamber of Lords	214,995
Dotations, and Finance Administration:—		„ „ Deputies	1,676,775
Dotations	841,186	Contribution to imperial funds	347,912,273
General Finance Administration	875,789,466	Appanages, annuities, indemnities, &c.	72,782,034
Total Dotations, &c.	876,130,652	Total charges on Consolidated Fund	709,049,422
State Administration:—		C. Administrative Expenditure:—	
Ministry of State	8,680,031	Ministry of State	11,604,376
Foreign Office	4,600	„ „ Foreign Affairs	554,700
Ministry of Finance	2,889,760	„ „ Finance	110,598,487
„ „ Public Works	9,659,000	„ „ Public Works	33,270,379
„ „ Commerce and Industry	6,818,560	„ „ Commerce and Industry	14,351,181
„ „ Justice	82,205,500	„ „ Justice	115,656,000
„ „ the Interior	19,840,554	„ „ the Interior	74,742,158
„ „ Agriculture, &c.	5,027,488	„ „ Agriculture, Domains, and Forests	24,982,618
„ „ Public Worship and Instruction	5,281,250	„ „ Public Worship and Instruction	149,346,570
„ „ War	300	„ „ War	142,168
Total State Administration . .	139,907,043	Total administrative expenditure	535,248,637
Total estimated revenue	2,614,167,144	Total ordinary expenditure	2,467,457,174
		Extraordinary expenditure	146,709,970
		Total expenditure	2,614,167,144

For 1903 the revenue and expenditure are put at 2,674,905,930 marks. The revenue includes a loan of 72,700,000 marks; the expenditure includes 158,536,297 marks of extraordinary expenditure.

The total expenditure amounts to 75·8 marks per head of population. The direct taxes amount almost to 6·2 marks per head. Since April 1, 1895, only the income tax, a new supplementary tax (*Vermögenssteuer*), and the tax "*vom Gewerbebetriebe im Umherziehen*" are direct State-taxes; the land-tax, the house-tax, and the trading-tax are received by the communes.

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered in the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire.

The public debt of the Kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to the budget of 1902, as follows:—

—	Amount	Sinking Fund
	Marks	Marks
National debt bearing interest :		
Consolidated debt at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	3,585,706,800	—
„ „ $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	1,914,100,650	—
„ „ 3 per cent.	1,102,397,400	—
State railway debt	115,218,512	3,069,419
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	3,368,084	46,538
Total national debt	6,720,791,446	3,115,957

The charges for interest, amortisation, and management of the debt amounted to 278,476,545 marks in the financial year 1902.

The debt amounts to 194 marks per head of population, and the annual charge to 8 marks per head. In 1890 the total value of incomes was estimated by Dr. Soetbeer at 10,000 million marks, or 500,000,000*l.* sterling, and the average per head at 342 marks, or 17*l.* 2*s.*

Army.

The military organisation of the Kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. The conditions of service have been already described under *German Empire*.

The peace strength of the Prussian contingent of the Imperial army was given as follows in the budget estimates of 1902-1903:—

Prussian contingent	Officers, Surgeons, &c.	Farriers, &c.	Men	Horses
Infantry	10,258	951	283,635	—
Riflemen, machine-gun division, &c.	384	28	9,674	648
Bezirks-Kommandos	742	2	4,525	—
Cavalry	2,077	476	52,488	51,694
Artillery (field and fortress)	3,414	591	70,670	26,226
Engineers	739	64	17,375	—
Military Train, &c.	2,987	81	9,076	3,949
Total	20,601	2,193	447,443	82,517

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in Prussia on June 5, 1882, and on June 14, 1895, was as follows :—

—	Under 1 hectare	1-10 hectares	10-100 hectares	Over 100 hectares	Total
1882	1,456,724	1,178,625	384,408	20,439	3,040,196
1895	1,649,134	1,236,393	402,209	20,390	3,308,126

The total area of the farms in 1882 was 26,581,300 hectares ; in 1895, 28,479,739 hectares.

These farms supported, 1895, a population of 10,948,476, of whom 4,633,055 were actively engaged in agriculture. The areas under the chief crops, the yield in metric tons, and the yield per hectare in 1901, were as follows (1 hectare = 2·47 acres ; 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.) :—

—	Area	Yield	Yield per hectare
	Hectares	Tons	Tons
Wheat	866,804	1,421,420	1·64
Rye	4,380,508	5,813,198	1·33
Summer barley	1,050,988	1,931,981	1·84
Oats	2,945,440	4,746,536	1·61
Potatoes	2,292,367	33,997,923	14·83
Hay (meadow)	3,267,354	10,430,493	3·19

The largest wheat-crops are grown in Saxony, Silesia, Rhineland and Hanover ; rye is a common crop all over the Kingdom ; barley is produced in greatest quantities in Saxony and Silesia ; and oats in Silesia, Hanover, East Prussia, Saxony, and other northern provinces. Silesia, Brandenburg, and Posen produce the most potatoes. In 1901 there were vineyards on 18,162 hectares. On December 1, 1900, Prussia contained 3,672,619 owners of live stock which consisted of 2,913,003 horses, 4,702 mules and asses, 10,865,296 cattle, 6,989,430 sheep, 10,954,002 swine, 1,998,692 goats, 38,427,895 fowl, and 1,519,182 bee hives. The fruit trees numbered 90,220,375.

In 1900-01 Prussia contained 302 establishments engaged in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, which consumed 10,120,886 metric tons of beet-root in the production of 1,441,296 metric tons of raw sugar, and 253,150 metric tons of molasses. In 1899-1900 there were 4,981 breweries in action in Prussia, which brewed 32,559,000 hectolitres of beer, or 94 litres per head of the population.

In 1900-01 there were 6,546 distilleries in operation, which produce 3,883,580 hectolitres of alcohol.

II. MINERALS.

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The coal-mines especially have developed greatly during the last half-century. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to over 90 per cent. of the total coal produced in Germany, and is found mostly in Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province ; lignite being mainly worked in Saxony. The output of coal increased from 17,571,581 tons in 1848 to 101,966,158 tons in 1900, and the output of lignite in the same time from 8,118,553 tons to 34,007,542 tons.

Considerable quantities of iron are also raised in Prussia, chiefly in the Rhine Province, Westphalia, Silesia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau. The following table shows the quantities (in metric tons) and the values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised, and of the pig-iron produced in 1899-1900 :—

—	1899		1900	
	Tons	Marks	Tons	Marks
Coal . . .	94,740,829	717,137,810	101,966,158	878,251,112
Lignite . . .	28,418,598	63,506,047	34,007,542	80,257,926
Iron ore . . .	4,295,575	35,123,570	4,268,068	37,686,380
Pig iron . . .	5,644,614	333,208,762	5,781,893	382,267,776

Prussia yields about one-half (1900 : 155,760 tons) of the world's annual production of zinc ; and copper (1900 : 32,181 tons) and lead (1900 : 115,105 tons) are also found. The total value of the mining products in 1900 was 1,096,087,900 marks, and of the smelting products 584,513,724 marks.

In 1901 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were : Underground workers, 353,420 ; surface workers, 106,529 ; boys (under 16), 16,638 ; females, 5,979 ; total, 482,566. The amount of their wages was 519,000,000 marks.

Commerce.

The trade of Prussia forms an important part of the general trade of the German customs district (Zollgebiet), which now includes the whole of the Empire, with exception of few districts in Baden and of small parts of the ports of Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven, and Geestemünde. This is carried on through the various ports of the Baltic and North Seas, through many navigable rivers and canals, and an extensive network of roads, railways, telegraphs and telephones. There are 90 chambers and corporations of commerce in the large towns of the Kingdom. The most important commercial towns are Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Altona, Hanover, Frankfort-on-Main, Cologne, Elberfeld, and Barmen. There are no separate statistics for the trade of Prussia ; it is included in that of Germany.

Internal Communications.

The railway system of Prussia is extensive and complete. On April 15, 1902, the length of the system open for traffic was as follows : Owned or administered by the State, 19,440 miles ; owned and administered by private companies, 1,670 miles ; total, 21,110 miles. There were, besides, 111 miles of narrow gauge railway belonging to the State, and 237 miles belonging to private persons.

The whole of the railways of Prussia will in time become national property. As will be seen from the budget statement, a very large revenue is derived by the State from the railways.

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REUSS, Elder Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—ÄLTERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XXIV., born March 20, 1878; succeeded his father Heinrich XXII., who died April 19, 1902. Sisters of the reigning prince are *Emma*, born Jan. 17, 1881; *Marie*, born March 26, 1882; *Karoline*, born July 13, 1884; *Hermine*, born Dec. 17, 1887; *Ida*, born Sept. 4, 1891.

The *Regent* of the Principality is Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Gera, who on accepting the office transferred his authority to his son, Heinrich XXVII.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the old prefects of Weida, who were imperial functionaries and afterwards free lords. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list, but a great part of the territory over which he reigns is his private property.

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue and expenditure for 1903 were estimated at 1,737,132 marks. There is no public debt.

Area and Population.

Area, 122 square miles; population in 1895, 67,468; on December 1, 1900, 68,396 (32,521 males and 35,875 females). Of the population in 1890, 62,754 were Protestant, and 936 Catholic. The capital, Greiz, has (1900) 22,346 inhabitants. In 1900 there were 517 marriages, 2,751 births, 1,685 deaths; surplus of births, 1,066. Of the births 53 (3.0 per cent.) were still-born, and 201 (7.3 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1897, 29; 1898, 30; 1899, 52; 1900, 103; 1901, 94. In 1900 there were 371 criminals convicted.

Agriculture.

On June 14, 1895, there were in the Principality 5,225 farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 3,159; 1-10 hectares, 1,393; 10-100 hectares, 669; over 100 hectares, 4. Their total area was 29,767 hectares. In 1901 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	3,384	5,835	Potatoes. .	2,114	27,567
Wheat	460	861	Oats	2,732	4,808
Summer Barley	1,464	2,708	Hay	5,462	22,285

There are 27 miles of railway.

REUSS, Younger Branch.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS—JÜNGERE LINIE.)

Reigning Prince.

Heinrich XIV., born May 28, 1832; the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII. and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded his father July 14, 1867; married (1) Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Agnes* of Württemberg, who died July 10, 1886. (2) Morganatically, to Frederika von Saalburg. Offspring of first marriage:—I. Prince *Heinrich XXVII.*, born November 10, 1858; married November 11, 1884, to Princess *Elise*, born September 4, 1864, daughter of Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg. Offspring: Princess *Victoria*, born April 21, 1889; Princess *Luise Adelheid*, born July 17, 1890; Prince *Heinrich XLIII.*, born July 25, 1893; Prince *Heinrich XLV.*, born May 13, 1895. II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born October 27, 1859; married November 17, 1887, to Prince Hermann of Solms-Braunfels; widow, August 30, 1900.

Prince Heinrich XIV. in April, 1902, accepted the regency of Reuss-Greiz, but transferred the authority to his son, the Hereditary Prince.

The reigning house forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz, a great part of the territory of the Principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and to distinguish them they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number I. is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number I.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, proclaimed November 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of sixteen members, of whom three are elected by those paying the highest income-tax, and twelve by the inhabitants in general. The head of the collateral Reuss-Köstritz family is hereditarily a member. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. On November 27, 1892, the hereditary prince (Heinrich XXVII.) received authority from the reigning prince to carry on the government in his name.

The annual estimated public income was given as 3,078,612 marks for the financial period 1902-04, and expenditure the same. There is a public debt (1901) of 1,040,550 marks.

Area and Population.

Area, 319 square miles; population in 1895, 132,130; on December 1, 1900, 139,210 (66,668 males and 72,542 females). Of the total population in 1895 (132,130), 129,382 were Protestant, 2,090 were Catholic, 477 other

Christians, and 181 were Jews. The capital, Gera, has (1900) 45,634 inhabitants. In 1900 there were 1,187 marriages, 5,628 births, and 3,544 deaths; surplus of births 2,084. Of the births 182 (3·2 per cent.) were stillborn, and 620 (11·0 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1895, 94; 1896, 75; 1897, 60; 1898, 50; 1899, 73; 1900, 112; 1901, 69, of whom 68 went to the United States. In 1900 there were 1,032 criminal convictions.

Agriculture.

In 1895 there were in the Principality 10,308 farms, as follows:—under 1 hectare, 3,474; 1–10 hectares, 5,113; 10–100 hectares, 1,700; over 100 hectares, 29. Their total area was 75,134 hectares. These farms supported a population of 23,080, of whom 11,666 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1901 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	7,691	12,901	Potatoes ...	5,261	72,023
Wheat	2,338	4,242	Oats	7,138	11,230
Barley	3,321	5,596	Hay	14,840	48,440

Railways (1901), 58 miles.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

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SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Duke.

Ernst, born September 16, 1826; the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, of Anhalt-Dessau, born June 24, 1824; died October 23, 1897. *Brother of the Duke*; Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829; married October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son—1. Marie Anna, born March 14, 1864, married April 16, 1882, to Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe; 2. Elizabeth, born January 25, 1865, married April 27, 1884, to Grand-duke Constantine of Russia; 3. Ernst, born August 31, 1871, married February 17, 1898, to Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe; offspring, Princess Charlotte Agnes, born March 4, 1899, Prince Georg-Moritz, born May 13, 1900; 4. Luise, born August 11, 1873, married February 6, 1895, to Prince Edward of Anhalt-Dessau.

There was a separate Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg from 1603 till 1672, but its territories were afterwards incorporated with Saxe-Gotha until 1826, when the Duke of Hildburghausen, which had been a separate Duchy since 1680, exchanged Hildburghausen for Altenburg, and became Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg. In 1874 the Duke resigned his right to a civil list, in exchange for a charge upon the State or crown-domains (Domänenfideicommiss).

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered in 1848, 1849, and 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Chamber composed of thirty representatives, of whom nine are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants,

nine by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The deputies are elected for three years. The Chamber meets once at least in each financial period.

The executive is divided into five departments, namely—1, of the Ducal House, Foreign and Home Affairs; 2, of Worship; 3, of the Interior; 4, of Justice; 5, of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the estimates for the period 1902-1904, exhibiting an annual revenue and expenditure of 5,147,349 marks. Two thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains and the remainder from direct taxes. The public debt in July 1902 amounted to 887,450 marks, while the funds of the State (exclusive of reserve funds in the "Landesbank") amounted to 4,798,371 marks.

Area and Population.

Area, 511 square miles; population in 1890, 170,864; in 1895, 180,313; on December 1, 1900, 194,914 (95,796 males and 99,118 females). Of the total in 1900 188,866 were Protestant and 4,723 Catholic. The capital, Altenburg, had in 1900 37,110 inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants of the Duchy are of Slavonic origin. The peasants of the "Ostkreis" (eastern part of the Duchy) are reputed to be more wealthy than those of any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years. In 1900 there were 1,719 marriages, 7,815 births, 4,873 deaths; surplus of births 2,942. Of the births 300 (3·8 per cent.) were stillborn, and 848 (10·9 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1895, 59; 1896, 38; 1897, 30; 1898, 24; 1899, 31; 1900, 17; 1901, 48. In 1900 there were 1,060 criminals convicted.

The *Gymnasium* at Altenburg in 1901 had 191 pupils, that at Eisenberg had 196; the *Realgymnasium* had 290, and its preparatory school had 95. The teachers' seminary at Altenburg had 128, and the institution at Gumperda had 106. At the *Bürgerschulen* at Altenburg there were 5,250 pupils (2,549 boys and 2,701 girls).

Agriculture.

In 1895 there were 16,180 separate farms in the Duchy, as follows: under 1 hectare, 8,280; 1-10 hectares, 5,309; 10-100 hectares, 2,547; over 100 hectares, 44. Their total area was 111,241 hectares. These farms supported a population of 46,208, of whom 24,883 were actively engaged in agriculture. In 1901 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	14,999	26,799	Potatoes...	9,093	129,477
Wheat	9,147	15,484	Oats	15,787	27,867
Summer Barley	7,508	12,983	Hay	11,649	48,027

In 1900 there were in the Duchy, 12,299 horses, 69,241 cattle, 9,865 sheep, and 66,914 swine. There are 107 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

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SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Duke.

Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), born July 19, 1884, son of the late Leopold Duke of Albany, and Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, succeeded his uncle, Alfred, July 30, 1900. The Duke's minority continues till the completion of his 21st year.

Regent, during the minority of the Duke, H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born September 13, 1863; married, April 20, 1896, to H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, daughter of H.R.H. the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, born January 13, 1883, son of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was Duke John Ernst, seventh son of Duke Ernst the Pious, who succeeded his brother Albrecht, Ernst's second son, in 1699, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to which he added Saalfeld. John Ernst's two sons ruled in common, under the title Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld; but their single successor Ernst Frederick I. (1764-1800) introduced the principle of primogeniture. On the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg in 1825, Ernst I. received, in 1826, Gotha in exchange for Saalfeld, which was assigned to Saxe-Meiningen, and assumed the title of Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I., to whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the Principality of Lichtenberg. This Principality he sold, September 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. The reigning Duke receives 300,000 marks out of the income of the Gotha domains, 100,503 marks is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State. The Duke further receives one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditure from the Coburg domains.

Constitution and Finance.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the two Duchies, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in the Duke in conjunction with two separate chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two Duchies the two Chambers meet in common. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the electors. Every man above the age of twenty-five who pays direct taxes has a vote, and every fully-qualified citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy to the Landtag or Chamber. Deputies resident in Coburg or Gotha receive six marks per diem, the others ten marks per diem and travelling expenses. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately, regularly in the first and last years of their duration, otherwise when necessary; the 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the towns of Coburg and of Gotha.

The domain budget is voted for the term of four years for Gotha and of four years for Coburg, and in the financial State-accounts a distinction is made between domain-revenue and State-revenue. The annual domain revenue for Coburg 1901-1903 is estimated at 444,875 marks, and expenditure 260,885 marks; revenue for Gotha 1901-1903, 1,933,900 marks, expenditure 1,179,100 marks. The special State revenue for each year from 1901 to 1903 for Coburg is set down at 1,094,100 marks, and for Gotha at 2,329,980 marks; while the common State-revenue of Coburg and Gotha is set down at 3,097,420 marks.

and expenditure 3,757,620 marks. The public debt, in 1901, amounted to 2,648,895 marks for Coburg, and to 2,146,558 marks for Gotha, both being largely covered by real property and stocks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Duchy is 755 English square miles, and the population in 1895 was 216,603; on December 1, 1900, 229,550 (110,923 males and 118,627 females). Of the total in 1895 212,514 were Protestant and 2,956 Catholic; there were also 580 Jews. The chief towns, Gotha and Coburg, have respectively 34,651 and 20,460 inhabitants (1900). In 1900 there were 2,022 marriages, 7,875 births, 4,739 deaths; surplus of births 3,136. Of the births 287 (3·6 per cent.) were stillborn, and 809 (10·3 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1897, 33; 1898, 44; 1899, 42; 1900, 46; 1901, 27. In 1900 there were 1,375 criminals convicted.

Agriculture.

In 1895 there were in the Duchy 29,458 separate farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 15,230; 1-10 hectares, 11,100; 10-100 hectares, 3,053; over 100 hectares, 75; their total area was 154,805 hectares. These farms supported a population of 60,633, of whom 29,073 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1901 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	11,526	17,119	Potatoes...	12,037	149,951
Wheat	10,761	16,245	Oats	18,518	26,272
Summer Barley..	13,753	21,431	Hay	20,300	97,687

There are 180 miles of railway.

British Minister-Resident.—Viscount Gough.

Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN MEININGEN.)

Reigning Duke.

Georg II., born April 2, 1826; the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, (1) May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855; (2) October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who died February 10, 1872; (3)morganatically, March 18, 1873, to Helene Franz, Baroness von Heldburg. *Offspring* (first marriage):—I. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married February 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late German Emperor Friedrich III.; offspring of the union is Feodora, born May 12, 1879; married September 24, 1898, to Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, Younger Branch. II. Princess *Marie Elisabeth*, born September 23, 1853. (Second marriage) III. Prince *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859; married morganatically Sept. 20, 1892, to Katharina Jensen, Baroness von Saalfeld. IV. Prince *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861; married April 25, 1889, to Adelheid, Countess of Lippe Biesterfeld; offspring three daughters and three sons, Georg, born October 11, 1892; Ernst, born September 23, 1895, and Bernhard, born June 30, 1901.

The line of Saxe Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The Duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the father of the present Duke. The Duke has a civil list of 394,286 marks paid out of the produce of the State domains. Besides these he receives the half of the surplus revenue, which is estimated for the 3 financial years 1900-02 at 427,940 marks.

Constitution and Finance.

The charter of the Duchy bears date August 23, 1829, and is supplemented by the laws of 1870, 1873 and 1896. It provides for a legislative organization, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Four of these are elected by those who pay the highest land and property tax, and four by those who pay income tax on an income of 3,000 marks or more; sixteen by all other inhabitants. The Chamber meets as often as necessary, and in any case for the arrangement of the budget every three years, and new elections take place every six.

The budget for the 3 financial years 1900-1902 states the revenue at 8,744,478 marks, and the expenditure at 7,888,598 marks; 2,852,860 marks of the revenue are drawn from State domains. The chief items of expenditure are Matrikularbeiträge (or contributions) for the Empire, the interest of the public debt, the expenses for the administration of the State domains and of the State, and the civil list for the Ducal family. The debt in 1901 amounted to 8,210,919 marks. Most of the debt is covered by productive State capital.

Area and Population.

Area, 953 square miles; population in 1895 was 234,005; on December 1, 1900, 250,731 (123,049 males and 127,682 females). Of the total in 1900 244,810 were Protestants; 4,170 were Catholics; 1,351 were Jews. The capital, Meiningen, had, in 1900, 14,518 inhabitants. In 1901 there were 2,165 marriages; 8,912 births; 4,465 deaths; surplus of births, 4,447. Of the births 282 (3·2 per cent.) were stillborn, and 1,031 (11·5 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants: 1896, 66; 1897, 34; 1898, 33; 1899, 56; 1900, 49; 1901, 42. In 1900 there were 2,004 criminals convicted.

Agriculture.

In 1895 there were in the Duchy 31,907 separate farms, as follows: under 1 hectar, 15,370; 1-10 hectar, 13,469; 10-100 hectar, 3,011; over 100 hectar, 57. Their total area was 166,229 hectar. They supported a population of 67,540, of whom 32,106 were actively engaged in agriculture. In 1901 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:—

Crop	Hectar	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectar	1,000 kilog.
Rye	18,170	24,813	Potatoes ...	14,142	209,297
Wheat	9,858	13,698	Oats	20,174	30,921
Barley	5,657	9,827	Hay	27,174	128,698

There are 190 miles of railway, and 1,242 miles of high road.

British Consul-General.—Freiherr Dr. Chr. K. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

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SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Grand-duke.

Wilhelm Ernst, born June 10, 1876, son of the late Prince Karl August and Princess Pauline of Saxe-Weimar; succeeded his grandfather, the late Grand-duke Karl Alexander, January 5, 1901.

Aunts of the Grand-duke.

I. Princess *Maria*, born January 20, 1849; married February 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich VII., of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz.

II. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854; married Nov. 6, 1886, to Johann, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxo-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. In the event of the Albertine line becoming extinct, the Grand-duke of Weimar would ascend the Saxon throne. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent Principality in 1640. After a temporary subdivision the Principality was finally, on the death of the last duke of Eisenach in 1741, united into a compact whole under Ernest Augustus (1728-1748), who introduced the principle of primogeniture. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as a patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 960,000 marks, or 48,000*l*.

Constitution and Finance.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1850. It was the first liberal Constitution granted in Germany. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament of one Chamber. It is composed of 33 members, of whom five are chosen by landowners having a yearly income of from 3,000 marks upwards; five by other persons of the same income; and twenty-three by the other inhabitants. The first-mentioned ten deputies are elected directly, the remaining twenty-three indirectly. All citizens over twenty-one years of age have the franchise. The Chamber meets every three years. The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments.

The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1902 to 1904 comprises an annual income and an annual expenditure of 11,743,050 marks. The State forests yield a large income, while there is a graduated tax on all incomes, the estimates for which are based on a total income for the population of 127,244,824 marks in January, 1900. The public debt amounted to 1,867,984 marks on April 27, 1901. The debt is more than covered by real property and stocks.

Area and Population.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,388 English square miles, and consists of the three detached districts of Weimar, Eisenach, and Neustadt, to which belong also 24 smaller exclaves. The population in 1890 was 326,091; in 1895, 339,217; 1900, 362,873; on December 1, 1900, 362,873 (177,065 males and 185,808 females). Marriages, 1901, 2,930; births, 12,476; deaths, 6,860; surplus of births, 5,616. Among the births, 406 (3·25 per cent.) were stillborn, and 1,192 (9·55 per cent.) illegitimate.

In 1900, 42·09 per cent. of the population lived in towns with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 57·91 per cent. in rural communes. The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 28,489 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1900. The number of emigrants in eight years was as follows:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
122	137	120	125	92	20	86	118

Of the emigrants in 1901, 91 went to the United States.

Religion, Instruction, Justice, and Crime.

In 1900 Saxe-Weimar contained 347,144 Protestants (95·67 per cent.), 14,095 Catholics (3·88 per cent.), 424 other Christians, 1,188 Jews, and 22 others.

The University at Jena (see *Germany*) is common to the four Saxon Duchies. The public schools in the Grand-duchy at the close of 1898-99 were as follows:—

Schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary schools	462	947	57,074
Gymnasias	3	52	806
Realgymnasias	2	28	549
Realschulen (5 private)	7	64	767
Normal schools	2	36	234
Drawing schools	2	7	571
Deaf-mute and blind asylum	1	9	46

Saxe-Weimar contains two Landgerichte, while the district of Neustadt is subject to the jurisdiction of the Landgericht at Gera, common to Saxe-Weimar and the Reuss Principalities. The Oberlandesgericht at Jena is a common court of appeal for the four Saxon Duchies, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reuss Principalities, and parts of Prussia. In 1899, 2,192 persons were convicted of crime in Saxe-Weimar.

Production.

The number of separate agricultural tenements on June 14, 1895, was as follows:—

Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
16,575	19,419	6,078	160	42,227

Their total area was 289,568 hectares. These farms supported a population of 123,011, of whom 56,693 were actively engaged in agriculture. The chief crops in 1901 were as follows:—

Crops	Hectares	1,000 Kilog.	Crops	Hectares	1,000 Kilog.
Wheat .	21,321	35,528	Oats .	34,964	56,899
Rye .	29,461	46,583	Potatoes .	23,585	330,298
Barley .	26,140	42,981	Hay .	30,904	144,269

There were 220 miles of railway in 1900.

British Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Consul-General.—Freiherr C. C. B. von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

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SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning King.

Georg, third son of King Johann and of Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian of Bavaria, born August 8, 1832; succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, King Albert, June 19, 1902; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria Anna, born July 21, 1843 (died February 5, 1884), daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. Offspring of the union are six children:—1. Princess Mathilde, born March 19, 1863. 2. Prince Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865; married November 21, 1891, to Princess Luise of Tuscany, born September 2, 1870. The marriage was dissolved February 11, 1903. Offspring: Prince Georg, born January 15, 1893; Prince Friedrich Christian, born December 31, 1893; Prince Ernst Heinrich, born December 9, 1896; Princess Margarethe, born January 24, 1900; Princess Maria Alix, born September 27, 1901. 3. Princess Maria Josefa, born May 31, 1867; married October 2, 1886, to Archduke Otto of Austria. 4. Prince Johann Georg, born July 10, 1869; married April 5, 1894, to Duchess Maria Isabella of Württemberg. 5. Prince Max, born November 17, 1870; became a priest July 26, 1896.

Sister of the King.

Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 4, 1830; married April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow February 10, 1855.

The royal house of Saxony counts amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089–1103; he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1103–1123), and Konrad the Great (1123–1156), well known in Saxon history. The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and the grand-ducal family of Saxe-Weimar; while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III. (1763–1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, assumed the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed in 1815. The predecessors of the present King were Friedrich August I. (1806–1827), Anton (1827–1836), Friedrich August II. (1836–1854), Johann (1854–1873), Albert (1873–1902).

King Georg has a civil list of 3,500,000 marks per annum. Exclusive

of this sum are the jointure of the Queen-Dowager, the appanage of the Crown Prince, and the appanage of the Princess Mathilde amounting (1902-03) to 530,000 marks. The formerly royal domains consisting chiefly of extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from September 4, 1831; but has undergone numerous alterations, the last being that of March 28, 1896. The crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal who are of age; one deputy of the (Lutheran) archbishopric of Meissen, the proprietor (or one deputy) of the 'Herrschaft' of Wildenfels, one of the proprietors of mediatised domains, now held by five owners, one deputy of the University of Leipzig, the two proprietors of 'Standesherrschaften,' the Lutheran 'Oberhofprediger' at Dresden, the Dean of the Roman Catholic Chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen in his character as 'Apostolic Vicar' at Dresden, the superintendent at Leipzig, one deputy of the collegiate institution of Wurzen, one of the proprietors of four estates in fee; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliter estates for life; ten noble proprietors and five other members without restriction nominated by the King for life; and the burgomasters of eight towns. The Lower Chamber is made up of thirty-seven deputies of towns and forty-five representatives of rural communes. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 4,000 marks a year, and the qualification for the right of electing to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 marks a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex-officio* deputies of chapters and of the university. Members of the Lower House must be Saxon citizens over thirty, and pay at least 30 marks in direct State taxes; and electors of the 'Wahlmänner,' i.e., direct electors, are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay any direct contribution. The indirect electors are divided into three classes; the first consists of all electors who pay at least 300 marks, the second of those who pay at least 88 marks annual land tax, and the third of all the other electors. The members of both Houses, with the exception of the hereditary and certain of the *ex-officio* members, are each allowed 12 marks per day during the sittings of Parliament, and an allowance for travelling expenses. Both Houses may propose new laws; no taxes can be imposed, levied, or altered without the sanction of both.

The executive is, in the King and in the Ministry of State (*Gesamt-Ministerium*), and in the separate Ministries of Justice, of Finance, of the Interior, of War, of Foreign Affairs, and of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 14,992·94 square kilometres, 5,787 English square miles, with a population on December 1, 1900, of 4,202,216 (2,043,148 males and 2,159,068 females, i.e. 105·7 females per 100 males). The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the five 'Kreishauptmannschaften,' or chief governmental divisions in 1895 and 1900:—

Kreishauptmannschaften	Area, English Sq. Miles	Population.		Population per Sq. Mile 1900
		Dec. 1895	Dec. 1900	
Dresden	1,674	1,067,757	1,216,489	726·6
Leipzig	1,378	945,179	1,060,632	769·6
Bautzen	953	385,010	405,173	425·1
Chemnitz	799	734,044	792,393	991·1
Zwickau	983	655,628	727,529	740·1
Total	5,787	3,787,618	4,202,216	726·8

In 1815, when the Kingdom received its present limits, the population was 1,178,802. The growth of the population since 1846 is shown in the following table :—

Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year	Population	Density per Sq. Mile	Annual Increase per Cent.
1846	1,836,433	313	1·3	1880	2,972,805	507	1·54
1855	2,039,176	348	1·2	1885	3,182,003	543	1·41
1864	2,337,192	399	1·6	1890	3,502,684	605·3	2·00
1871	2,556,244	436	1·8	1895	3,787,688	654·5	1·63
1875	2,760,586	471	1·99	1900	4,202,216	726·8	2·19

Of the total population in 1900, 2,102,770 or 50·04 per cent., live in towns and the remainder, 49·96 per cent., in rural communes.

The conjugal condition of the population was as follows in 1900 :—

—	Males	Females	Total
Children	725,865	736,684	1,462,540
Adults—			
Unmarried	483,826	459,677	943,503
Married	782,310	783,073	1,565,383
Widowed	47,707	171,701	219,408
Divorced or separated .	3,440	7,933	11,373

The division of the population according to occupation is shown under the German Empire. Besides the German population, Saxony contains (1885) 49,916 Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen. In 1900 there were 133,175 foreigners (exclusive of Germans belonging to other German States).

The movement of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1896	35,142	157,593	5,376	20,525	85,677	66,540
1897	37,001	159,119	5,456	20,602	92,303	61,360
1898	38,611	162,555	5,593	21,059	92,785	69,770
1899	38,980	164,164	5,585	21,148	99,609	64,555
1900	37,986	164,101	5,535	20,748	94,684	63,882

In 1900 the still-births were 3·4 per cent., and the illegitimate births 12·6 per cent. of the total number of births.

The emigration from Saxony, embarking at German and Dutch ports, was as follows:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
2,018	1,914	1,803	950	1,128	1,057	876	1,108

The population of the principal towns, according to the recent census of 1900, is:—

Leipzig . . .	456,124	Freiberg . . .	30,175
Dresden . . .	396,146	Bautzen . . .	26,024
Chemnitz . . .	206,913	Glauchau . . .	25,677
Plauen . . .	78,888	Reichenbach . . .	24,499
Zwickau . . .	55,830	Meerane'. . .	23,851
Meissen ¹ . . .	31,434	Crimmitschau . . .	22,845
Zittau. . . .	30,921		

¹ The rural commune of Cölln (11,810) was united on January 1, 1901, with the urban commune of Meissen (30,124).

Religion.

Although the royal family is of the Roman Catholic confession, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. The distribution of the different creeds was as follows in 1895:—Lutherans, 3,954,132, or 94·10 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 197,005, or 4·69 per cent.; Reformists, 16,080 other Christians, 22,214; Jews, 12,416; unclassified, 369. The heads of the Lutheran Church are the ministers 'in evangelicis.' The chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden; and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 35 clerical and 42 lay members (1901). Ecclesiastically the Kingdom was divided into 1,023 Lutheran parishes and 38 Roman-Catholic parishes December 31, 1900.

Instruction.

The Kingdom is divided into 31 school-inspection districts. On May 1, 1900, there were in Saxony 2,253 public Protestant and 45 Roman Catholic common schools (*Volksschulen*), 71 private and chapter schools, and 1,971 advanced common schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), or altogether 4,340 common schools, with a total attendance of 792,186. In addition there were 1 polytechnic at Dresden (in 1900, 1,073 students), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (380 students), 1 forestry academy at Tharandt (89 students), and 1 veterinary high school at Dresden (212 students); further, 17 *Gymnasias*, 10 *Realgymnasias*, 34 'Realschulen,' 22 seminaries, and 3 higher girls' schools—altogether 86 educational establishments, with a total attendance of 25,228, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes.

The University of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended in the winter of 1901-1902 by 3,748 students, is one of the largest in Germany.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte,' and 103 'Amtsgerichte.' The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig. In 1900, 27,809 persons were convicted of crime.

Recent statistics of pauperism are not available.

Finance.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing disbursements for public works. The budget estimate for each of the two years 1902-03 was 97,799,960 marks, and was balanced by the expenditure; there was also for the two years 1902-03 an extraordinary revenue and expenditure of 64,170,761 marks. More than one-half of the total revenue is derived from domains, forests, and State railways. The net revenue from railways alone amounted in 1901 to 28,208,734 marks. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debt, amounting to 39,149,649 marks for each of the years 1902 and 1903.

The public debt amounted at the beginning of the year 1902 to 980,136,200 marks. The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility. The total capital invested in State railways at the end of 1901 was 998,838,568 marks.

The total income of all classes of the population was estimated in 1901 at 2,263,380,172 marks.

Production and Industry.

Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal-working are also important.

In 1900, of the total area, 1,027,995 hectares were under cultivation, viz. :— 843,759 hectares (82·08 per cent.) arable; 175,396 hectares (17·06 per cent.) meadow; 8,461 hectares (0·82 per cent.) pasture; 379 hectares (0·04 per cent.) vineyard; besides 384,540 hectares under wood, of which 172,141 belonged to the State. The number of separate farms on June 5, 1882, and on June 14, 1895, was as follows:—

—	Under 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total
1882	94,783	69,171	28,209	758	192,921
1895	96,796	67,685	28,392	754	193,627

In 1895 their total area was 1,344,824 hectares. They supported a population of 517,642, of whom 271,977 were actively engaged in agriculture.

The areas (in hectares) under the chief crops, and the yield per hectare (2·47 acres) in metric tons (of 2,204 lbs.) at the undernoted dates were as follows:—

—	Area (hectares)		Yield per hectare in metric tons		
	1900	1901	1900	1901	Av. 1892-1901
Wheat . .	63,056	35,365	2·14	1·58	2·06
Rye . .	204,846	206,778	1·30	1·64	1·50
Barley . .	29,489	34,722	1·75	1·84	1·70
Oats . .	192,361	206,266	1·73	1·64	1·60
Potatoes . .	126,138	128,932	11·96	13·83	11·65
Hay ¹ . .	175,896	177,551	8·57	3·19	3·36

¹ Including second crop.

Waldeck.—*Brothers and Sister of the Reigning Prince.*—1. Princess *Hermine*, born Oct. 5, 1845; married, Feb. 16, 1876, to Maximilian, Duke of Württemberg, who died July 28, 1888. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 3. Prince *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854; married (morg.) November 28, 1893, to Anna von Köppen, created Countess von Hagenburg. 4. Prince *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859; married, November 19, 1890, to Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the late Emperor Friedrich. The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name who lived in the sixteenth century.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority.

For the financial year 1902 the revenue was stated at 1,118,689 marks, and the expenditure the same. There was in 1902 a public debt of 444,500 marks.

Area and Population.

Area, 131 square miles; population in 1890, 39,163; in 1895, 41,224; on December 1, 1900, 43,182 (21,449 males and 21,683 females). Marriages, 1900, 360; births, 1,242; deaths, 630; surplus of births, 612. Of the births 52 (4·2 per cent.) were stillborn, and 55 (4·4 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants, 1895, 8; 1896, 3; 1897, 2; 1898, 2; 1899, 11; in 1900, 6; in 1901, 5. In 1900 there were 143 criminal convictions. Except 785 Catholics and 257 Jews (1900) the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the residence town, has 5,625 inhabitants.

Agricultural enclosures (1895), 7,218, with a population of 11,725, of whom 5,180 were actively engaged on the farms. Of these enclosures 4,186 were less than 1 hectare each; 2,399 ranged from 1 to less than 10; 625 from 10 to less than 100 hectares; while only 8 had an area of 100 hectares and upwards. Their total area was 24,016 hectares. In 1901 the area (in hectares) under rye was 5,339; wheat, 1,402; summer barley, 276; potatoes, 1,689; oats, 2,982; hay, 4,682. The yield (in metric tons) was: rye, 11,652; wheat, 2,718; summer barley, 528; potatoes, 29,790; oats, 6,681; hay, 16,186.

The State has 24 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

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SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Prince.

Günther, born August 21, 1852, succeeded his cousin Prince Georg, Jan. 19, 1890; married December 9, 1891, to Princess Anna Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Albrecht VII., 1605, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 268,000 marks. The State domains are the property of the reigning family.

Constitution and Finance.

The fundamental law of the Principality is the Constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies are elected for three years.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1900-02 the annual public income and expenditure were settled at 3,096,800 marks each. There is a public debt of 4,030,669 marks, one-fourth of which is covered by cash-balances and stocks.

Area and Population.

Area, 363 square miles; population in 1895, 88,685; on December 1, 1900, 93,059 (45,259 males and 47,800 females). The population is Protestant, there being (1900) only 637 Catholics, and 48 Jews. Rudolstadt, the capital, has (1900) 12,405 inhabitants. In 1900 there were 733 marriages, 3,297 births, and 1,760 deaths; surplus of births, 1,537. Of the births, 105 (3·2 per cent.) were stillborn, and 344 (10·4 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants in 1897, 20; 1898, 19; 1899, 22; in 1900, 18; in 1901, 11 (all of whom went to the United States). In 1900 there were 843 convictions for crime.

Agriculture.

On June 14, 1895, there were in the Principality 13,264 farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 7,072; 1-10 hectares, 5,186; 10-100 hectares, 986; over 100 hectares, 20. Their total area was 72,899 hectares. They supported a population of 27,195, of whom 11,770 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the cultivated area and the yield were as follows:—

Rye, 7,019 hectares, yielding 10,129 tons; wheat, 3,615 hectares, yielding 6,725 tons; summer barley, 3,514 hectares, yielding 6,859 tons; oats, 5,349 hectares, yielding 7,759 tons; potatoes, 6,118 hectares, yielding 79,938 tons; hay, 7,324 hectares, yielding 30,969 tons.

There are (1900) 70 miles of railway.

British Consul-General.—Dr. P. Schwabach (Berlin).

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Prince.

Karl Günther, born August 7, 1830; succeeded his father, Prince Günther Friedrich Karl II., July 17, 1880; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845.

Brother and Sister of the Prince.—I. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832. II. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837.

The princes of the house of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family. The small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 500,000 marks, being nearly one sixth of the revenue of the country.

Constitution and Finance.

The Principality has a Constitution, granted July 8, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of fifteen members, five of whom are appointed by the Prince, five elected by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and five elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the

Prince, who exercises his authority through a Government divided into five departments.

For the years 1900 to 1903 the annual revenue was estimated to amount to 3,881,833 marks, and the annual expenditure to the same. There is a public debt (January 1, 1902) of 5,666,251 marks.

Area and Population.

The area of the Principality is 338 English square miles; the population in 1895 was 78,074; on December 1, 1900, 80,898 (39,508 males and 41,390 females). In 1890 the population was 75,510, of whom 74,615 were Protestant, 686 Catholic, and 228 Jews. The chief towns, Sondershausen and Arnstadt, have respectively 7,054 (1900) and 14,421 inhabitants. In 1900 there were 693 marriages, 2,688 births, 1,573 deaths; surplus of births, 1,115. Of the births, 103 (3·8 per cent.) were stillborn, and 245 (9·1 per cent.) illegitimate. Emigrants: 1896, 11; 1897, 5; 1898, 23; 1899, 21; 1900, 14; 1901, 15. In 1900 there were 775 criminals convicted.

Agriculture.

In 1895 there were in the Principality 11,786 separate farms, as follows: under 1 hectare, 5,616; 1-10 hectares, 5,006; 10-100 hectares, 1,128; over 100 hectares, 37. Their total area was 63,747 hectares. They supported a population of 25,064, of whom 11,212 were actually engaged in agriculture. In 1900 the cultivated area and produce were as follows:

Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.	Crop	Hectares	1,000 kilog.
Rye	6,035	9,313	Potatoes ...	4,484	63,592
Wheat	5,844	11,120	Oats	7,930	14,410
Barley	5,627	10,446	Hay	3,876	15,182

There are (1902) 90 miles of railway, of which 43 miles are local private lines.

WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Prince.

Friedrich, born January 20, 1865; the son of Prince George Victor and Princess Helena of Nassau; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 12, 1893; married, August 9, 1895, to Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe; offspring: Prince Josias, born May 13, 1896; Prince Max, born September 13, 1898; Princess Helene, born December 22, 1899; Prince Georg Wilhelm, born March 10, 1902. Brother and sisters of he reigning prince are:—I. Princess *Pauline*, born October 19, 1855; married, May 7, 1881, to the Hereditary Prince Alexis of Benthheim-Steinfurt. II. Princess *Emma*, born August 2, 1858; married, January 7, 1879, King Willem III. of the Netherlands; widow, November 20, 1890. III. Princess *Helene*, born February 17, 1861; married, April 27, 1882, to Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; widow,

March 28, 1884. IV. Princess *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873; married May 3, 1900, to Alexander, hereditary Count of Erbach-Schönberg. V. Prince *Wolrad-Friedrich* (brother on the father's side), born June 22, 1892.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, a 'Treaty of Accession' was signed by the Prince on July 18, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I. for ten years, retaining merely nominal power, and renewed November 24, 1877, till January 1, 1888. A Treaty, made March 2, 1887, continued the arrangement for the future, making it terminable on notice given.

Constitution and Finance.

The charter of the Principality was granted August 17, 1852. It provided for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, but this number is now reduced to fifteen, with authority restricted to purely local affairs. In terms of the 'Treaty of Accession' all public officials are appointed by the King of Prussia, and take the oath of fidelity to him. Prussia also manages the finances of the Principality.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for three years are:—1902, 1,674,963 marks; 1903, 1,673,727 marks; 1904, 1,673,622 marks.

The debt on July 1, 1902, was 1,866,900 marks.

Area and Population.

The Principality has an area of 433 English square miles with a population of 57,918 (27,935 males and 29,983 females) on December 1, 1900.

It is thus divided for administrative purposes into circles:—*Waldeck*: Twiste, population, 16,430; Eisenberge, population, 17,593; Eder, population, 15,259; *Pyrmont*: population, 8,636—total, 57,918 in December, 1900.

Marriages, 1900, 413; births, 1,764 (55, or 3·1 per cent., stillborn, and 122, or 6·9 per cent., illegitimate); deaths, 1,114; surplus, 650. Emigrants, 1897, 11; 1898, 24; 1899, 24; 1900, 19; 1901, 20, of whom 19 went to the United States. Criminals convicted in 1900, 1152. Except 1,831 Catholics and 637 Jews, the people are Protestants. The residence town, Arolsen, has (1900) 2,734 inhabitants.

On June 14, 1895, the number of separate agricultural tenements was as follows:—

Below 1 Hect.	1-10 Hect.	10-100 Hect.	Over 100 Hect.	Total.
4,185	4,249	1,599	34	10,067

Their total area was 71,195 hectares. They supported 30,299 persons, of whom 11,937 were actively engaged in agriculture. Railways, 22 miles.

British Minister-Resident.—Viscount Gough.

Consul-General.—Sir William Ward (Hamburg).

Reference.

Waldeckischer Landes-Kalender auf das Jahr 1902. Mengerlinghausen. 1901.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning King.

Wilhelm II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848 ; son of the late Prince Friedrich of Württemberg (cousin of the late king Karl I.) and of the late Princess Katharine of Württemberg (sister of the late king) ; ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. Married (1), February 15, 1877, to Princess *Marie* of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died April 30, 1882 ; issue of this union, Princess *Pauline*, born December 19, 1877, married October 29, 1898, to Prince Friedrich of Wied. (2), April 8, 1886, Princess *Charlotte* of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The former Duchy and Electorate of Württemberg was erected into a Kingdom by the Peace of Pressburg, 1805, and by a decree of January 1, 1806. The civil list of the king amounts to 2,017,189 marks, with additional grants of 100,579 marks for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

Württemberg is a constitutional hereditary Monarchy, the Constitution of which bears date September 25, 1819. It vests certain powers in the Landstände, or two 'Estates' of the realm, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is composed of the princes of the royal family, of the heads of twenty mediatised houses which were before 1806 endowed with votes in the Imperial Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king hereditarily or for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the two other categories (there are now eight, two hereditary). The Second Chamber, or House of Deputies (Abgeordneten), consists of thirteen members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft (Equestrian Order) of the Kingdom : six dignitaries of the Evangelical clergy ; three dignitaries of the Catholic clergy ; the chancellor of the University of Tübingen ; seven deputies of towns ('gute Städte'), and sixty-three of districts ('Oberämter'), elected by all citizens over twenty-five years of age by secret ballot. All the members of the Second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age ; property qualification is not necessary. The president of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the king, the vice-president is elected by the Chamber from among the hereditary members ; the president and vice-president of the Second Chamber are both elected by the deputies. The debates of both Chambers are public. Whenever the Chambers are not sitting they are represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the Constitution. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of whom, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers. Members of both Chambers receive an allowance of 9s. 2d. a day during the session and travelling expenses, but to hereditary members of the Upper Chamber payment is made on application only.

The executive of the Kingdom is a Ministry of State composed of six

ministerial departments. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of Foreign Affairs and the Royal House, to whose province belongs also the administration of the State railways, posts, and telegraphs; of the Interior; of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education; of War; and of Finance. There is also a Privy Council (Geheimer Rat), of which the Ministers and some Councillors (Wirkliche Staatsräte) are members, and which the sovereign has a right to consult on all occasions.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (Kreise), 64 districts (Oberämter), and 1,909 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, with a population of 2,169,480 on December 1, 1900.

The following table shows the area and population of the whole and of each of the four 'circles' (Kreise) in 1895 and 1900:—

Kreise	Area in Sq. Miles Dec. 1, 1895	Population		Population per Sq. Mile 1900
		1895	1900	
Neckar	1,286	697,373	745,669	579·8
Black Forest (Schwarzwald)	1,844	488,431	509,258	276·1
Jagst	1,985	398,887	400,126	201·5
Danube (Donau)	2,419	496,460	514,427	212·6
Total	7,534	2,081,151	2,169,480	287·9

The increase of population between 1895 and 1900, amounted on the whole to only 0·83 per cent. per annum. Of the total population in 1900, 795,839, or 36·7 per cent., lived in communes of 3,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,373,641, or 63·3 per cent., in rural communes. The population included 1,052,769 males and 1,116,711 females, or 106·8 females for every 100 males. The number of foreigners was 17,083 in 1900.

The movement of the population for five years was:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1897	15,975	73,800	2,299	7,529	49,657	24,143
1898	18,308	75,591	2,414	7,567	48,881	26,710
1899	16,760	76,193	2,383	7,572	47,597	28,596
1900	17,104	76,671	2,378	7,472	53,025	23,646
1901	17,339	78,813	2,583	7,578	49,388	29,475

In 1901 the still-births formed 3·3 per cent., and the illegitimate births 9·6 per cent. of the total number of births.

The emigration from Württemberg, chiefly to the United States of America, was as follows for eight years:—

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
2,343	2,398	2,121	1,401	1,151	1,250	1,160	1,061

The population in 1900 of the largest towns was as follows:—

Stuttgart .	176,699	Cannstatt .	26,497	Gmünd .	18,699
Ulm .	42,982	Reutlingen .	21,494	Tübingen .	15,888
Heilbronn .	37,891	Ludwigsburg	19,436	Tuttlingen .	13,530
Esslingen .	27,325	Göppingen .	19,884	Ravensburg .	13,453

Religion.

Of the population in 1900, 69 per cent. were Protestant and 30 per cent. Catholic. The various creeds were distributed as follows at the census of 1900:—

Kreise	Protestant	Catholic	Other Christians	Jews	Others
Neckar . .	657,329	76,595	5,770	5,544	368
Black Forest .	375,973	129,705	2,255	1,296	21
Jagst . .	269,930	126,260	921	2,990	23
Danube . .	194,067	317,751	480	2,086	40
Total . .	1,497,299	650,311	9,426	11,916	447

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of one president, nine councillors, and six general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Tübingen, Hall, and Ulm. In the king is vested, according to the Constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—'obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht'—of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the southern part of the Kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the Government. The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehörde), nominated by the king on the proposition of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education.

Instruction.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg, and there must be one public school or more in every commune. According to recent official returns, there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are 2,353 elementary public schools with 4,952 teachers, attended by 296,204 pupils; 84 Realschulen with 10,754 pupils; 18 grammar schools (Elementarschulen) with 2,921 pupils; 17 classical colleges (gymnasias), of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, 6 lyceums, and 64 Latin schools, having together 8,500 scholars. The whole educational system is completed by the University of Tübingen (founded in 1477). There are, besides, the Technical High School (Technische Hochschule) at Stuttgart, and several agricultural and other special institutes. The funds appropriated by the State to educational purposes amounted in 1899-1900 to 6.0 million marks, not including the sums bestowed on public schools by the parishes or out of the revenue of foundations.

Crime and Pauperism.

In Württemberg there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart. In 1900, 16,409 persons were convicted of crimes. In 1892-93, 37,318 persons received public poor relief amounting to 3,544,563 marks.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for two years ending March 31, 1902 and 1903, are as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	1901-1902	1902-1903
	Marks	Marks
Forests, Farms, Mines, Metal and Salt Works	11,189,484	11,189,484
Commercial Revenues—Railway: net receipts	16,300,000	16,300,000
Post Office, Telegraph, Steamers	2,982,100	3,800,100
Miscellaneous	605,381	559,275
Direct Taxes—on Lands, Buildings, Trades	10,956,520	11,194,020
Income Tax	7,896,000	8,166,000
Indirect Taxes—Excise	2,698,000	2,698,000
Dog Tax	293,000	293,000
Taxes on Wine and Beer	10,138,120	10,138,120
Fees and Perquisites	3,232,000	3,232,000
Duties on Successions	850,000	850,000
German Empire :—Quotas from Customs, &c.	22,728,290	22,728,290
Total Revenue	89,868,895	91,148,289

Branches of Expenditure	1901-1902	1902-1903
	Marks	Marks
Civil List	2,017,189	2,017,189
Appanages and Dowries	100,579	100,579
National Debt—Interest and Sinking Fund	20,630,905	21,141,683
Annuities and Compensations	524,358	525,815
Pensions—Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military	3,390,700	3,533,300
Others	567,200	577,200
Privy Council	60,240	60,240
Ministry of Justice	6,111,566	6,196,095
„ Foreign Affairs	177,183	177,183
„ the Interior	9,737,261	9,748,577
„ Worship and Education	13,300,785	13,409,987
„ Finance	4,138,514	4,137,764
Parliament, Expenses of	431,694	431,694
General Purposes Fund	80,000	80,000
German Empire—Matricular contribution to Postage	26,088,290	26,088,290
	630,000	630,000
Total Expenditure	87,986,464	88,855,596

The capital of the public debt was estimated to amount to 495,168,550 marks on April 1, 1902, of which the bulk bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The debt of the Kingdom is divided into two portions—namely, the general debt and the railway debt. The latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 461,351,789 marks on April 1, 1902. The total debt amounts to about 221 marks, or 10*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* per head of the population, and the charge (interest and sinking fund) for 1901-1902 to 20,630,905 marks, or about 9*5**3m.* per head. The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted,

amounts to (1899-1900) 17,407,692 marks, covering 92 per cent. of the interest charge of the whole public debt, and 105 per cent. of the interest charge of the railway debt alone.

Army.

The total strength of the Württemberg corps d'armée (the 13th of Germany) had on the peace footing, 1902, 24,109 men, 4,250 horses, and 142 guns. In 1901 there were 10,570 recruits.

Industry.

Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 2,948,900 acres, of 64 per cent. of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,482,240 acres, or 31 per cent., under forest. On June 14, 1895, the total number of agricultural tenements, each cultivated by one household, was as follows :—

Under 1 Hectare	Between 1 and 10 Hectares	Between 10 and 100 Hectares	Above 100 Hectares	Total
106,846	173,422	26,219	156	306,643

Their total area was 1,498,949 hectares. They supported 1,080,032 persons, of whom 429,624 were actively engaged upon them.

The areas under the principal crops (in hectares), and the yield (in metric tons) per hectare in 1900, and the average annual yield for 1888-97 were as follows :—

—	1900		Average Yield, 1888-97	—	1900		Average Yield, 1888-97
	Hectares	Yield per hect.			Hectares	Yield per hect.	
Wheat .	30,161	1.37	1.23	Potatoes .	97,109	11.80	9.14
Rye .	39,938	1.29	1.12	Hay .	294,880	4.35	4.14
Barley .	99,113	1.52	1.34	Clover, etc.	110,271	4.97	4.31
Oats .	147,478	1.30	1.21	Hops .	5,172	0.53	0.62
Spelt .	170,730	1.18	0.99				

In 1901 vines occupied 16,884 hectares, and yielded 372,506 hectolitres of wine.

In 1900 were produced 3,876,649 hectolitres of beer. The total value of the minerals raised in the kingdom in 1900 was 1,354,492 marks.

In 1901 there were in Württemberg 1,306 miles of railway, of which 1,109 miles belonged to the State, 63 miles to private persons, and 16 miles to the neighbouring State of Baden. The Government owned also 118 miles of railway within neighbouring States.

British Minister.—Victor A. W. Drummond, C.B. (residing at Munich).

Consul at Stuttgart.—Frederick Rose.

References.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF HELLAS.)

Reigning King.

Georgios I., born December 24, 1845, N.S., the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece November 2, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Queen *Olga*, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born August 2, 1868; married October 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia, Princess of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II. Offspring:—1. Prince *Georgios*, born July 19, 1890. 2. Prince *Aléxandros*, born August 1, 1893. 3. Princess *Heléne*, born May 2, 1896. 4. Prince *Paúllos*, born December 14, 1901. II. Prince *Geörgios*, born June 24, 1869; High Commissioner in Crete, December 1898. III. Prince *Nicélaos*, born January 21, 1872; married August 29, 1902, to the Grand-Duchess Helena Vladimirovna, daughter of the Grand-Duke Vladimir of Russia. IV. Princess *María*, born March 3, 1876; married April 30, 1900, to the Grand-duke George Michailovitch of Russia. V. Prince *Andréas*, born February 1, 1882. VI. Prince *Christóphoros*, born August 10, 1888.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmai was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece about 52,000*l.* per annum. An annuity of 200,000 drachmai is allowed to the heir-apparent since he came of age in August 1886.

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, on the ground that the boun-

daries proposed were insufficient, and especially excluded the island of Crete, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the Constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the *Bulé*, consisting of 235 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage (in the proportion of 1 for every 12,000 inhabitants) for the term of four years. Representatives must be at least 30 years of age, and electors 21. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. At the election of 1881 there were 460,163 voters on the list, being 1 voter in every 4.3 of the population; the number who voted was 306,957, or 66 per cent. of the voters. The *Bulé* must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on November 1 (old style) of every year. The deputies are paid 2,000 old drachmai (equal to 1,800 new drachmai, or 72*l.*) each per session; for an extra session the allowance varies according to its length from 20*l.* to 72*l.*

The Ministry as constituted December 6, 1902, is as follows:—
 President of the Council and Minister of Finance.—*M. Delyannis*.
 Minister of the Interior.—*M. Mavromichalis*.
 Minister of Worship and Instruction.—*M. Romas*.
 Minister of Marine.—*M. Zygomalas*.
 Minister of War.—Colonel *Lympritis*.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs.—*M. Skouzes*.
 Minister of Justice.—*M. Carapenos*.

Area and Population.

At the census of 1879 Greece had a population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) of 1,973,768; in 1889, 2,187,208; in 1896, 2,433,806. In 1896 the population consisted of 1,266,816 males and 1,166,990 females. The territory detached from Turkey, consisting of most of Thessaly and a strip of Epirus, was added to Greece by a treaty with Turkey, executed—under pressure of the Great Powers—June 14, 1881. The Kingdom was divided into 16 nomarchies till 1899. In 1889 and 1896 the area and population were as follows:—

Nomarchies (Provinces)	Area : English square miles	Population 1889	Population 1896	Pop. per sq. mile, 1896
NORTHERN GREECE :—				
Attica and Bœotia	2,472	257,764	313,069	125·1
Phocis and Phthiotis	2,044	136,470	147,297	71·9
Acarnania and Ætolia	3,018	162,020	170,565	56·6
PELOPONNESUS :—				
Argolis and Corinthia	1,442	144,836	157,578	104·4
Achaia and Elis	1,901	210,718	236,251	124·3
Arcadia	2,020	148,285	167,092	82·7
Messenia	1,221	183,232	205,798	168·5
Laconia	1,679	126,888	135,462	86·7
ISLANDS :—				
Eubœa and Sporades	2,216	103,442	115,515	52·1
Cyclades	923	131,508	134,747	145·9
Corfu (Kercyra)	431	114,535	124,578	289·0
Zanthe (Zakynthos)	277	44,070	45,032	162·6
Cephalonia (Kephallenia)	302	80,178	83,363	276·0
THESSALY :—				
Arta	395	32,890	39,144	99·1
Trikkala	2,200	143,143	176,778	80·3
Larisa	2,478	168,034	181,542	73·1
Total	25,014	2,187,208	2,433,806	97·3

By the law of July 17, 1899, N.S., there is a new division into 26 nomarchies, viz., Attica, Bœotia, Phthiotis, Phocis, Ætolia and Acarnania, Eurytania, Larisa, Magnesia, Trikkala, Karditsa, Arta, Achaia, Elis, Triphylia, Messenia, Lacedæmon, Laconia, Arcadia, Argolis, Corinthia, Eubœa, Cyclades, Kercyra (Corfu), Leucas, Kephallenia, Zacynthos. These are subdivided into 69 districts and 442 communes.

The number of foreigners living in Greece (exclusive of Thessaly and Epirus) in 1879 was 31,969, of whom 23,133 were Turks (that is, most part Greek, but subject to the Ottoman Porte), 3,104 Italians, 2,187 English, 534 French, 364 Austrians, 314 Germans, 101 Russians, and 71 Servians.

The male population in 1889 according to occupation was as follows:—Agricultural and pastoral, 444,096; artisans, 64,211; traders and their employés, 117,979; workmen and servants, 31,321; professions, 15,735; officials, 12,109; clergy, 10,059; defence, 34,624.

From a linguistic point of view, at least, the nationality of Greece is Hellenic. Most of the Albanians who have, at various dates during the last 400 years, migrated into Greece, have become Hellenised. At present there are not more than 200,000 of Albanian nationality in the whole of Greece, of whom only 40,000 speak the Albanian language. These are scattered in small communities chiefly over Attica; northwards as far as Thebes; then across the Isthmus of Corinth, throughout the ancient Argolis, in the southern districts of Eubœa, and a few of the neighbouring isles, Salamis, Aegina, Poros, Hydra, Spetsai, Andros. On the other hand, there are large numbers of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire, raising the whole Greek nationality to over 8,000,000, as under:—Greece, about 2,200,000; Asia Minor, 2,000,000; Crete, Cyprus, Samos, and other Ottoman islands, 650,000; European Turkey, 4,000,000; total 8,850,000.

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1896:—

Athens	111,486	Corfu	17,918	Zante	14,650
Piræus	42,169	Hermoupolis	17,894	Calamai	14,298
Patras	37,958	Volo	16,232	Pyrgos	12,705
Trikkala	21,149	Larisa	15,373	Tripoli	10,465

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. Before the census of 1889 there were 1,902,386 belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church; 14,677 other Christians, mainly Roman Catholics; 5,792 Jews; 24,165 Mohammedans; and 740 of different religious beliefs. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, though he now exercises no governing authority; he is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan; his jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Bosnia and Crete, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. The real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him in Greece, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and four archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has nine archbishops and eight bishops in Northern Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; one archbishop and five bishops in the islands of the Greek Archipelago; and five archbishops and ten bishops in the Ionian Island. There are (1901) 171 monasteries and 9 nunneries, with 2,205 monks and 191 nuns.

Instruction.

All children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts. Of the army recruits 30 per cent. are illiterate, and 15 per cent. can read only.

There were (1900-01) 3,123 primary schools with 4,055 teachers (of whom 801 were of the female sex) and 189,883 pupils (39,385 females), 286 of the so-called Greek schools with 18,080 pupils and 838 teachers, 38 gymnasiums with 4,428 pupils and 300 professors, besides 16 private Greek schools with 860 pupils, 8 private gymnasiums with 289 pupils, and 1 commercial school. There were 4 normal schools (having 4 model primary schools annexed with 22 teachers and 530 pupils), the normal schools having 25 professors and 495 students; 6 under-normal schools with 6 directors and 294 pupils (annexed were 6 infant schools with 6 teachers and 178 pupils); 3 normal schools for females with 379 students. There are 2 agricultural schools in Greece with, together, 51 pupils. The Trade and Industrial Academy, founded in 1894 by private initiative at Piræus, with 40 teachers to give instruction in the industries relating to wine, spirits, beer, soap, perfumes, dairy-keeping, cattle and silk-worm rearing, and in the duties of commercial clerks, was transferred to Athens in 1896. In 1901 a Trade School was founded by the Government at Athens, and one in Patras. The ecclesiastical Rozari Seminary (founded 1849) had (1900-01) 15 professors and 82 students. In 1898-1899 the University of Athens (founded 1836) had 54 ordinary professors, 48 lecturers, and 2,853 students, of whom 872 studied medicine, 1,494 law, 292 philosophy, 72 theology, 123 chemistry. Of the total number 802 were from abroad, chiefly from Turkey. The Polytechnicum Mezzovion with 22 professors, and 173 students, provides instruction in painting, sculpture and mechanics.

Finance.

In accordance with the peace preliminaries between Greece and Turkey, and the Greek Law of Control of March, 1898, the financial commission of delegates representing Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia (the mediating powers) is established at Athens in direct relation with the Greek Minister of Finance. To this commission were assigned, for the payment of the interest on the external debt, the revenues from the salt, petroleum, and other monopolies, the tobacco duty, the stamp duty, and the import duties at the port of Piræus. At the same time the rates of interest to be paid on the gold debt were revised; the annual amount of amortisation was arranged; and a loan of 170,000,000 drachmai (francs) was raised under the guarantee of the powers. Out of this loan, 93,930,000 drachmai (francs) were paid as a war indemnity to Turkey; 31,350,000 were applied to pay off the gold floating debt; 2,440,000 went to meet other liabilities; 21,960,000 were handed to the Greek Government to meet the deficit of 1897; and about 20,000,000 remained to meet future deficits. The collection of the assigned revenues and the administration of the monopolies is entrusted to a Greek Company, called the "Société de Régie des Revenues affectés au Service de la Dette Publique," which is under the control of the international commission. The revenue and expenditure in recent years have been (in currency drachmai of fluctuating value, say 6*d.*):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Drachmai	Drachmai
1896	96,937,212	90,896,459
1897	98,461,708	137,050,965
1898	104,935,860	110,341,431
1899	111,318,273	104,586,504
1900	111,567,519	109,271,901

For the year 1901 the estimated revenue and expenditure were, respectively, 115,645,209 and 113,646,901 currency drachmai; for 1902 the estimates were as follows:—

Sources	Revenue	Branches	Expenditure
	Drachmai		Drachmai
Direct taxes	23,307,500	Public debt	33,532,060
Duties and excise . .	44,287,928	Allowances	100,800
Stamps and dues . . .	22,218,400	Pensions	6,658,517
Monopolies	13,843,750	Civil list	1,325,000
State property, revenue	5,041,712	Chamber of Deputies .	813,545
" sales	1,035,300	Ministries:	
Deductions, &c. . . .	2,128,803	Foreign Affairs . .	3,054,091
Various	3,176,000	Justice	6,194,423
International Telegraphs	472,000	Interior	16,623,574
Lighthouses	410,000	Worship	5,551,561
Other revenue	490,000	War	17,858,809
Profit on exchange . .	1,696,963	Marine	7,858,513
		Finance	2,240,165
		Administration . . .	10,830,699
		Various	5,971,640
Total	118,108,358	Total	118,108,401

The gold debt of Greece at the end of 1901 (exclusive of the debt of 1833 due to the three powers) amounted to 27,808,820*l*. In March 1902 a railway loan was issued to the amount of 850,000*l*. At the end of 1901 the paper debt to 169,157,573 drachmai (including the forced currency loan of 89,775,975 drachmai). The service of the whole public debt during the year (including amortisation) amounted to 82,344,624 drachmai.

Municipal taxation is limited to 2½ per cent. on Government direct taxation, and an octroi of 2 per cent. on articles of consumption calculated on a Government valuation.

Defence.

There is universal liability to service on all able-bodied males aged 21 years and upwards. The total service comprises 2 years in the active army, 10 years in the reserve of the active army, 8 years in the National Guard, and 10 years in the reserve of the National Guard. The effective number is fixed annually by the Chambers. Those who (as determined by lot) are in excess of the number required pay a tax of 100 to 1,000 drachmai, and pass into the reserve of the active army. The army is organised in 3 divisions, 6 brigades, and contains 10 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments and 3 battalions of euzonoi (skirmishers), 3 regiments of artillery, 3 of cavalry, and 1 of engineers. There is at Kerkyra (Corfu) a preparatory school of officers of the reserve, and at Athens a school of cavalry; a military school for about 47 cadets (the Euelpides), and a school for sub-officers. The army by the law of April 6, 1900, is placed under the general command and inspection of the heir apparent of the throne, who is a lieutenant-general.

The nominal strength of the army in 1902 was:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-com-missioned Officers and men	Total
War Office and Staff	61	1	62
Engineers	101	1,285	1,386
Artillery	218	2,547	2,765
Cavalry	96	1,265	1,361
Infantry and Euzonoi	873	10,695	11,568
General Services	351	417	768
Military Schools	23	78	106
Gendarmerie	170	3,918	4,088
Total	1,898	20,206	22,104

There were at the same time 3,227 horses and 703 mules, and 180 guns.

On the war footing, the strength could be mobilised to 82,000 men. The territorial army numbers about 96,000 men.

The navy is of very small calibre. There are three small battleships of 5,000 tons. *Hydra*, *Spetsai* and *Psara*, three 10·6 in., five 6 in., one 4 in., and some smaller guns. There are 19 torpedo boats of no present fighting value—the newest being sixteen years old, and some other obsolete craft. The personnel numbers about 4,000. Service is by conscription for two years or by enlistment. Some modern vessels are “projected.”

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant.

According to an official report of 1893, the acreage of agricultural production is approximately as follows :—

Crop	Acres	Yield
Cereals	1,111,500	Bush. 20,250,000
Cotton	14,800	—
Tobacco	12,000	Lbs. 16,000,000
Vineyards	336,000	Gall. 66,000,000
Currants	168,000	Lbs. 350,000,000
Olives	482,000	„ 15,000,000
Figs, &c.	52,000	„ 60,000,000
Various	211,400	—
Fallow	1,200,000	—
Forest	2,025,400	—
—	5,563,100	—

There are, besides, about 5,000,000 acres of pasture and 3,000,000 acres of waste land. By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 60,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes. Of this area 22,892 acres is

farmed in holdings of from 5 to 50 acres, the number of tenants being 2,100. Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads, and buildings are being constructed, and tree planting is undertaken. The Company has model farms of 5,783 acres with English machinery.

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors. On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, though the soil is of unusual fertility. The average production of cereals for the whole of Greece is:—wheat, 7,000,000 bushels; barley, 3,000,000 bushels; rye, 825,000 bushels; for the old provinces 2,700,000 bushels of maize; mezlin, 1,380,000 bushels. The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts. The annual yield is usually about 150,000 tons. In 1895 the Retention Law was passed for the purpose of reducing the quantity available for export to the amount of the demand abroad, so as to maintain the price, and this law in 1899 was voted for 10 years. From each shipment a proportion of not less than 10 per cent. is taken, deposited in Government stores, and sold to local distillers and wine-makers. The proceeds are passed to a special fund for an agricultural bank to assist currant growers. This bank was established in 1899 with a capital of 3,500,000 drachmai (about 85,000*l.*) which has by the operation of the Retention Law been increased to about 200,000*l.* The currant crop in 1901 reached 150,000 tons; 132,000 tons were available for export. The quantity exported was 93,000 tons. The crop of valonea (the acorn cup of the *Quercus Aegillops*, used in tanning) was, in 1901, 5,400 tons; tobacco is largely cultivated in some districts, but the quality is inferior; the quantity exported in 1901 was 5,500,000 lbs., mostly to Holland and Egypt. Silk culture is confined to Messenia, where, in 1901 the export of cocoons and silk amounted to the value of 50,000*l.* The wine, olive and fig-growing industries are important. In 1892 there were in Greece 100,000 horses, 360,000 cattle, and 2,900,000 sheep. There were in 1896, 29 powder and dynamite mills, producing annually about 843 tons of powder and 112 tons of dynamite. For the manufacture of soap (olive) there were in 1896 37 factories employing 480 men and 11 women, and producing 8,240 tons of soap per annum. Other industries which prosper are woollen and cotton manufactures, paper-making, ship-building, the manufacture of engines, glass, leather, thread, flour, and spirit.

In the Laurium district the marketable ores produced in 1901 were: manganese iron ore, 231,015 tons; hematite, 108,527 tons; zinc ore, 18,841 tons; galena, 4,305 tons; lead smokes, 2,260 tons; speiss, 2,500 tons; common silver-lead ore, 10,579 tons; besides 340,000 tons of poor lead ore from which 17,694 tons of silver pig lead were obtained. There are 26 smelting furnaces at work in French and Greek foundries. Lignite is found in many parts of Greece and in the islands; other minerals worked are copper, silicate of magnesia, barytes, sulphur, salt, kaoline, emery, gypsum, and marble. In 1901, 5,690 tons of emery were exported from Naxos. In the same year one English company extracted from various quarries in Greece and the islands about 153,000 cubic feet of marble. Santorine earth (volcanic cement), lava, and pumice are exported from Santorini. Magnesite ore is worked in Eubœa, about 27,500 tons being exported annually.

Commerce.

The value of the commerce for Greece in the last 5 years was as follows (in gold drachmai):—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Drachmai	Drachmai
1897	116,363,348	81,708,626
1898	138,267,392	88,221,601
1899	131,258,749	93,802,818
1900	131,385,348	102,738,871
1901	138,765,302	93,780,953

The special commerce for 1899 and 1900 was as follows with the leading countries (25 drachmai = 1*l.*) :—

—	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Russia	32,921,325	32,480,059	1,434,153	729,988
United Kingdom	20,048,922	27,165,974	26,890,753	39,344,652
Austria-Hungary	15,393,419	15,252,766	8,121,009	8,252,791
Turkey and Egypt	16,495,018	11,184,165	10,369,776	6,258,188
France	10,331,598	12,296,523	11,396,438	6,888,916
Italy	6,204,916	5,822,052	4,042,551	4,201,274
Germany	9,698,649	12,375,826	4,859,448	10,061,045
Belgium	3,340,319	3,144,280	10,097,692	8,342,739
United States	4,185,621	3,617,853	6,149,286	7,525,096
Holland	1,102,078	1,058,356	7,084,744	6,816,858
Other countries	5,536,884	6,988,494	3,356,912	4,311,324
	131,258,749	131,386,348	93,802,812	102,738,871

The following table shows the principal classes of special imports and exports and their values in 1901 :—

Imports	Gold Drachmai	Exports	Gold Drachmai
Cereals	35,358,171	Currants	41,190,592
Yarn and woven stuffs	19,523,625	Ores	19,165,520
Coal & other minerals	18,373,094	Olive oil	4,619,948
Fish, caviar, &c.	5,642,110	Wines	1,889,194
Raw hides	3,716,981	Tobacco	4,114,377
Wood and timber	8,814,158	Gall nuts	2,116,068
Ores and metals	7,649,625	Figs	3,151,476
Sugar	3,159,975	Olives	463,445
Live stock	4,149,248	Silk and cocoons	1,817,123
Coffee	2,605,026	Sponges	1,450,640
Rice	1,837,872	Emery	605,238
Colours	2,160,514	Fruits	382,590
Chemicals	4,558,049	Cognac	935,286
Glass, earthenware	2,397,004	Gunpowder	346,790
Paper	2,786,275	Santorin cement	376,612
		Soap	396,066

The customs revenue in 1900 amounted to 30,708,873 drachmai; in 1901, to 33,569,900 drachmai. The revenue from the State monopolies, &c., in 1901 was: salt, 2,803,102 drachmai paper; petroleum, 6,370,850; matches, 1,381,180; playing cards, 320,169; revenues from similar sources were (in paper drachmai): cigarette paper, 2,769,774; tobacco, 9,501,212; stamps, 11,721,059; Piræus customs, 18,512,300; Naxos emery, 606,093.

The countries of origin are those from which the goods are imported into Greece, and the countries of destination are those to which the goods are ultimately exported. The values are determined by a special commission appointed by the Ministry of Finance, and represent the official values according to a scale drawn up in 1889.

The value of the imports into the United Kingdom from Greece, and of the domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Greece.	1,638,995	1,448,353	1,460,855	2,227,212	1,465,985
Exports of British produce to Greece.	833,228	1,139,712	1,155,915	1,054,851	1,679,138

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom is currants, the value of which amounted in 1900 to 1,744,147*l.*; in 1901, to 1,025,913*l.* Other articles of import in 1901 were:—iron ore (including chrome), 288,545*l.*; raisins, 27,605*l.*; sponges, 27,804*l.*; valonia, 17,489*l.*; olive oil, 28,156*l.* Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1901, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 630,930*l.*; woollens and worsteds, 98,983*l.*; coal, 382,579*l.*; iron, 54,077*l.*; machinery, 46,950*l.*

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on January 1, 1901, had, of sea-going vessels, 927 sailing vessels of 183,877 tons, and 137 steamers of 115,530 tons; total, 1,064 vessels of 299,407 tons. In 1901, 6,400 vessels of 3,657,060 tons entered, and 6,314 of 3,970,513 tons cleared at the ports of Greece. More than half the trade is through the port of Piræus. A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean is under the Greek flag.

Internal Communications.

Recently the internal communication by roads has greatly improved; there are now about 2,043 miles of roads. In October, 1893, the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles) was opened for traffic.

Railways were open for traffic in 1900 for a length of 603 miles, while 800 miles were under construction. A railway, the scheme of which has been approved by the International Commission for the control of Greek finance, is to run from Piræus to Demerly in Thessaly, and eventually to the Turkish frontier. The projected network of railways in the Morca was completed in 1902. In the Volo district the railways are being extended to connect with neighbouring villages.

The telegraphic lines, land and submarine, were of a total length of 5,800 English miles, at the end of 1898; length of wire, 6,200 miles. The number of offices was 225. They despatched 1,880,468 inland telegrams, 365,914 international, and 25,124 official; total, 1,771,506, in 1899. Receipts, 1,812,000 drachmai. In 1898 there were 590 miles of telephone line belonging to 5 urban systems, and 4 interurban circuits; 151 telephone stations; conversations during the year, 373,000.

Of post offices there existed 401 at the end of 1899, and there passed through the post in that year in the internal service, 3,510,247 letters and post-cards, and 5,136,138 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 2,581,151 letters and post-cards, and 1,014,205 printed papers and samples. The receipts were 1,950,372 drachmai; expenses, 1,958,700 drachmai.

MONEY AND CREDIT.

The nominal value of the Greek coinage (minted in Paris) put in circulation since 1866 has been: gold, in 1876, 1,000,000 drachmai; in 1884, 11,000,000 drachmai; total gold, 12,000,000 drachmai; silver, up to 1883, 26,262,865 drachmai; bronze, up to 1883, 6,816,065 drachmai; nickel, 1893-95, 2,999,000 drachmai. Since 1884 there has been no issue of coin except the nickel money. In accordance with the Convention of the Latin Union, 1885, the Greek Government may issue fractional silver to the nominal value of 15,000,000 francs. In fact, gold and silver money have disappeared, and their place has been taken by a forced paper currency.

The forced currency was begun in July 1877, was withdrawn December, 1884, again circulated September, 1885, and, from 1900, will be redeemed by annual payments. The small note circulation was begun in June, 1886.

The National (with which is now united the Epiro-Thessalian) and the Ionian Banks are authorised to issue notes for forced currency to the amount of 88,000,000 drachmai, including 14,000,000 drachmai in notes under 5 drachmai.

The situation of the National Bank of Greece on May 31, 1902, was as follows:—

	Drachmai
Gold and silver on hand	1,800,000
Notes to bearer in circulation	129,800,000
Private accounts current and deposits	86,800,000
Portfolio	33,100,000
Advances on real property	48,000,000
Advances on personal property	10,000,000
Funds abroad	17,400,000

The gold and silver on hand amounted to 1 per cent. of the notes in circulation.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Greece entered in 1868 the Latin Monetary Union.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta*, is equivalent to the franc (25.225 francs = 1*l.* sterling). 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai. The currency drachma is worth about 6*d.*, but variable.

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent. being deducted from their nominal value.

In September, 1898, it was announced that it had been decided to introduce the metric system as regards measures of length, weight, and capacity. The change from the old system is to be gradual, commencing with measures of length. The old system is as follows :—

The <i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·80	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Stater</i>	.	.	.	.	=	128·20	„ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·05	„ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	.	.	.	.	=	16·33	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0 114	„ quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	.	.	.	.	=	·242	„ „ acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—J. D. Metaxas.

Consul-General.—L. Messinesi.

Consul and Secretary.—J. M. Joannides.

There are Consular representatives of Greece at Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Calcutta, Malta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Edwin H. Egerton, K.C.B., appointed January 26, 1892.

Secretary.—Francis W. Stronge.

There are British Consular representatives at Athens, Calamata (Kalámai), Cephalonia, Corfu, Ergasteria (Laurium), Patras, Milo, Piræus, Pyrgos, Santorini, Seriphos, Syra, Volo, Zante, Zea.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December 1879, and modified October 1885, November 1887, and October 1889. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 20,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for four years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the Republic. The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years, and not eligible for the following period.

President of the Republic.—Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera for the term 1899–1905 ; proclaimed by the National Assembly, September 25, 1898.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War.

Area and Population.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 48,290 English square miles. In 1900 the population was 1,647,300. About 60 per cent. are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans. The foreign population numbered 11,331 in 1893. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

In 1899 the recorded births numbered 71,998 ; deaths, 34,629. Owing to an imperfect system of registration, the number of deaths given is considerably below the actual number. About one-fourth the births among the whites and one-half among the Indians were illegitimate. In 1894, 8,475 persons entered the Republic by sea and 16,987 by the land frontiers ; 7,832 departed by sea and 13,346 by the land frontiers.

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government is Guatemala la Nueva, with 74,000 inhabitants (1898), five-sixths of them of European origin. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 22,265, Coban, 24,475, Totonicapam, 25,196, and San Pedro, 11,189.

Religion.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion ; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. The State does not recognise any creed.

Instruction.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1895 there were 1,266 government primary schools, with 75,020 pupils enrolled, and attendance of 64,015. There were also 49 private primary and secondary schools ; 6 institutes and normal schools ; 4 establishments for professional and 9 for special instruction. In Guatemala city in 1901 there were 25 Government schools and 28 private schools, one of which was German and endowed by the German Government. The national library contains 19,400 volumes. There are 37 periodicals published (1896) within the Republic : 7 daily, 1 three times and 3 twice a week, 14 weekly, and 12 monthly.

Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace.

In 1897, 927 persons were sentenced for serious crimes, and 24,560, for misdemeanours.

Finance.

More than half of the revenue is from customs, and over one-third from taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c. ; while seven-tenths of the expenditure is for public debt, instruction, and war.

The revenue and expenditure for five years are given as follows (currency):

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Revenue .	12,479,741	9,738,661	8,566,906	11,964,168	16,209,425
Expenditure .	21,433,194	9,964,833	—	11,870,667	16,015,398

The revenue for 1901 included 8,513,260 dollars from customs, and 3,775,893 dollars from liquor, tobacco, and other monopolies, besides 1,765,094 dollars of extraordinary revenue (chiefly from nickel coinage). Of the expenditure, 4,816,430 dollars was for debt charges ; 3,469,123 for the war department ; 2,489,865 for government and justice ; 1,571,772 for internal development, and 1,447,417 for instruction. For 1902-03 the expenditure is estimated at 14,547,246 dollars.

In 1902 (according to the report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders) the outstanding amount of the 4 per cent. External Debt of 1895 was 1,482,800*l.* ; certificates in respect of unpaid interest, 1898 and 1899, 29,656*l.* ; arrears of interest, 1899-1902, 177,936*l.* ; total, 1,690,392*l.* On December 31, 1900, the outstanding amount of the gold debt (according to the official statement), was 9,231,202 dollars and of the currency debt 27,709,666 dollars.

Defence.

The army of Guatemala, the cost of which is about one-tenth of the total public expenditure, consists of about 7,000 officers and men in regular service. The effective army consists of 56,900 men from 18 to 30 years of age ; the reserve has 30,000 men from 30 to 50 years of age.

Production and Industry.

By the National Land Law of 1894, the State lands (except those on the frontiers and the sea-shore) were divided into lots for sale, the maximum allotment permitted to one person being 15 caballarias (or about 1,687 acres). The price varies from 250 dollars per caballeria (112½ acres) to 400 or 500 dollars, including costs of survey, titles, &c. Uncultivated lands may be granted gratuitously to immigrants or to immigrant companies, to municipalities, villages and schools, or as assistance towards road-making. The forest area has an extent of 526,593 hectares.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The most important crop is coffee, of which, in 1896, the exports reached 687,726 quintals (100 lbs.) ; in 1897, 824,756 quintals ; in 1898, 826,033 quintals ; in 1899, 841,945 quintals ; in 1900, 729,800 quintals ; in 1901, 754,100 quintals. The largest coffee plantations are in the hands of Germans. Many plantations suffered severely from the earthquakes in May, 1902. About 1,680 acres are devoted to tobacco culture, yielding about 9,350 quintals. Sugar is grown on 40,768 acres, and the crop reaches 113,570 quintals, besides panela, molasses, and mascabado. Bananas are grown on 11,872 acres, yielding 910,500 bunches ; cocon, on 7,504 acres, yielding 1,872 quintals. Other crops are wheat, maize, and beans. To encourage rubber cultivation it was provided by decree of January 14, 1899, that for every 20,000 rubber plants four years old, planted after the date of the decree,

the owner should receive one caballeria (112 acres) of national land. On the high plateaux the area of the cattle-grounds (potreros) is about 758,640 acres. The number of horses in the Republic in 1899 was estimated at 50,343; cattle, 196,780; sheep, 77,600; swine, 29,784.

Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, manganese, antimony, sulphur, salt, lignite, and other minerals exist, but are little worked. In 1897 mining for gold was carried on at the Motagua River, where about 10,000*l.* had been spent on machinery, dwellings, &c.; for silver in the departments of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula; and for salt in the departments of Alta Vera Paz and Santa Rosa. The precious metals are found only in small quantities. Industries more or less prosperous are the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, cement, bricks, earthenware, furniture, cigars, &c., and the preparation of ramie; also foundries, sugar mills, breweries and distilleries are at work.

Commerce.

The chief imports are cottons, flour, beverages, provisions, and empty sacks. Of the imports, about one-half in value are from the United States, nearly one-fourth from the United Kingdom, and the remainder chiefly from Germany, France, Mexico, and South American countries. The value of the exports in 1900 and 1901 was, as follows, in gold dollars (4*s.*):—

Exports	Dollars gold 1900	Dollars gold 1901
Coffee	6,485,985	6,762,125
Rubber	265,060	247,550
Sugar	192,860	185,490
Bananas	60,651	131,345
Hides	232,080	94,325
Timber	102,855	43,115
Cocoa	10,000	—
Various	43,825	55,535
Total	7,393,230	7,519,485

Of the coffee exports in 1901 (total, 754,100 quintals), 412,280 quintals went to Germany, 242,400 to the United States, and 84,120 to the United Kingdom.

In the customs returns, the country whence goods are shipped is entered as the country of origin, and the port to which goods are consigned as the ultimate destination.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Guatemala (according to the Board of Trade Returns) for the last five years was as follows:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U.K. from Guatemala .	£ 375,858	£ 299,999	£ 180,304	£ 112,406	£ 211,168
Exports of British pro- duce to Guatemala.	232,160	162,209	134,342	235,500	286,808

Of the imports from Guatemala into the United Kingdom in 1901, coffee amounted to 204,586*l.*; of the exports to Guatemala, cottons amounted to 162,318*l.*; cotton yarn, 29,442*l.*

The trade of the United States with Guatemala (according to United States statistics) in five years ending June 30, was as follows (in U.S. dollars:—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Import into U.S.	1,854,303	2,111,264	2,402,978	3,512,445	2,993,336
Exports to Guatemala . .	1,201,714	1,102,963	785,462	1,142,814	1,680,939

In 1901 (ended June 30) the imports from Guatemala included coffee, 3,136,427 dollars; the exports comprised flour, 281,213 dollars, and cottons, 308,125 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1901, 913 vessels entered the ports of the Republic. The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios and Livingston; on the Pacific side, San José, Champerico, and Ocos. The steamers of an American fruit company, by contract with the Guatemalan Government, run between New Orleans and Puerto Barrios and other Guatemalan ports.

There is a line of railway from San José to the capital, and a line from the capital to Puerto Barrios is nearly complete. A railway connects Champerico and Quezaltenango. The total length of line open is about 400 miles. Several new lines on the west coast are being constructed. There are a few good roads, but away from the railway most of the traffic is on mule-back.

There were in 1899, 279 post-offices. The total postal movement (letters, cards, parcels, &c.), in 1899 was, despatched, 4,051,823; received, 5,684,613. Of telegraphs there were 3,490 miles, with 157 offices, in 1901; the number of messages was 929,616. The telephone system extends over 280 miles and has 77 stations.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Banks of issue in Guatemala are:—The Banco Internacional, the Banco Colombiano, Banco de Guatemala, Banco Agrícola Hipotecario, Banco Americano, and the Banco de Occidente. By decree of October 29, 1898, and subsequent decrees, these banks were empowered to arrange for the issue of notes to the amount of 6,000,000 dollars, which should be legal tender to the exclusion of bank bills and coin, even in the case of debts contracted to be paid in silver. The silver peso or dollar is not now current, the money in use being paper or fractional nickel coin. The value of the paper peso in June 1902, was about 7½*d.*

The Dollar or Peso, of 100 Centavas, weight, 25 grammes, .900 fine; nominal value, 4*s.* Nickel coins are the *real*, nominal value 6*d.*, and the half and quarter real.

The Spanish <i>Libra</i> of 16 ounces . . .	= 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> of 25 libras . . .	= 25·35 lb.
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 4 arrobas . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Tonelada</i> of 20 quintals . . .	= 18·10 cwt.
„ <i>Panega</i> . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel

The metrical system is now adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Crisanto Medina.

Consul-General (London).—J. Tible Machado.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Plymouth, Birmingham, Cardiff, Newport.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Edward Thornton.

There are British Consuls at Guatemala and Quezaltenango, and Vice-Consuls at Livingston, Ocos, and San José.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution of October 9, 1889. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of the Communes of 95 members (1 for each Commune) chosen for 3 years by direct popular vote, and in a Senate of 39 members chosen for 6 years (renewed to the extent of one-third every 2 years) by the Chamber of the Communes from a list made out partly by the President and partly by the electors. The President is elected for 7 years by the two Chambers in joint session. Members of both houses are paid, representatives and senators by the month (150 dollars) during session.

President of the Republic.—General Nord.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments. The President receives a salary of 4,800*l*.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. The inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are negroes and the rest mulattoes, with very few of European descent, were estimated to number 960,000 in 1887; an ecclesiastical enumeration in 1901 put the number at 1,294,400. Capital: Port-au-Prince, with 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cape Haiti has a population of about 29,000; Les Cayes about 25,000; Gonaïves, 18,000; Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French, though most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is nominally Roman Catholicism. Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 14 inspectors' districts. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools, and 5 public lycées.

Finance.

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and in currency *gourdes* on imports. The largest portion of the expenditure is for debt charges. For the last 5 years the revenue is given as follows:—

—	Export Duties	Import Duties
	Gold dollars	Currency dollars
1897	2,998,338	3,957,857
1898	3,212,289	2,640,574
1899	2,815,902	2,618,869
1900	3,332,000	4,448,506
1901	2,863,997	3,456,348

The revenue for 1901-02 was estimated at 4,409,318 dollars paper, and 2,917,485 dollars gold; the expenditure at 4,422,816 dollars paper, and 2,918,490 dollars gold.

On December 31, 1901, the public debt was as follows:—External, at 5 and 6 per cent., 12,567,964 dollars gold; internal, 4,737,783 dollars paper (gourdes), and 10,655,502 dollars gold. The coffee export duty is assigned as security of certain internal debts.

Defence.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the President of the Republic. The Republic possesses a flotilla of six small vessels, which may be ranked as third-class cruisers. The *Crête-à-Pierrot* was built in England in 1895; she is 210 feet long and 30 feet broad, and has a displacement of 940 tons and 15.5 knots speed. Her armament consists of 1 6.3-in. De Bange gun, 1 4.7-in. ditto, 4 4-in ditto, and 6 light guns. A despatch gun-boat, the *Capois-la-Mort*, with her sister the *Alexandre Pétion* (since lost) was launched at Havre in 1893. The *Toussaint L'Ouverture* dates from 1886, and the *Dessalines* (1,200 tons) from 1883. Other vessels are the sloops *1804* and *St. Michael*, and the gun-vessel *22nd of December* (900 tons).

Commerce and Communications.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, but the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. The cultivation of tobacco is extending, and a cigar and cigarette factory is successful. Sugar is grown, and there are 3 sugar-making establishments, but no refineries. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported. A considerable cattle trade was arising, but has been checked by the imposition of heavy export duties. Soap, candles, and matches are made.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last few years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal and iron.

For 1898 the total imports into Haiti are put at 5,475,138 dollars; exports, 12,549,848 dollars; in 1899, imports, 3,943,786 dollars; exports, 12,747,930 dollars; in 1900, imports, 7,188,000 dollars; exports, 14,000,000 dollars; in 1901, imports, 5,500,000 dollars; exports, 12,760,000 dollars.

For the years 1899 to 1901 (ending September 30) the values of imports

and exports are not stated, but the quantities of the principal exports were:—

Exports		1899	1900	1901
Coffee	lbs. . . .	61,622,184	72,122,781	58,123,824
Cocoa	„	4,039,500	4,656,997	4,000,000
Logwood	„	82,836,302	116,884,700	126,166,947
Cotton	„	1,471,992	2,260,000	2,189,732
Hides, skins	„	291,133	374,800	189,275
Gaiac wood	„	—	—	3,747,036

Other articles exported are various timbers, honey, orange-skins, wax. The chief imports are cottons, sacks, machinery, and iron-work.

Of the imports in 1901, 72 per cent. in value came from the United States, 9 per cent. from France, 9 per cent. from Great Britain and Colonies, and 4 per cent. from Germany.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the Republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which gives Haiti and Santo Domingo together. But as the population of the latter State is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the exports and imports of each during the last five years from the statement given in the following table:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports from Haiti and Santo Domingo into U.K.	£ 74,034	£ 91,483	£ 64,544	£ 56,058	£ 54,801
Exports of British produce to Haiti and Santo Domingo . .	296,964	195,923	216,714	327,192	210,184

The chief imports into the United Kingdom in 1901 were logwood, valued at 40,631*l.*; mahogany and other woods, 2,762*l.* The staple article of British produce exported to Haiti and Santo Domingo consists of cotton manufactures, valued at 142,001*l.*; linens, 8,108*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 16,261*l.*

The commerce between the United States and Haiti (according to United States statistics) in 5 years, ending June 30, was as follows:—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Imports into U.S.	dollars 876,582	dollars 826,530	dollars 1,184,797	dollars 1,199,240	dollars 1,204,461
Exports to Haiti.	2,968,579	2,455,966	2,996,689	3,424,662	2,691,413

The United States imports from Haiti in 1900-01 comprised logwood 587,922 dollars; coffee, 338,713 dollars; cocoa, 105,492 dollars. The exports to Haiti comprised provisions, 1,075,449 dollars; cottons, 745,424 dollars; breadstuffs, 563,887 dollars.

At Port-au-Prince in 1900 there entered 183 vessels of 285,092 tons; at

Les Cayes (1901), 166 of 191,240 tons; at Cape Haiti (1901), 169 of 187,867 tons. At each port the same tonnage cleared. Four lines of steamers (none of them British) connect the ports of Haiti with New York and Hamburg and other European ports.

The only railway in Haiti is that from Cape Haiti to Grande Rivière (15 miles), of which about 10 miles was open at the end of 1899. Branch lines are in project to Ouanaminthe (35 miles) and Limbé (19 miles). A railway is being constructed from Port-au-Prince to Salt Lake (50 miles), this railway being intended ultimately to connect the capitals of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. A line is projected to run through St. Marc, Gonaives, and Port-de Paix to Cape Haiti. Port-au-Prince has 5 miles of tramway.

There are 31 post offices. Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Haiti, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, renders services to the Government in respect of loans and other matters. It has its headquarters in Paris, and 6 offices in Haiti.

The *Gourde*, or dollar, nominal value, 4s. The coin represents 5 francs, but its value is subject to fluctuation. The money in circulation (1901) consists of 3,419,000 dollars in paper money, 2,500,000 dollars in silver, 225,000 dollars in copper, and 1,000,000 dollars in American gold. The bank notes in circulation are issued by the Haitian Government under the control of the Banque Nationale d'Haiti.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Resident.—Louis Joseph Janvier.

Consul.—Maurice Erdmann.

There are consular agents at Cardiff, Liverpool, Southampton, Cork, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Consul-General.—Augustus Cohen.

There is a vice-consul at Aux Cayes.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established January 11, 1839, before the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America in 1839, is governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies in the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for four years.

President Elect—Dr. Bonilla.

It is announced, February 4, 1903, that the retiring President, General Sierra, has transferred the Government to the Council of Ministers, and that Dr. Bonilla has proclaimed himself President.

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction and Justice.

The active army consists of 500 men with 20,000 militia.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is calculated to embrace about 46,250 English square miles, with a population, in 1900, of about 587,500 (exclusive of uncivilised Indians), or about 13 inhabitants to the square mile. The Republic is divided into 16 departments, a new department, called Atlantida, comprising the rich banana land on the north coast, having been formed on September 15, 1902. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin. The capital of the Republic is the ancient town of Tegucigalpa, with 12,600 inhabitants, situate nearly in the centre of the State. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Ulna, La Ceiba, Trujillo, Roatan, and Utila.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free, compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), and entirely secular. At Tegucigalpa there is a central university with faculties of medicine, science, law, and political sciences; at Cornayagua there is a second faculty of jurisprudence, &c. For higher instruction there are 23 schools with 1,588 pupils; for primary instruction there are 683 schools with 23,767 scholars. The annual expenditure on primary instruction is 139,000 dollars silver.

Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs, and from spirit, powder, and tobacco monopolies. For the years stated, ending July 30, the revenue and expenditure (in pesos) are given as follows:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Revenue . .	2,388,500	3,049,365	2,351,240	2,842,005	2,986,953
Expenditure .	2,400,272	—	2,378,565	2,629,815	2,840,397

For 1901-02 and 1902-03 the revenue and expenditure were estimated to balance at 2,629,050 pesos. Of the revenue for 1901-02, 1,100,000 pesos was from customs, and 880,000 pesos from the spirit monopoly. Of the expenditure, 953,473 pesos was for the department of war, 433,900 pesos for the department of fomento, and 432,742 pesos for internal administration.

In July, 1902, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans, contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to 5,398,570*l.*, with arrears of interest amounting to 13,826,418*l.*; total 19,224,988*l.* No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt in 1900 was stated to amount to 1,332,400 pesos.

Production and Commerce.

Agriculture is gradually developing. The chief culture is that of bananas, which are produced in large quantities on the Atlantic coast. Other products are tobacco, sugar, maize, cocoanuts, sarsaparilla, and coffee; while indigo, rice, and wheat are grown in small quantities. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. The Government grants facilities for the acquisition of land by private persons and companies for agricultural and mining purposes, but labour is scarce. There are considerable local industries such as the plaiting of straw hats. The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, nickel being found in almost every department. There are several gold and silver mining companies at work. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found. The chief requisites for the development of the mining industries are capital, and facilities for transport.

In the year ended June 30, 1900, the imports amounted to 409,588*l.*; 1901, 363,008*l.* The chief imports are cottons, breadstuffs, and provisions. In the same years the exports amounted to 348,004*l.* and 414,783*l.* respectively, the chief articles of export being as follows:—

Exports	1900	1901
	£	£
Cattle	90,070	40,184
Hides and skins	8,484	10,571
Bananas	110,472	157,042
Cocoanuts	10,073	18,787
Silver, bar and coined	92,568	140,679
Gold	4,001	10,987
Various	32,376	36,542
Total	348,044	414,783

Among the minor exports were coffee, 7,161*l.* in 1901; cedar, &c., 6,059*l.*; sarsaparilla, 3,625*l.* Of the imports, 67 per cent. are from the United States, and of the exports, 60 per cent. are to the United States.

The imports into the United Kingdom from Honduras (according to the Board of Trade Returns) amounted in 1901 to 7,710*l.*, of which 3,835*l.* was for silver ore. The domestic exports from the United Kingdom to Honduras amounted to 57,426*l.*, the chief article exported being cottons, 40,482*l.* The imports from Honduras into the United States (according to United States statistics) in the year 1900-01 amounted to the value of 1,262,317 dollars; in 1901-02, 1,093,853 dollars. In 1901-02, the chief imports were bananas, 927,707 dollars. The exports from the United States to Honduras in 1900-01 amounted to 1,115,009 dollars; in 1901-02, to 983,595 dollars. In 1900-01, the chief exports were cottons, 261,180 dollars.

In 1901, 122 vessels of 64,568 tons entered the port of Puerto Cortez. The transport of fruit, &c., to the United States is effected largely by small vessels built for the purpose.

Communications.

An excellent macadamised road now connects the capital with the new port of San Lorenzo and roads in other parts of the country are now under construction. In general, travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox-carts. There is a railway from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula and La Pimienta; it is being continued to La Brea on the Pacific coast. Tegucigalpa is being connected by rail with San Lorenzo on the Pacific. In 1900 there were 245 post-offices; the internal correspondence amounted to 684,000 letters, &c.; the foreign correspondence to 520,000 letters, &c. In 1900 there were 160 telegraph offices and 2,790 miles of telegraph wire; number of messages, 540,000. The telephone is in use in the capital and some other towns.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighs 25 grammes, .900 fine. The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. There is a 1-cent copper coin. Gold coins of the value of 20, 10, 5, and 1 dollar circulate as national money. The monetary unit is the silver *peso*. There is one bank in the Republic, the "Banco de Honduras." Honduras, having a greater variety of commercial products and a circulating medium of basis metallic, suffers less than several of the Central American States from fluctuations of exchange.

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but the old Spanish system is still in general use.

The <i>Arroba</i> {	for wine	. = 3½ imperial gallons.
„	„ oil .	. = 2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	. = 1.90 vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Manzana</i>	.	. = 1½ acre.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	. = 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—M. J. Kelly.

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister.—Edward Thornton.

There are Consuls at Amapala, Omoa, Tegucigalpa, and Truxillo; a vice-consul at San Pedro Sula.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA.)

Reigning King.

Vittorio Emanuele III., born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I. of Italy and of Queen Margherita; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married, October 24, 1896, to *Helena*, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro; offspring, Princess *Yolande*, born June 1, 1901; Princess —, born November 19, 1902.

Mother of the King.

Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, married April 22, 1868, to Umberto of Savoy, Prince of Piemonte (King of Italy, 1878), widow July 29, 1900.

Cousins of the King.

Prince Emanuele Filiberto of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married, June 25, 1895, to Princess Elena d'Orléans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris; offspring, Prince Amedeo Umberto, born October 21, 1898, and Prince Aimone, born March 8, 1900; Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873; Prince Umberto Maria of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Salemi, born June 22, 1889—children of the late Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta; the first three from his union with Maria Vittoria, Princess of Porzo della Cisterna, who died November 8, 1876; the last from his union with the Princess Maria Letizia Napoleone.

Aunts of the King.

I. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to the late Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte; widow, March 17, 1891; offspring of the union are Napoleon Victor, born July 18, 1862; Louis, born July 16, 1864; and Maria Letitia, born December 20, 1866; married, September 11, 1888, to Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta; widow, January 18, 1890.

II. Queen *Maria Pia*, born October 16, 1847; married, September 27, 1862, to the late King Luis I. of Portugal; widow, October 19, 1889.

Great-Aunt of the King.

Princess *Elisabetta*, born February 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 30, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa; widow, February 10, 1855;

remarried, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Offspring of the first union are :—1. Princess (afterwards Queen) Margherita. 2. Prince Tommaso of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, admiral, born February 6, 1854 ; married, April 14, 1883, to Princess Isabella, daughter of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria ; offspring, Prince Ferdinando Umberto of Savoy-Genoa, born April 21, 1884 ; Prince Filiberto of Savoy-Genoa, born March 10, 1895 ; Princess Maria Bona Margherita of Savoy-Genoa, born August 1, 1896 ; Prince Adalberto, born March 19, 1898.

The origin of the reigning house is not historically established ; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In the end of the eleventh century the Count of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke ; in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont ; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felice in 1831, and, the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Peace of Zürich, November 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and a part of the surrounding territory. On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscites* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany ; on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, Marche and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of the province of Mantua and Venetia were added to his dominions in 1866 (October 21). Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the retreat of the French garrison, was annexed to the Kingdom by *plébiscite* on October 2.

The civil list has been settled at 15,050,000 lire.¹ From this amount the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, receive jointly allowance of 400,000 lire ; Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire ; and Queen Margherita, an allowance of 1,000,000 lire.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the ‘*Statuto fondamentale del Regno*,’ granted on March 4, 1848, by

¹ The amount of the civil list is, in fact, 16,050,000 lire, but the King repays to the State the annuity settled on Queen Margherita by law of December 6, 1900.

King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120%. In 1902 there were 356 senators exclusive of four members of the royal family. By the electoral law of March 28, 1895, electors for deputies to the Lower House are all citizens over twenty-one years of age who can read and write and who possess one or other of the following qualifications: they must have reached a certain standard in elementary education; or must pay not less than 19·80 lire in direct (including provincial) taxation; or, if peasant farmers, must pay annually at least 500 lire of rent, or be managers, with a share in the profits, of farms on which direct (including provincial) taxes of not less than 80 lire are paid; or, being occupants of lodgings, shops, &c., in towns, pay an annual rent ranging from 150 lire in communes of 2,500 inhabitants to 400 lire in communes of 150,000 inhabitants. Non-commissioned officers and men in the army have no vote while under arms. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes, are qualified to vote by their position. The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 64,894 of the population (census 1901). In 1899 the number of enrolled electors was 2,248,509, exclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service (26,056 in 1898). At the general election in June 1900, the number of those who voted was 1,310,480, or 58·3 per cent. of those who had the right to vote. For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless he has obtained a number of votes greater than one-sixth of the total number of inscribed electors, and than half the votes given. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral

law. Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under-secretaries of State. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity, but are allowed to travel free throughout Italy by rail or steamer.

The duration of Parliaments is five years ; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government ; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House ; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public ; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into 11 departments. The ministry, constituted February 14, 1901, is as follows :—

- President of the Council without Portfolio.*—Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli.
- Minister of the Interior.*—Signor Giolitti.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Signor Prinetti.
- Minister of the Treasury.*—Signor di Broglio.
- Minister of Finance.*—Signor Paolo Carcano (August 9, 1901).
- Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—Signor Cocco-Ortu.
- Minister of War.*—General Giuseppe Ottolenghi, senator.
- Minister of Marine.*—Vice-Admiral Constantino Enrico Morin, senator.
- Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture.*—Signor Guido Baccelli (August 4, 1901).
- Minister of Public Instruction.*—Signor Nasi.
- Minister of Public Works.*—Signor Balanzano.
- Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.*—Signor Galimberti.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils. According to the law of May 4, 1898, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic. Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves. The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official ; he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote. Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population. The council elects its president and other officials. The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members. It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting. Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for 6 years, one-half being renewed every 3 years. The communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in

ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes. All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune. Persons not resident in the province, or having no solid interest in it, or who do not pay taxes on movable property, as well as officials in any way interested in the province, are ineligible to the provincial councils. Electors must be Italian citizens, twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, be on the Parliamentary electoral list, or pay a direct annual contribution to the commune, of any nature, or comply with other conditions of a very simple character.

In 1898 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 2,894,592, exclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service, &c. (28,057). In the general communal elections of 1895, 1,762,081 electors voted, or 63·55 per cent. of the total number (2,772,934). The number of electors, both political and administrative, has been considerably reduced in consequence of the general revision of the lists in accordance with the electoral law of July 11, 1894.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census of United Italy was taken on December 31, 1861, but at that date Venetia, certain districts of the province of Mantua, and the present province of Rome had not been annexed, and were excluded from the census. At the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the area was, as now, 110,646 square miles. In 1861 the area of the Kingdom of Italy was about 96,500 square miles. The census of 1861, of 1871, of 1881, and of 1901 gave the following results:—December 31, 1861 (excluding the regions annexed, Venetia, southern part of Mantua, and the province of Rome), 21,777,334; December 31, 1871 (present territory), 26,801,154; December 31, 1881 (present territory), 28,459,628; February 10, 1901 (present territory), 32,475,253.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy from 1816 onwards in round numbers:—

Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1816	18,888,000	—	1861	25,000,000	0·450
1825	19,727,000	0·812	1871	26,800,000	0·400
1838	21,975,000	0·876	1881	28,460,000	0·619
1848	23,617,000	0·747	1901	32,475,000	0·738

The Kingdom of Italy is divided into 69 provinces, the names of which, with area (as determined by a recent survey executed by the Italian Government) in English square miles, the population in 1881 and 1901 and the population per square mile in 1901, are given in the subjoined table, which is classified according to the old *compartimenti*, not now recognised as legal divisions. The

areas of provinces marked with an asterisk are definitely ascertained by the Government Survey Department; the others are estimated partly by the Military Geographical Institute, partly by the General Statistical Department:—

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Population, Present: Census 1901, Feb. 10	Population per square mile, 1901
		Males	Females	Total		
Alessandria *	1,964	374,060	355,650	729,710	811,883	413·86
Cuneo *	2,868	321,423	313,977	635,400	638,235	222·54
Novara .	2,553	327,010	348,916	675,926	743,115	291·08
Torino *	3,951	506,175	523,039	1,029,214	1,124,218	284·03
Piedmont .	11,336	1,528,668	1,541,582	3,070,250	3,317,401	292·64
Genova .	1,582	376,408	383,714	760,122	934,627	590·79
Porto Maurizio .	455	65,630	66,621	132,251	142,846	313·95
Liguria .	2,037	442,038	450,335	892,373	1,077,473	528·95
Bergamo *	1,065	196,915	193,860	390,775	459,594	431·54
Brescia *	1,806	240,669	230,899	471,568	538,427	298·13
Como *	1,104	256,444	258,606	515,050	580,214	525·56
Cremona *	678	152,526	149,612	302,138	327,888	488·54
Mantova *	903	151,328	144,400	295,728	311,942	345·45
Milano *	1,221	567,367	547,624	1,114,991	1,442,179	1,181·15
Pavia *	1,288	237,527	232,304	469,831	496,969	385·85
Sondrio .	1,232	59,189	61,845	120,534	125,565	101·92
Lombardy .	9,297	1,861,965	1,818,650	3,680,615	4,282,728	460·66
Belluno .	1,293	82,677	91,463	174,140	192,800	149·11
Padova *	826	201,652	196,110	397,762	443,227	536·59
Rovigo .	685	109,602	103,098	217,700	221,904	323·95
Treviso *	955	192,128	183,576	375,704	412,267	431·69
Udine .	2,541	247,340	254,405	501,745	592,592	233·21
Venezia .	934	178,551	178,157	356,708	401,241	429·59
Verona *	1,185	202,769	191,296	394,065	422,437	356·49
Vicenza *	1,056	200,461	195,888	396,349	447,999	424·24
Venice .	9,475	1,415,180	1,398,993	2,814,173	3,134,467	330·81
Bologna .	1,448	232,557	224,917	457,474	527,367	364·20
Ferrara .	1,012	117,453	113,354	230,807	271,776	268·55
Forlì .	725	123,628	122,432	251,110	280,823	387·34
Módena *	1,002	141,308	137,946	279,254	315,804	315·17
Parma .	1,250	135,355	131,951	267,306	294,159	235·33
Piacenza .	954	116,668	110,049	226,717	245,126	256·95
Ravenna .	715	115,143	110,621	225,764	235,485	329·35
Reggio Emilia *	884	123,622	121,337	244,959	274,495	310·52
Emilia .	7,990	1,110,734	1,072,657	2,183,391	2,445,035	306·01

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Population, Present: Census 1901, Feb. 10	Population per square mile, 1901
		Males	Females	Total		
Arezzo . .	1,278	122,958	115,786	238,744	271,676	213.41
Firenze . .	2,265	400,953	389,923	790,776	939,054	423.42
Grosseto . .	1,738	64,401	49,894	114,295	144,722	83.27
Livorno . .	183	61,085	60,527	121,612	123,877	931.41
Lucca . .	558	135,452	149,032	284,484	319,523	572.62
Massa e Carrara	687	81,813	87,656	169,469	195,631	284.76
Pisa . .	1,179	147,170	136,393	283,563	320,829	272.12
Siena . .	1,471	108,033	97,893	205,926	233,830	158.96
Tuscany .	9,304	1,121,865	1,087,004	2,208,869	2,549,142	273.98
Ancona * . .	748	130,937	136,401	267,338	302,172	403.97
Ascoli Piceno .	796	101,907	107,278	209,185	245,172	308.00
Macerata . .	1,087	116,589	123,124	239,713	259,429	238.67
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	112,290	110,753	223,043	253,982	227.18
Marches .	3,749	461,723	477,556	939,279	1,060,755	282.94
Perugia(Umbria)	3,748	294,019	278,041	572,060	667,210	178.02
Roma . .	4,663	480,689	422,783	903,472	1,196,909	256.68
Aquila degli Abruzzi . .	2,484	164,263	188,764	353,027	396,629	159.67
Campobasso .	1,691	176,287	189,147	365,434	366,571	216.78
Chieti . .	1,138	168,920	175,028	343,948	370,907	325.93
Teramo . .	1,067	127,319	127,487	254,806	307,444	288.14
Abruzzi e Molise . .	6,380	636,789	680,426	1,317,215	1,441,551	225.95
Avellino . .	1,172	194,349	198,270	392,619	402,425	343.37
Benevento . .	818	118,799	119,626	238,425	256,504	313.57
Caserta . .	2,033	353,618	360,513	714,131	785,357	386.30
Napoli . .	351	498,978	502,267	1,001,245	1,151,834	3,281.58
Salerno . .	1,916	266,129	284,028	550,157	564,328	294.53
Campania .	6,290	1,431,873	1,464,704	2,896,577	3,160,448	502.46
Bari delle Puglie	2,065	338,285	341,214	679,499	827,698	400.82
Foggia . .	2,688	177,873	178,394	356,267	425,450	158.28
Lecce . .	2,623	276,193	277,105	553,298	706,520	269.36
Apulia . .	7,376	792,351	796,713	1,589,064	1,959,668	265.68
Potenza (Basili- cata) . .	3,845	251,621	272,883	524,504	490,705	127.62
Catanzaro . .	2,030	216,283	217,692	433,975	476,227	234.59
Cosenza . .	2,568	214,433	236,752	451,185	465,267	181.18
Reggio di Calabria	1,221	184,660	188,063	372,723	428,714	351.12
Calabria . .	5,819	615,376	642,507	1,257,883	1,870,208	235.47

Provinces and Compartimenti	Area in square miles	Population, Present: Census 1881			Population, Present : Census 1901, Feb. 10	Population per square mile, 1901
		Males	Females	Total		
Caltanissetta	1,263	136,493	129,886	266,379	327,977	259·68
Catania	1,917	280,014	283,443	563,457	705,412	367·98
Girgenti	1,172	156,034	156,453	312,487	371,638	317·10
Messina*	1,245	227,934	232,990	460,924	543,809	436·79
Palermo	1,948	352,722	346,429	699,151	785,357	403·16
Siracusa	1,442	173,295	168,231	341,526	427,507	296·47
Trapani	948	141,612	142,365	283,977	368,099	388·29
Sicily	9,935	1,468,104	1,459,797	2,927,901	3,529,799	355·29
Cagliari	5,184	217,497	203,138	420,635	483,548	93·28
Sassari	4,122	134,891	126,476	261,367	308,206	74·77
Sardinia	9,306	352,388	329,614	682,002	791,754	85·08
Total	110,550 ¹	14,265,383	14,194,245	28,459,628	32,475,253	293·47

¹ The Italian survey department determined the total area to be 110,659 square miles ; the difference, 109 square miles, is owing to uncertainty as to the exact area of several of the provinces.

The number of foreigners in Italy in 1901 was 61,415 (of whom 37,706 were domiciled within the kingdom and 23,709 were transitory) ; 11,595 were Austrians (including 673 Hungarians), 10,744 Swiss, 6,991 French, 8,815 English, 10,715 Germans, 1,489 Russians, 2,878 Americans (United States), 762 Greeks, 1,399 Spaniards, and the rest mainly Turks, Belgians, Swedes and Norwegians, Dutch, Egyptians, Argentines, Brazilians.

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces, territories (*circondari*), districts (*distretti*), and communes. There are 69 provinces : of which 60 are divided into territories, and 9 (the province of Mantua and the 8 provinces of Venetia) into districts. There are 197 territories and 87 districts. Most of the districts (70) have been *de facto* suppressed, though still nominally existing as administrative divisions. The territories and districts are divided into communes (*comuni*) ; the number at present (September, 1902) is 8,275.

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous. According to statistics of 1901, the exceptions are : about 80,200 of French origin, in the territories of Aosta, Pinerolo, and Susa, in the province of Torino ; 11,400 of Teutonic origin in some communes of the territories (*circondari*) of Domo-dossola and Varallo, in the province of Novara, of Aosta in the province of Torino, of Tregnago in the province of Verona, of Ampezzo in the province of Udine, and of Vicenza and Belluno ; 90,000 of Albanian origin, in a dozen communes of Nearer Calabria, and in some communes of the provinces of Foggia, Avellino, Potenza, Teramo, Campobasso, Lecce, and Palermo ; 31,200 of Greek origin, in a few communes of Nearer and Further Calabria, and of the province of Lecce ; 9,800 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, settled in Alghero in the province of Sassari, in Sardinia ; lastly, 30,000 slaves in the *arrondissements* of Larino (province Campobasso), Lanciano (Chieto) and Udine.

The population over 16 years of age in 1881 was 19,301,420 ; of these 7,047,163 were unmarried, 10,361,039 were married, and 1,893,218 were widowers or widows. Of the whole population, 16,205,371 or 56·9 per cent.

were unmarried ; 10,361,089 or 86.5 per cent. were married ; and 1,898,218 or 6.6 per cent. were widowers or widows.

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population. In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres. In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land ; consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural. The following statement gives the number of the head communes (capoluoghi) of provinces and of territories (circondari) or districts, with their population according to the census of 1901, but many of these local capitals have under 6,000 inhabitants :—

Head communes of provinces	69	population .	5,610,580
„ „ of territories (circondari) or districts	215	„	2,981,617
Total	284	„	8,592,147
Other communes	7,991	„	23,888,106
Total	8,275	„	32,475,253

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1881 exclusive of children under 9 years :—

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5,124,481	3,048,951	8,173,882
Raising of animals and apiculture	213,556	30,896	244,452
Horticulture	58,914	14,925	73,339
Silviculture	53,226	6,425	59,651
Fishing and chase	47,901	340	48,241
Mining	58,987	575	59,512
Mineral industry	755	—	755
Industrial productions	2,281,317	1,904,144	4,185,461
Inns, clothing, &c.	51,500	99,594	151,094
Commerce	246,618	33,155	279,773
Transport	310,347	2,664	313,011
Proprietors and pensioners	427,456	535,425	962,881
Employés and domestics	265,605	447,800	713,405
National defence	160,155	—	160,155
Civil administration	167,252	3,400	170,652
Public worship	103,161	28,424	131,585
Justice	28,248	2	28,250
Sanitary service	44,333	15,384	59,717
Instruction	32,908	46,887	79,795
Fine arts, &c.	31,174	4,450	35,624
Literature and applied science	19,740	35	19,775
Hawkers	28,993	5,457	34,450
Workmen, porters, &c.	121,562	8,267	129,829
Prisoners, paupers, &c.	73,188	56,498	129,681
Students, housekeepers, &c.	582,407	4,148,274	4,725,681
No occupation stated	725,284	855,691	1,580,975
Total	11,258,968	11,292,158	22,551,126

Number of proprietors in Italy on December 31, 1881 :—

	Land		Buildings		Land and Buildings		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculturists	219,328	131,181	204,895	59,406	1,033,753	227,175	1,457,476	417,762	1,875,238
Pensioners and persons of means . .	26,370	70,311	27,938	54,702	289,985	268,733	844,293	388,746	733,039
Other categories	102,088	133,524	249,725	185,768	579,885	274,165	981,698	593,457	1,525,155
Total . .	347,786	335,016	482,058	299,876	1,903,623	765,073	2,768,467	1,399,965	4,138,432

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1897	229,041	1,031,649	70,199	1,101,848	46,364	695,602	406,246
1898	219,597	1,002,812	67,262	1,070,074	47,132	732,265	537,809
1899	235,665	1,070,074	67,262	1,088,558	45,092	703,393	385,165
1900	232,631	1,003,970	63,406	1,067,376	45,910	768,917	298,459
1901	234,819	996,475	61,288	1,057,763	46,254	715,036	342,727

2. Emigration.

The numbers of emigrants from Italy to various parts of the world, according to Italian statistics for six years were :—

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Europe . .	109,928	125,310	144,528	162,899	181,047	244,298
North Africa . .	3,227	2,457	3,251	4,566	5,204	9,103
America—						
United States . .	53,486	47,000	56,375	63,156	87,714	121,139
Canada . .	397	139	328	1,021	1,686	3,497
Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Central America	1,816	1,783	1,025	1,267	2,523	1,418
Brazil . .	76,665	80,984	38,659	26,574	27,438	82,159
Chili, Peru, and Bolivia . .	669	770	260	408	409	739
The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay . .	58,004	39,538	36,793	46,648	42,720	64,090
America (country not named) . .	1,961	1,080	1,753	860	3,137	5,134
Other countries . .	1,329	794	743	940	904	1,668
Total . .	307,482	299,855	283,715	308,339	352,782	533,245

This classification is founded upon the declarations of intending emigrants made before the syndics (or mayors) of communes on application for passports, and the figures differ considerably from those given in the statistics of the various countries mentioned. The difference is explained chiefly by the fact that, in many cases, emigration to other European States, intended to be temporary, becomes permanent, the emigrants embarking for America from their temporary home. According to the statistics of the respective countries, the Italian immigrants into the United States in 1900-01 numbered, 135,996; Argentina in 1901, 58,314; Brazil, in 1898, 33,272.

To the emigration in 1901 the different parts of Italy contributed as follows:—Piemonte, 42,385 (29,463 temporary); Liguria, 4,522 (295 temporary); Lombardia, 35,504 (29,043 temporary); Veneto, 116,936 (111,758 temporary); Emilia, 28,741 (25,018 temporary); Toscana, 30,199 (23,071 temporary); Marche, 15,970 (4,685 temporary); Umbria, 9,082 (4,982 temporary); Lazio, 9,708 (4,018 temporary); Abruzzi e Molise, 59,921 (8,762 temporary); Campania, 75,587 (21,759 temporary); Puglia, 14,767 (587 temporary); Basilicata, 16,586; Calabria, 34,487 (2,836 temporary); Sicilia, 36,718 (13,312 temporary); Sardegna, 2,182 (2,079 temporary); total, 533,245 (281,668 temporary).

The number of Italians abroad in 1891 was officially estimated at about 2,000,000. The number is now probably over 3,000,000. In 1901 a Commission, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was established for the direction of the Government service relating to emigration. There is now regular inspection, and a medical officer watches over the emigrants while at sea.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on February 10, 1901 (census):—

Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion	Towns	Popula- tion
Napoli . . .	563,540	Trapani . . .	59,452	Siracusa . . .	32,030
Milano . . .	491,460	Reggio Emilia . . .	58,490	Catanzaro . . .	31,824
Roma . . .	462,783	Ancona . . .	56,835	Mantova . . .	29,142
Torino . . .	335,656	Cagliari . . .	53,747	Ascoli Piceno . . .	28,882
Palermo . . .	309,694	Foggia . . .	53,151	Siena . . .	28,355
Genova . . .	234,710	Parma . . .	49,340	Cuneo . . .	27,065
Firenze . . .	205,589	Bergamo . . .	47,772	Massa . . .	26,413
Bologna . . .	152,009	Novara . . .	45,248	Chieti . . .	26,368
Venezia . . .	151,840	Vicenza . . .	44,777	Pesaro . . .	25,103
Messina . . .	149,778	Reggio Calabria . . .	44,415	Girgenti . . .	25,024
Catania . . .	149,295	Arezzo . . .	44,316	Benevento . . .	24,647
Livorno . . .	98,321	Forlì . . .	43,708	Teramo . . .	24,563
Ferrara . . .	87,648	Caltanissetta . . .	43,303	Avellino . . .	23,760
Padova . . .	82,281	Salerno . . .	42,727	Macerata . . .	22,784
Bari . . .	77,478	Como . . .	38,895	Cosenza . . .	21,545
Lucca . . .	74,971	Sassari . . .	38,268	Aquila . . .	21,188
Verona . . .	74,271	Udine . . .	37,942	Belluno . . .	18,747
Alessandria . . .	71,298	Cremona . . .	37,693	Potenza . . .	16,186
Brescia . . .	70,614	Piacenza . . .	36,064	Campobasso . . .	15,030
Modena . . .	64,843	Pavia . . .	35,447	Rovigo . . .	11,174
Ravenna . . .	64,031	Treviso . . .	33,987	Grosseto . . .	9,599
Perugia . . .	61,385	Caserta . . .	32,709	Sondrio . . .	8,171
Pisa . . .	61,321	Lecce . . .	32,687	Porto Maurizio . . .	7,141

Religion.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the Supreme Pontiff's temporal government, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy to the authority of the civil government, and secured freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions. However, scarcely any other positive creed as yet exists but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1881, of the total population about 62,000 were Protestants and 38,000 Jews. Of the Protestants 22,000 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies.

Under the Roman Pontiff, the Catholic episcopal hierarchy in Italy consists of 49 archbishoprics and 220 bishoprics, besides the 6 cardinal-bishoprics near Rome. Of these prelacies, 76 are immediately subject to the Apostolic See, 12 being archbishoprics. Thus there are altogether 37 metropolitan sees, the average number of suffragan sees to each metropolitan being about 4. Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a committee of Cardinals; but the royal *exequatur* is necessary for his installation. The number of parishes in 1881 was 20,465; of churches and chapels, 55,263; of secular clergy, 76,560.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has greatly dwindled since the year 1850, when the Siccardi bill, abolishing external ecclesiastical jurisdiction and clerical privileges, passed the Sardinian Chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole Kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy.

In 1865 there were in Italy 2,382 religious houses, of which 1,506 were for men and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men and 14,184 women. The mendicant orders numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A law for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the Kingdom was adopted by the Italian Parliament in 1866. This law provided a small pension to all religious persons who had taken regular vows before January 18, 1864. Several monasteries were temporarily set aside for such monks, friars, or nuns as might wish to continue their conventual life, the inmates, when come down to a certain number, to be drafted off to another house, and so again, until all finally died out. All collegiate chapters were likewise dissolved. The lands and goods of these suppressed bodies were appropriated by the State.

SEE AND CHURCH OF ROME.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the Royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope or Roman Pontiff was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former rank and dignity as a sovereign prince. Furthermore, by a bill that became law May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican

and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l.*, which allowance (whose arrears would in 1903 amount to 106,425,000 lire, or 4,257,000*l.*) still remains unclaimed and unpaid.

Supreme Pontiff.—**Leone XIII.** (Giacchino Pecci), born at Carpineto in the diocese of Anagni, March 2, 1810, son of Count Luigi Pecci; consecrated Archbishop of Damietta 1843; Apostolic Nuncio to Belgium 1843-46, Bishop of Perugia 1846; proclaimed Cardinal December 19, 1853; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 20, 1878; crowned March 3 following. He is, therefore, now 92 years old, and has filled the Pontifical throne for 24 years.

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny*. Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the altar of the conclave chapel; and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed from the electing body; the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. Should none have received the needful number of votes, another process is gone through, viz., *access*—so called because any Cardinal may accede to the choice of another by filling up another ticket made for that purpose. The present Pontiff, Leone XIII., was chosen almost unanimously. He is regarded as the 263rd Pope (or thereabouts) from St. Peter.

From the accession of Clemente XI., 250th in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Leone XIII., the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Year of Election
250	Clemente XI.	1700	257	Pio VI.	1775
251	Innocenzo XIII.	1721	258	Pio VII.	1800
252	Benedetto XIII.	1724	259	Leone XII.	1823
253	Clemente XII.	1730	260	Pio VIII.	1829
254	Benedetto XIV.	1740	261	Gregorio XVI.	1831
255	Clemente XIII.	1758	262	Pio IX.	1846
256	Clemente XIV.	1769	263	Leone XIII.	1878

The Roman Pontiff has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six Cardinal-Bishops (occupants of the suburbicary sees), fifty Cardinal-Priests, and fourteen Cardinal-Deacons, but hardly ever comprising the full number. In February, 1903, the Sacred College consisted of five Cardinal-Bishops, forty-five Cardinal-Priests, and eight Cardinal-Deacons. The following list gives the names and dates of these fifty-eight Cardinals:—

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Bishops:—</i>				
Luigi Oreglia di Santo Stefano	Bp. of Ostia & Velletri, Dean Sac. College, Camerlengo of Holy Roman Church, Pref. Congr. Ceremonial.	Italian	1828	1873
Serafino Vannutelli.	Bishop of Frascati, Great Penitentiary	"	1834	1887
Mario Mocenni	Bishop of Sabina	"	1823	1893
Antonio Agliardi	" Albano	"	1832	1896
Vincenzo Vannutelli.	Bp. of Palestrina, Archpriest of the Liberian Basilica, Pref. Cong. Council	"	1836	1889
<i>Cardinal-Priests:—</i>				
José Sebastião Netto	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1841	1884
Pietro Geremia Michelangelo Colesia	Archbp. of Palermo	Sicilian	1814	1884
Alfonso Capeceatratro.	Archbp. of Capua, Librarian of Holy Roman Church	Italian	1824	1885
Patrick Francis Moran	Archbp. of Sydney	Irish	1830	1885
Benoît M. Langénieux	" Reims	French	1824	1886
James Gibbons	" Baltimore	American	1834	1886
Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro	Pontifical Secretary of State, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	Sicilian	1843	1887
François Marie Benjamin Richard	Archbishop of Paris	French	1819	1889
Peter Lambert Goossens	" Mechlin	Belgian	1827	1889
Anton Joseph Gruscha	" Vienna	Austrian	1820	1891
Angelo di Pietro	Pro-Datary of His Holiness	Italian	1828	1893
Michael Logue	Archbp. of Armagh	Irish	1840	1893
Claudius Vaszary	" Gran	Hungarian	1832	1893
Herbert Vaughan	" Westminster	English	1832	1893
Georg Kopp	Bishop of Breslau	German	1837	1893
Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud	" Autun	French	1828	1893
Victor Lucien Sul-pice Lecot	Archbp. of Bordeaux	"	1831	1893
Giuseppe Sarto	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1835	1893
Ciriaco María Sancha y Hervás	Archbp. of Toledo	Spanish	1838	1894
Domenico Svampa	" Bologna	Italian	1851	1894

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Priests—cont.</i>				
Andrea Ferrari .	Archbp. of Milan .	Italian .	1850	1894
Francesco Satolli .	Archpriest of the Lateran Arch- Basilica, Prefect Congr. Studies .	"	1839	1895
Girolamo Maria Gotti	Prefect of the Congr. <i>de Propaganda Fide</i>	"	1834	1895
Salvador Casañas y Pagés .	Bishop of Barcelona	Spanish .	1834	1895
Achille Manara	Bishop of Ancona and Umana.	Italian .	1829	1895
Domenico Ferrata .	Pref. Congr. Bishops and Regulars .	"	1847	1896
Serafino Cretoni .	Pref. of the Congr. of Sacred Rites .	"	1833	1896
Giuseppe Prisco .	Archbp. of Naples .	"	1836	1896
José María Martín de Herrera y de la Iglesia .	Archbp. of Santiago de Compostela .	Spanish .	1835	1897
Pierre Hector Coullié, Guillaume Marie	Archbp. of Lyons .	French .	1829	1897
Joseph Labouré .	" Rennes .	"	1841	1897
Giovanni Battista Casali del Drago .	—	Italian .	1838	1899
Francesco di Paola Cassetta .	—	"	1841	1899
Alessandro Sanmini- telli .	—	"	1840	1899
Gennaro Portanova	Archbishop of Reg- gio in Calabria .	"	1845	1899
Giuseppe Francica- Nava di Bontifè .	Archbp. of Catania .	Sicilian .	1846	1899
François Désiré Ma- thieu .	{Former Archbishop of Toulouse }	French .	1839	1899
Pietro Respighi .	{Vicar General of His Holiness }	Italian .	1843	1899
Agostino Richelmy .	Archbishop of Turin	"	1850	1899
Sebastiano Martinelli	—	"	1848	1901
Casimiro Gennari .	—	"	1839	1901
Leo von Skrbensky .	Archbishop of Prag.	Austrian	1863	1901
Giulio Boschi .	" Ferrara .	Italian	1838	1901
Jan Puzyna Książ- von Kozielsko .	Bishop of Cracow .	Polish	1842	1901
Bartolomeo Bacilieri .	" Verona .	Italian	1842	1901

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
<i>Cardinal-Deacons:—</i>				
Luigi Macchi .	Secretary of Apostolic Briefs .	Italian .	1832	1889
Andreas Steinhuber .	Prefect Congr. Index	German .	1825	1893
Francesco Segna .	Prefect of the Vatican Archives .	Italian .	1836	1894
Raffaele Pierotti	—	„	1836	1896
Francesco Salesio della Volpe .	—	„	1844	1899
José Calasanz Vives y Tuto .	—	Spanish .	1854	1899
Luigi Tripepi .	Pref. Congr. Indulgences and Sacred Relics .	Italian	1836	1901
Felice Cavagnis .	—	„	1841	1901

Of these Cardinals 1 was nominated by Pope Pío IX., and 57 by Leone XIII.; 35 are Italian (continental or insular), and 23 not; 8 are British subjects. Under the present Roman Pontiff there have hitherto died 145 Cardinals, of whom 83 were of his own creation.

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals are now regarded as Princes of the Church at large.¹ Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of deaneries there. In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixto V. at seventy. The Cardinals compose the Pope's Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Apostolic See is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocenzo IV., during the Council of Lyons, in 1246; and the title of Eminence from Urbano VIII., in 1630.

In January, 1903, besides the Pope and the College of Cardinals, the upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprised 8 patriarchates of the Latin and 6 of the Oriental Rite, 177 archbishoprics of the Latin and 19 of the Oriental Rite, and 732 bishoprics of the Latin and 52 of the Oriental Rite. The list (during the present pontificate increased by 2 patriarchates, 13 archbishoprics, 21 promotions of bishoprics to archbishoprics, and 113 bishoprics) was as follows:—

I. *Patriarchates.*

Latin Rite:—1. Constantinople; 2. Alexandria; 3. Antioch; 4. Jerusalem; 5. Venice; 6. Lisbon; 7. West Indies; 8. East Indies.

Oriental Rite:—1. Antioch, of the Maronites; 2. Antioch, of the Melchites; 3. Antioch, of the Syrians; 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans; 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians; 6. Alexandria, of the Copts.

¹ The relative standing and precedence of a Roman Cardinal was a thing of gradual growth. In England, John Kemp, Archbishop of York, created Cardinal in 1489, was the first Cardinal who, simply as such and without being a Legate a latere, took precedence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

II. *Archbishops.*

<i>Latin Rite :—</i>		Græco-Ruthenian Rite	1
Immediately subject to the		Under Patriarchs :	
Holy See	19	Armenian Rite	2
With Ecclesiastical Pro-		Græco-Melchite Rite	3
vinces	158	Syriac Rite	3
<i>Oriental Rite :—</i>		Syro-Chaldaic Rite	2
With Ecclesiastical Provinces :		Syro-Maronite Rite	6
Armenian Rite	1		
Græco-Rumanian Rite	1		196

III. *Bishops.*

<i>Latin Rite :—</i>		Græco-Rumanian Rite	3
Immediately subject to the		Græco-Ruthenian Rite	6
Holy See	84	Under Patriarchs :	
Suffragan in Ecclesiastical		Armenian Rite	15
Provinces	648	Coptic Rite	2
<i>Oriental Rite :—</i>		Græco-Melchite Rite	9
Immediately subject to the		Syriac Rite	5
Holy See :		Syro-Chaldaic Rite	9
Græco-Ruthenian Rite	1	Syro-Maronite Rite	2
Suffragan in Ecclesiastical			
Provinces :			784

Besides the above 994 sees, and 18 abbacies and prelatures 'nullius dioceseos,' there are now 9 apostolic delegations, 131 apostolic vicariates, and 55 apostolic prefectures most of them held by titular archbishops or bishops (formerly called 'in partibus infidelium').

The summary of actual dignitaries stood as follows for January, 1903 (each dignitary being reckoned under his highest rank and title) :—

Sacred College of Cardinals	59
Patriarchs of either Rite	10
Archbishops and Bishops of the Latin Rite, Residential	830
Archbishops and Bishops of the Oriental Rite	55
Archbishops and Bishops, Titular	392
Archbishops and Bishops now without title	13
Prelates <i>Nullius Dioceseos</i>	8
Total	1,367

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials. There are now twenty Sacred Congregations, viz, Inquisition or Holy Office, Consistorial, Apostolic Visitation, Bishops and Regulars, Council, Residence of Bishops, State of Regulars, Ecclesiastical Immunity, Propaganda, Propaganda for Eastern Rite, Index, Sacred Rites, Ceremonial, Regular Discipline, Indulgences and Sacred Relics, Examination of Bishops, Fabric of St. Peter's, Laetana, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Studies. Besides these there is a Commission for Election of Italian Bishops, another for Historical Studies, another for Biblical Studies, and another for Preservation of the Faith.

Except seven apostolic vicariates in South America which depend upon the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, the apostolic delegations, vicariates, and prefectures throughout the world stand under the 'Congregatio de Propaganda Fide.' Their present distribution is as follows:—

Continents, &c.	Apostolic Delegations	Apostolic Vicariates	Apostolic Prefectures
Europe	2	11	4
Asia	4	65	12
Africa	1	28	24
America	2	14	9
Oceania	0	13	6
Total	9	131	55

Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 133, viz., 28 archbishoprics and 105 bishoprics, besides 2 apostolic delegations, 30 apostolic vicariates (of which 27 are held by Bishops of titular sees), and 12 apostolic prefectures; while the Roman Catholic population subject to King Edward VII. is estimated at ten millions and a half.

Instruction.

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade. Every teacher in a public institution maintained by the State, or by any other public body, must have the qualifications required by law; and in all public institutions not belonging to the State, the same programme must be followed, and the same rules observed. No private person can keep a school without having obtained the authorisation of the State.

Elementary education is compulsory for children between six and nine years of age. (Of these, according to the census of 1881, there were 1,808,129. The compulsory clause is by no means strictly enforced. The enactment, however, provided that education for children of school age should be compulsory only when the supply of teachers should reach the proportion to population, in the least populous communes, of one to every 1,000 inhabitants; in the most populous, one to every 1,500 inhabitants. The law now applies in all the communes.

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide: (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction—classical; (3) secondary instruction—technical; (4) higher education.

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades. Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it. Only the *lower*-grade instruction is compulsory. Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls; and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils. Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants. In both grades the instruction is free.

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities.

(3) Secondary instruction—technical. This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine.

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools.

Of these various educational institutions, the elementary schools are supported by the communes, subsidies or free loans being occasionally granted by the State. In the normal schools and licei, the State provides for the payment of the staff and for scientific material. The ginnasi and technical schools should, according to the general law, be supported by the communes; but, in many cases, the cost of these is borne, in great part, by the State. In the technical institutes, half the sum paid to the staff is provided by the State. The universities are maintained by the State and by their own ancient revenues, such expenses as those for scientific material, laboratories, &c., being, in some cases, borne by the various provinces of the university region. The higher special schools are maintained conjointly by the State, the province, the commune, and, sometimes, the local Chamber of Commerce.

The total Budget of State funds by the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1900-01 was 50,707,397 lire; in 1899 the provinces expended 5,807,127 lire and the communes (including subsidies from the State and the provinces), 80,056,908 lire. There are, besides, revenues derived from foundations (opere pie) for the benefit of schools of different grades generally. For elementary instruction alone, in 1899, there was expended by the State 3,962,549 lire; by the Provinces 372,975 lire; by the Communes 64,105,306 lire: total, 68,440,830 lire.

The attendance at elementary schools (public and private) has, in the last 38 years, risen from 1,000,000 to 2,683,000; or, allowing for the increase of population, there has been an increase of 118 per cent. in school attendance.

The percentage of illiterates, male and female, over five years for 1861, over six for 1871 and 1881, and over twenty years of age, in 1861, 1871, and 1881, was:—

Year	Over 6 Years		Over 20 Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1861	68·09 ¹	81·27 ¹	65·47	81·52
1871	61·86	71·73	60·17	77·18
1881	54·56	69·32	53·89	72·93

¹ Over 5 years (1861).

The percentage of illiterate conscripts, and of illiterates married, at various intervals from 1871 to 1900 was as follows:—

Year	Illiterate Conscripts	Illiterates Married	
		Male	Female
1871	56·74	57·73	76·73
1881	47·74	48·24	69·90
1891	40·25	41·12	59·16
1899	33·76	35·25	50·04
1900	32·94	33·80	47·95

According to the census of 1881 the number of the population above six years of age who could not read nor write in Upper Italy was 40·85 per cent.; Middle Italy, 64·61 per cent.; South Italy, 79·46 per cent.; and in the

Islands, 80.91 per cent. The smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, 32.27, and the largest in Basilicata, 85.18.

The following are the statistics of elementary schools, higher schools for girls, normal schools, and secondary or technical government schools with such secondary private schools as are (for legal purposes) placed on an equal footing with government schools:—

—	Number	Teachers	Pupils		
			Males	Females	Total
<i>Asili</i> for infants (1900) .	3,280	7,525	170,888	175,815	355,703
Public schools " .	52,222	55,080	1,347,100	1,140,020	2,498,120
Private do. " .	8,745	9,172	61,459	128,011	189,470
Evening, &c., do. " .	3,899	4,090	99,638	80,832	129,970
Higher girls' or Continuation schools, &c., (1900) .	233	1,794	—	8,876	8,876
Normal schools " .	161	1,999	1,823	19,864	21,187
Licei (1900-01) .	150		12,737	304	13,041
Ginnasi " .	209		81,181	1,288	32,464
Technical institutes " .	72		9,731	215	9,946
Technical schools " .	286		34,289	4,045	38,334
Naval mercantile " .	19		830	—	830

Of private secondary schools not on an equal footing with Government schools there were in 1896, 737 with 33,693 pupils.

In 1901 there were 54 of these institutes and 35 of them had 3,413 students (2,727 male and 686 female).

The following is a list of the twenty-one universities of Italy, with statistics mostly for 1900-1901:—

—	Date of Founda- tion	Students and Auditors	—	Date of Founda- tion	Students and Auditors
State Univer- sities:—			Pisa . . .	1338	1,095
Bologna . . .	1200	1,856	Rome . . .	1303	2,323
Cagliari . . .	1626	235	Sassari . . .	1677	148
Catania . . .	1434	925	Siena . . .	1300	281
Genoa . . .	1243	1,351	Turin . . .	1404	2,874
Macerata . . .	1290	149	Free Univer- sities:—		
Messina . . .	1549	692	Camerino . . .	1727	276
Modena . . .	1678	637	Ferrara . . .	1391	106
Naples . . .	1224	5,551	Perugia . . .	1276	307
Padua . . .	1222	1,445	Urbino . . .	1564	151
Palermo . . .	1805	1,075			
Parma . . .	1512	577			
Pavia . . .	1300	1,328	Total . . .		23,332

In 1900-1 university courses were attended by 259 students at the licei of Aquila, Bari, and Catanzaro.

There were besides 13 university institutions, with (1900-01) 2,927 students; 9 superior special schools, with (1895-96) 813 students; 1 experimental agricultural institute (1901-2) with 69 students; 34 schools of agriculture

(1901-2), with 1,882 students; 2 schools of mining (1900-1901), with 56 students; 230 industrial and commercial schools (1899-1900), with 33,686 students; 174 schools of design and moulding (1898) with 12,356 students; 18 Government fine art institutes (1900-01), with 2,178 students, and 13 non-Government, with 1,447 students; 6 Government institutes and conservatoires of music (1900-01), with 994 students (537 males, 457 females).¹

In 1898 there were in Italy over 1,831 libraries. Of these, 32 were Government libraries, with 1,019,733 readers, who had 1,397,221 books given out (1901).

On December 31, 1895, there were in Italy 1,901 periodical publications. Of these, 479 were political; 327 were economic, juridical, or on social science; 202 agricultural; 243 religious; 169 literary and scientific; 138 medical; the remainder being artistic, military, geographical or humorous publications. In foreign countries there are about 130 periodicals published in Italian.

In 1900 there were 9,975 books published in Italy, comprising 698 religious books; 907 scholastic and educational; 565 historical and geographical; 443 biographical; 1,516 of poetry and general literature; 332 in mathematical, physical, and natural science; 1,090 in medicine; 1,251 in agriculture, the industries, commerce, &c.

Justice and Crime.

In Italy, justice in penal matters is administered in the first instance by the Pretori, by the penal Tribunals, and by the Courts of assize; on appeal, by the penal Tribunals, and by the Courts of Appeal. The highest court is the Court of Cassation, which confines itself to inquiring whether the forms prescribed by law have been observed.

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all misdemeanors (*contravvenzioni*) and all offences (*delitti*) punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 1,000 lire. The penal Tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences (*delitti*) for which the Code establishes a *minimum* penalty not exceeding five years of imprisonment and a *maximum* not exceeding ten years, or in offences punishable by a fine exceeding 1,000 lire.

The Courts of Assize, which in most cases have juries, have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning serious offences punishable by imprisonment for life (*ergastolo*), or by imprisonment exceeding in the *minimum* five years, and in the *maximum* ten years. They have exclusive jurisdiction concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all press offences. Appeal is allowed to the penal Tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the Courts of Appeal from those of the penal Tribunals. The Court of Cassation has power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior Courts, and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

Italy is divided, for the administration of justice, into 20 appeal court districts, each of which is subdivided into tribunal districts, 162 in all, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (*Pretura*), 1,549 in all.

Table showing the number of persons convicted of offences of all kinds (misdemeanours included) before the various classes of courts, during five years:—

¹ Some of the non-Government institutes of music are important, for example, the musical *licei* of Bologna, Pesaro, Rome, Turin, and Venice.

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1896	377,448	293,106	80,997	3,345
1897	416,183	331,287	81,719	3,177
1898	424,855	335,055	86,546	3,254
1899	458,262	370,742	84,265	3,255
1900	395,382	309,441	82,796	3,145

The number of prisons or penitentiaries, with number of inmates, on December 31, 1900, is given as follows :—

Prisons or Penitentiaries	Number	Inmates		
		Male	Female	Total
Lock-ups	1,457	20,511	1,401	21,912
Penal establishments	83	23,554	905	24,459
Correctional establishments for the young :				
Government reformatories	11	1,838	170	2,008
Private reformatories	34	2,267	2,318	4,585
Penal colonies (Colonie di Coatti)	9	3,482	—	3,482
Total	1,594	51,652	4,794	56,446

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist. Exceptions to this rule are in favour of forsaken children and the sick poor, the former being maintained and the latter supplied with medical attendance at the expense of the province or commune. Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Opere pie,' regulated by the law of July 17, 1890. These are very unequally distributed in the different provinces, and their operation is in the manner prescribed and in the territory named in the deeds of foundation, or by the statutes in force. A thorough inquiry into their financial position was made in 1880. The general results were:—Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is, monti di pietà, monti frumentari, casse di prestanze agrarie), there were 21,866 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,000,000,000 francs. Their income and expenses were :—

	Lire.
Gross income	90,446,446
Burdens (not charitable)	7,704,055
Taxes, &c.	15,287,969
Expenses of administration	15,690,132
Total disbursement	38,682,156
Balance free	51,764,290

Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c., all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1880 amounted to 96,509,071 lire.

The property of these foundations is constantly increasing. In the space of 18 years (1881-98) the new legacies amounted to 294,796,966 lire. In 1899 the communes spent about 45,679,155 lire, and the provinces about 22,995,797 lire in charity; over one-fourth of the former sum and over three-fourths of the latter being disposed of through the opere pie.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour. The tax on lands, amounting to about 96 millions, with an additional tenth, is spread over the 9 cadastral compartimenti. That on houses is at the rate of 12·5 per cent. (with three-tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two-thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling-houses. By law of July 22, 1894, the tax on incomes from movable wealth was raised to 20 per cent. of the amount taxable. The amount taxable in the case of incomes on which the tax payable may be levied by simply withholding the amount (public funds and treasury bonds) is the whole income; where the tax may be exacted by means of registers it is, with some exceptions, thirty-fortieths of the income; in the case of industrial and commercial incomes, it is twenty-fortieths; for life annuities and incomes from labour alone (professions) it is eighteen-fortieths; for incomes of State, provincial and communal employees it is fifteen-fortieths. The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings. The State grants to the communes one-tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws.

The principal indirect taxes are:—the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto.

The financial year of Italy ends on June 30. The following table exhibits the total ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom, together with the annual difference in each of the last five years, the budget estimates being given for the last two years (25 lire = £1):—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1898-99	1,747,635,849	1,732,541,762	+ 15,094,087
1899-900	1,747,928,147	1,742,717,661	+ 5,210,486
1900-1	1,814,549,584	1,773,315,183	+ 41,234,451
1901-2	1,884,932,364	1,861,032,957	+ 23,899,407
1902-3	1,825,668,501	1,812,363,541	+ 13,304,960

The following table shows for the year ending June 30, 1903, the estimated revenue and expenditure:—

Sources of Revenue	Lire	Branches of Expenditure	Lire
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Property:		Treasury:	
Real Property	11,986,000	Consolidated Debt . . .	479,880,537
Railways	90,763,222	Redeemable	50,918,745
Various	822,000	Floating	119,044,420
Direct Taxes:		Railway Annuity	26,106,858
Land Tax	99,115,000	Civil List and Appan-	
Income Tax	294,482,000	ages	16,050,000
House Tax	90,600,000	Senate and Deputies . . .	2,223,000
Taxes on Transactions:		Various	21,017,192
Succession Duties	87,500,000	Virements ¹	8,086,106
Registration	57,000,000	Finance:	
Stamps	68,000,000	Collection of Taxes . . .	86,815,316
Various	59,070,000	Monopolies	90,222,213
Indirect Taxes:		Various	22,086,930
Excise	101,500,000	Virements ¹	30,228,855
Customs	227,450,000	Justice	41,438,878
Octrois	50,758,000	Foreign Affairs	16,370,962
Monopolies:		Instruction	49,018,355
Tobacco	208,200,000	Interior	71,088,088
Salt	76,400,000	Public Works	88,305,084
Lotteries	66,500,000	Posts and Telegraphs . . .	71,583,890
Quinine	1,440,000	War	264,963,758
Public Services:		Marine	116,497,422
Posts	67,800,000	Agriculture, Industry,	
Telegraphs	15,600,000	Commerce	11,139,966
Various	22,340,000		
Repayments	26,191,558	Total Ordinary	1,641,532,530
Various Receipts	28,262,000		
Total Ordinary Effective	1,697,230,580	EXTRAORDINARY	
Virements¹	62,971,939	Treasury	71,949,382
Total Ordinary	1,760,202,549	Finance	8,633,882
EXTRAORDINARY		Justice	19,100
Effective Receipts	4,578,335	Foreign Affairs	25,500
Railway Construction . . .	121,600	Instruction	1,169,801
Movement of Capital:		Interior	8,818,329
Sales of Land, &c.	5,808,840	Public Works	54,066,300
New Loans	25,402,000	Posts and Telegraphs . . .	406,516
Compensations, &c. . . .	29,565,177	War	16,931,000
Total Extraordinary . .	65,465,952	Marine	10,668,542
Grand Total	1,825,668,501	Agriculture, &c.	3,152,660
		Total Extraordinary . .	170,891,012
		Grand Total	1,812,363,541

¹ *Virements*, formerly called receipts and expenditure *d'ordre*, indicate money received and expended for special purposes, e.g., the sum of 28,048,099 lire received from the Octrois of Rome and Naples and applied to corresponding purposes. Though expenditure of this nature is here shown only for the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance, it is distributed among all the ministries to the total amount stated in the revenue column and in the next table.

In the Budget statement the revenue and expenditure are distributed over four categories, summarised as follows:—

—	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Construction of railways)	3rd Category (Movement of capital)	4th Category (Virements)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue .	1,701,803,915	121,800	60,771,017	62,971,969	1,825,668,501
Expenditure	1,657,698,882	17,262,000	74,430,691	62,971,969	1,812,363,541
Difference .	+44,105,033	-17,140,400	-13,659,674	—	+13,304,960

In the ordinary revenue there is a surplus of 118,670,019 lire, and in the extraordinary revenue a deficit of 105,365,059 lire; giving a net surplus of 13,304,960 lire.

Public Debt.

The following table shows the interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt for the year 1901-02:—

Debts	Per Cent.	Rentes, Inter- ests, &c.	Sinking Fund 1898-99	Year of Extinc- tion
		Lire	Lire	
I. Consolidated debt:				
Rentes at 5 per cent. .	5	400,264,952	—	—
„ 3 „ .	3	4,803,043	—	—
„ 4½ „ .	4½	61,028,575	—	—
„ 4 „ .	4	7,794,620	—	—
Total consolidated debt .	—	473,891,190	—	—
II. Permanent annuity due to the Holy See . . . }	—	3,225,000	—	—
III. Debts separately inscribed:	3to5	11,277,519	458,079	1902- 1961
IV. Various debts . . .	3to6	88,107,575	2,034,751	1902- 1985
V. Floating debt:				
Treasury bonds . .	—	9,500,000	—	—
Current accounts . .	—	750,000	—	—
Bank advances . .	—	750,000	—	—
Total floating debt .	—	11,000,000	—	—
Total public debt . .	—	587,501,284	2,492,830	—

The capital of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 12,643,494,958 lire on July 1, 1901, or 506,539,800*l.* sterling, and the interest to 578,700,356 lire, or 23,148,000*l.* sterling. The debt per head of population was thus 15*l.* 11*s.*, and the interest 14*s.* 2*d.* The value per head of the special exports (exclusive of the precious metals) in 1901 was 1*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* For the period 1886-91, the real and personal property of Italy, estimated from the inheritances taxed annually, were, by Signor Bodio, put respectively at 38,300 and 16,400 million francs, the total wealth being thus estimated at 54,700 million francs, or 2,188,000,000*l.* sterling.

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1899 amounted, according to official reports, to 642,009,148 lire; the revenue of the provinces amounted to 131,676,329. The debts of the communes in 1897 (December 31) amounted to 1,202,469,375 lire; of the provinces, in 1897 (January 1), to 164,860,870 lire.

III. PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On June 30, 1901, the property of the State was as follows:—

	Estimated Value. Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	654,160,345
Property, immovable, movable, loans and various titles	498,478,150
Property of industrial nature	1,365,006,047
Material in use in army and navy	1,474,100,606
Property used in the service of the State	446,002,894
Scientific and artistic material	221,084,425
Total	4,658,782,467

In the financial year 1899-1900 the revenue from State property was:—Railways, 88,288,135 lire; ecclesiastical, 1,398,596 lire; from fixed capital, 6,600,322 lire; from the Cavour Canals, 3,078,803 lire; various, 2,528,058 lire; total, 101,893,914.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 487 kilometres; Swiss 672; Austro-Hungarian 779; frontier of San Marino 37·8; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,938 kilometres. The coast line of the peninsula measures 3,383 kilometres; of Sicily, 1,115; of Sardinia, 1,336; of Elbe and the small islands, 1,042; the total length of coast is thus 6,876 kilometres.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications distributed according to a plan decided on in 1874, and at present in process of execution. The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, though some of the old fortresses have been either abandoned or de-classed, while others are being constructed. The chief strong places in the region are the following:—Casale, Piacenza, Verona, Mantua (these two belong to the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Venice, Alessandria. On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places:—Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentario, Gaeta; works in the Straits of Messina, Taranto. On the north Sardinia is defended by the fortifications in the Island of Maddalena. Rome is surrounded by walls, and is protected by a circle of forts.

II. ARMY.

The army of Italy, in virtue of the law of June 28, 1897, consists of the permanent army, the mobile militia, and the territorial militia. Personal military service is obligatory on all citizens fit to bear arms from the completion of their twentieth year to December 31st, after the completion of their thirty-ninth year. The annual levies are enrolled in three categories. Those who (as decided by lot, or ordinary volunteers) belong to the first category serve as follows:—In the permanent army the carabinieri, and non-commissioned officers of whatever corps, five years under arms and four years with unlimited leave; in the territorial militia both carabinieri and non-commissioned officers serve ten years with unlimited leave; other corps (cavalry included), in the permanent army, two or three years under arms and five to seven years with unlimited leave; in the mobile militia four or three years; and in the territorial militia seven years. Those of the second category remain eight or nine years in the permanent army with unlimited leave, four or three years in the mobile militia and seven years in the territorial militia. Those who belong to the third category join neither the permanent army nor the mobile militia, but serve their nineteen years in the territorial militia with unlimited leave. The men of the second category are called to arms for training for a period varying from two to six months, which may be divided over one or more years. Those of the third category have thirty days' training; in time of war they (in common with all other soldiers who have passed to the territorial militia after having formed part of the permanent army or mobile militia) have garrison duty and form the last reserve. In the levy of the year ended June 30, 1901, the number of recruits examined was 348,181. Of these, 92,763 were put back; 76,684 were unfit to serve; 92,376 were assigned to the first category; 5 to the second; and 86,353 to the third. Youths who have received a certain degree of instruction are allowed to serve as one-year volunteers on payment of a sum fixed annually but never exceeding 2,000 lire for cavalry, or 1,500 lire for others. They may fulfil their period of service at any time after their seventeenth up to their twenty-sixth year. They belong to the first category. Non-commissioned officers engage to serve five years; by continuing their service for twelve years they have a right to government employment; and after

twenty years service they are entitled to a pension. Officers are chiefly drawn from the military institutes.

The army consists of twelve army corps as follows:—I. Turin, II. Alexandria, III. Milan, IV. Genoa, V. Verona, VI. Bologna, VII. Ancona, VIII. Florence, IX. Rome, X. Naples, XI. Bari, XII. Palermo. Each army corps contains two divisions (except that of Rome, which contains three), and each division comprises from two to seven military districts, of which there are in all eighty-eight.

1. *The Permanent Army* consists of the general staff; corps of staff; Carabineers:—11 territorial legions, 1 legion of recruits consisting of companies (the number of which may vary according to requirements), of a squadron of mounted carabineers and of 1 dépôt.

Infantry: 96 regiments of the line and 12 regiments of bersaglieri, each regiment of 1 staff of regiment, 3 battalions of 4 companies, and 1 dépôt; 7 regiments of Alpine troops divided into 7 staffs of regiment, 22 battalions, in 75 companies, and 7 dépôts; disciplinary establishments: 6 companies, 2 houses of correction, and 1 military prison.

Cavalry:—24 regiments (10 of lancers and 14 of light horse) of 1 staff of regiment, 6 squadrons and 1 dépôt; 4 dépôts for remounts.

Artillery:—24 regiments of field artillery, each of 1 staff of regiment and 3 brigades of batteries, 1 or 2 companies of train, and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of horse artillery, of 1 staff of regiment, 3 mounted brigades (6 batteries), 1 brigade of train (4 companies) and 1 dépôt; 1 regiment of mountain artillery of 1 staff of regiment, 5 brigades (15 batteries), 1 dépôt; 3 regiments of coast and 3 of fortress artillery, each of 1 regimental staff and 1 dépôt (in all 25 brigades, 78 companies); 5 companies of artillery mechanics.

Engineers:—5 engineer regiments, consisting of 5 staff of regiment, 21 brigades, 60 companies of engineers, 10 companies of train, and 5 dépôts, besides an independent brigade of 6 companies of railway engineers, to be distributed by the war office amongst the various regiments according to requirements.

Officers of the fortresses. Sanitary corps, 12 companies. Commissariat, 12 offices of commissariat; Veterinary corps; Administrative corps, comprising 12 companies army service-corps. Invalids and veterans, 2 companies.

To the permanent army belong also the military schools, the supreme tribunal of war and marine, the artillery and engineering establishments, the commissariat establishment, the central military magazines, the central military dispensary.

2. *The Mobile Militia* consists of infantry:—51 regiments of the line of 3 battalions of 4 companies; 20 battalions of bersaglieri of 4 companies; 38 companies of Alpine troops.

Cavalry: 31 squadrons of cavalry.

Artillery:—63 batteries of field artillery; 15 batteries of mountain artillery; 78 companies of coast and fortress artillery; 24 companies of train (artillery).

Engineers:—54 companies of engineers, 4 companies of train (engineers).

Four companies of the sanitary, commissariat, accountant and veterinary services.

3. *The Territorial Militia* consists of 324 battalions of infantry of 4 companies; 22 battalions of Alpine troops with 75 companies; 100 companies of fortress artillery; 30 companies of engineers; sanitary, commissariat, accountant, and veterinary services.

The complementary officers and troops are intended to complete and maintain at their full numbers the army and mobile militia corps in war time. These troops consist of the men of the classes of the second category

not yet enrolled in the territorial militia, and of those of the first category who are in excess of the requirements of the organised force.

Official statement of the strength of the Italian army for June, 1901 :—

	Permanent Army		Militia	
	Under Arms	On Unlimited Leave	Mobile	Territorial
OFFICERS.				
Effective	13,617	—	—	4,014
Half-Pay	248	—	—	—
Supplementary	—	11,837	—	—
Auxiliary	—	—	772	—
Reserve	—	—	—	6,230
Total officers	13,865	12,609	—	10,244
TROOPS.				
Carabineers	24,912	4,494	299	15,143
Infantry	120,975	268,827	199,751	517,020
Bersaglieri	16,523	29,127	22,877	31,953
Alpine troops	12,925	21,598	14,624	33,803
Military districts	792	9,937	—	—
Unassigned	—	—	3,831	1,463,321
Cavalry	20,980	30,568	—	53,629
Artillery	32,563	76,569	48,534	75,614
Engineers	9,196	20,950	12,925	18,171
Military schools	1,303	—	—	—
Sanitary corps	3,015	9,237	8,331	24,522
Commissariat	2,412	4,199	2,770	8,372
Invalid and veteran corps	148	—	—	—
Penal establishments and disciplinary companies	1,992	—	—	—
Guards (Policemen, &c.) and Railway and telegraph service	—	10,784	6,228	34,083
Depôt for horses	375	—	—	—
Total troops	248,111	486,290	320,170	2,275,631
Grand total	261,976	819,069	—	2,285,875
		3,356,920		

The special African corps on May 1, 1902, was composed as follows :— a comando of the royal troops, 1 company of carabineers, 3 companies of chasseurs, 6 battalions of infantry (native), 1 squadron of cavalry (native), 1 local comando of artillery and sections of artificers, 1 company of gunners, 2 native batteries, train service, 1 company of engineers, sanitary sections, veterinary service, victualling and equipment services, 1 coast company, 1

military tribunal. The force contained in all 5,684 men, of whom 4,661 were natives. There are also 680 irregular troops.

The Italian army is provided with the repeating rifle (the Italian system) and sword bayonet.

III. NAVY.

The naval administration, under the Minister of Marine, is thus organised. An assistant secretary; an admiral as chief of the staff; a medical inspector at the head of the sanitary service; a major-general or colonel of military engineers at the head of a section having charge of the engineering works of the naval stations; and two officials directing the sections of account. An admiral is chief of a special department administering matters concerning the *personnel*, an inspector-general of the *genio navale* of that dealing with naval construction, and an admiral of that devoted to ordnance and equipment. A civil official administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy. For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into three prefectures: 1, Spezia; 2, Naples; 3, Venice. By a royal decree of August 14, 1893, the vessels of the Italian fleet have been apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the three prefectures and Taranto. There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Spezia, Maddalena, Gaeta, Messina, Taranto, Genoa, and Venice.

The Italian navy contained in March :—

—		Completed.	Completing afloat	Building
1st Class Battleships	Rate 1	—	2	3 ¹
2nd Class	„ 2	2	—	—
Armoured cruisers	„ 3	2	1	—
Armoured cruisers & old ships	„ 4	10	—	—
„	„ 5	3	—	—
Protected cruisers	„ 7	14	—	—
Torpedo gunboats	„	11	—	—
Destroyers	„	7	4	—
Modern torpedo boats	„	33	—	—
Submarine torpedo boats	„	1	—	1

¹ 3 others projected.

Some ships of no fighting value are excluded. The classification is that followed throughout this book, and fully described on an earlier page.

The tables which follow of the Italian armour-clad fleet and first-class cruisers are arranged chronologically, after the manner of other similar tables in this book. In the first table, the figures following the names indicate the several battleship classes to which they have been assigned. Abbreviations: *b.*, broadside; *t.* turret; *bar.*, barbette; *q.f.*, quick fire, coast defence ships in italics :—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
t	Dullio . . .	5 1876	11,138	22	{ 4 17in.; 3 6in. q.f.; 5 4·7 in. q.f. }	4	7,710	15·0
t	Dandolo . . .	4 1878	12,265	22	{ 2 10·8in.; 6 6·0in.; 5 4·7in. q.f. }	4	7,794	15·6
bar	Lauria . . .	1884	11,174	18	{ 4 17·0in.; 2 6·0in.; 4 4·7in. q.f. }	5	10,590	17·5
bar	Andrea Doria . . .	1885	11,204	18			10,300	16·1
bar	Francesco Morosini . . .	1885	11,324	18			10,000	16·4
bar	Ammiraglio di Saint-Bon . . .	2 1897	9,800	10	{ 4 10·0in.; 8 6·0in. q.f.; 8 4·7in. q.f. }	4	13,500	18·0
bar	Emanuele Filiberto . . .	1897	9,800	10			13,500	18·0
t	Regina Margherita . . .	1 1901	13,500	8	{ 4 12in.; 4 8in. q.f.; 12 6in. q.f.; 8 3in. q.f. }	—	18,000	21
t	Benedetto Brin . . .	1 1901	13,500	8				
t	Regina Elena . . .	—	—	—				
t	Vittorio Emanuele Duca di Genova . . .	—	—	—				
	Duca d'Aosta . . .	—	12,025	10	{ 2 12in.; 12 8in. q.f.; 12 4in. q.f. }	4	20,000	22
	Duca degli Abruzzi . . .	—	—	—				
	Roma . . .	—	—	—				

The first-class cruisers in the following list are all deck-protected, and those in italics have a good deal of side armour.

Rate	Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Armament	Torpedo Projectors	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, Knots
4	<i>Re Umberto</i> . . .	1888	13,893	{ 4 13·5in.; 8 6·0in. q.f.; 16 4·7in. q.f. }	5	19,500	18·5
	<i>Sardegna</i> . . .	1890	14,860			22,800	20·2
	<i>Sicilia</i> . . .	1891	13,298			19,500	19·8
5	<i>Marco Polo</i> . . .	1892	4,583	{ 6 6·0in. q.f.; 10 4·7in. q.f. }	5	10,000	19·0
4	<i>Vettor Pisani</i> . . .	1895	6,500			13,000	20·0
4	<i>Carlo Alberto</i> . . .	1892	6,500	{ 1 10in.; 2 8in. q.f.; 10 6·0in. q.f.; 6 4·7in. q.f. }	4	13,500	20·0
	<i>Varese</i> . . .	1900	7,400				
3	<i>Giuseppe Garibaldi</i> . . .	1900	7,400				
4	<i>Francesco Ferruccio</i> . . .	—	7,400				
4	<i>Italia</i> (reconstruct.) . . .	1880	15,654	{ 4 17·0in.; 8 5·9in.; 4 4·7in. q.f. }	4	11,986	17·8
5	<i>Lepanto</i> . . .	1883	15,900	{ 4 17·0in.; 8 6·0in.; 4 4·7in. q.f. }	4	15,797	18·4

The turret battleship *Dullio* is of the central citadel turret type, represented in our own navy by the *Inflexible*. The *Dandolo*, originally of the same type, has been refitted and rearmed; in place of the four 100-ton muzzle-loaders, 10-inch breech-loaders have been mounted, along with seven 6-inch and five 4·7-inch quick firers. In the *Italia* and *Lepanto*, which are the heaviest of Italian ships (15,900 tons), and among the largest war-ships afloat, there is a similar disposition of the heavy guns. Except upon the casemate and at the base of the funnels, these ships have no vertical armour, the protection being given by a 4-inch steel deck below the water-line. The *Ruggiero di Lauria* and her two sisters are smaller battleships (11,000 tons), but their four Armstrong guns are still heavier (105 tons).

These are mounted in couples in a similar manner in two protected barbettes before and abaft the single fighting mast, and severally on the starboard and port sides. The vital parts of the ships are protected by eighteen inches of vertical compound armouring. The *Re Umberto*, *Sardegna*, and *Sicilia* are powerful armoured cruisers. Their heaviest guns are of 67 tons, and are mounted in pairs in 14 inch polygonal inclined barbettes fore and aft. In general appearance they recall the British *Admiral* class, but the belt is only 4 inches thick, consequently liable to be penetrated by even a six inch shell. They must not, however, be considered illogical ships since they were designed to meet a particular principle—that speed and attack are better than defence. This theory to-day is more or less exploded, but an able captain could undoubtedly do much with such craft. The heaviest guns have been replaced by lighter ones in the older battleships. The new battleships, *Ammiraglio di Saint-Bon* and *Emanuele Filiberto*, mark a change in Italian ship-building policy. The protection is better. The over-all steel belt is 10 inches thick at the water-line, and the redoubts have 4-inch plating, and the maximum thickness of the protective deck is 3 inches. The heavy guns are coupled in turrets at either end of a redoubt, which contains the secondary armament. The armament consists of four 10-inch guns and eight 6-inch, eight 4·7 inch, and twenty-two smaller quick-firers. Two other battleships of greater displacement (13,500 tons) belong to the *Benedetto Brin* class. The 6-inch battery is on the main deck—and as in all Italian designs there are no casemates, but a continuous patch of armour. There is a complete waterline belt, and protection to the bases of all the turrets. These ships are improvements of the Argentine-Garibaldi type, and, like them, are practically covered with 6-inch armour (Terni system), which, though it cannot keep out big shot, is impervious to most shell. They were designed by the late Signor Brin, Minister of Marine.

The Italian project of naval construction for 1901–1912 will entail a cost of 389 million lire, spread over three periods :—(1) 1901–1904, 203 millions for work in hand and five ironclads of 12,000 tons—24 millions each—sixteen destroyers, two auxiliary vessels, and reconstruction of the Italia and Lepanto. (2) 1905–1909, 139 millions for five more 12,000-ton ironclads, two auxiliary ships, one other ironclad, and eleven torpedo boats, to replace obsolete ones. (3) 1910–1912, 77 millions to replace obsolete vessels.

The ships at present under construction are of the *Vittorio Emanuele III.* type. Some are not yet started on. These constitute a new type of armoured cruiser or very swift battleship, with two 12 inch only. The secondary armament is, twelve 8 inch quick-firers, twelve 4 inch, twelve 3-pounders, and four submerged torpedo tubes; armour, Terni system; belt and turrets, 10 inch; bulkheads, 8 inch; on the 8 inch guns, 6 inch; displacement, 12,625 tons; indicated horse-power, 20,000; speed, 22 knots; coal, normal, 1,000 tons; maximum capacity, 2,800 tons.

The personnel consists of 1,799 officers (comprising 1 admiral, 21 vice- and rear-admirals, 203 captains, 570 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 130 midshipmen, 262 engineers, 471 sanitary and commissariat officers, 141 officers of the *Corps Reale Equipaggi*); and 23,796 non-commissioned officers and men (sailors, gunners, mechanics, marines, &c.); total 25,595.

Production or Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three:—1. The system of peasant proprietorship (*coltivazione per economia o a mano propria*); 2. That of partnership (*colonia parziaria*); 3. That of rent (*affitto*). Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy. The system of partnership or *colonia parziaria*, more especially in the form of *mezzadria*, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator. Profits and losses are equally divided, the families of the two partners subsisting, it may be, entirely on the common produce of the cultivation. This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria. It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz:—Baresse and the province of Naples. Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy. The system of rent (*affitto*) exists in Lombardy and Venetia.

Large farms (*la grande coltura*) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily. In Italy generally the land is much subdivided.

The area of Italy comprises 28,658,900 hectares (1 hectare = 2·47 acres). Of this area, 20,238,000 hectares (70·6 per cent.) is productive, 4,647,451 hectares (16·2 per cent.) unproductive, and 3,773,449 hectares (13·2 per cent.) produces little or nothing. Agriculture is generally in a primitive condition. The areas (1896) and produce of the various crops in 1899, 1900, and 1901, so far as officially ascertained, are shown in the following table (1 kilogramme = 2·204 lbs.; 1 quintal = 220·4 lbs.; 1 hectolitre = 2·75 bushels, or, for liquids, 22 gallons):—

—	Area	Produce			
		Total			Per Hectare 1896
	1896	1899	1900	1901	
	Hectares	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat. . .	4,581,000	48,800,000	45,000,000	52,000,000	11·17
Maize . .	1,956,000	31,200,000	29,350,000	31,000,000	14·40
Barley. .	808,000	—	—	—	11·51
Rice . .	164,000	6,650,000	5,800,000	6,150,000	22·90
		Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Chestnuts .	404,000	—	—	—	4·02
		Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hectolitres	Hect.
Wine . .	3,446,000	32,500,000	33,300,000	42,600,000	8·30
Olive oil .	1,029,000	870,000	1,790,000	3,150,000	1·36
		Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes	Kilog.
Tobacco .	4,902	5,745,864	6,211,876	—	12·06
	Plants	Number	Number	Number	Per plant
Acid fruits .	16,237,000	4,050,000,000	4,200,000,000	4,430,000,000	211

The area under tobacco in 1900 was 4,635 hectares; regarding other crops, there are no more recent statistics than those given in the table.

In 1890 Italy had 5,000,000 cattle, 6,900,000 sheep, 1,800,000 goats, 1,800,000 swine. In 1901 Italy exported 33,705 and imported 13,931 cattle; exported 35,633 and imported 2,726 sheep; exported 785 and imported 641 goats; exported 48,001 and imported 2,316 swine. In 1895 the production of wool was 9,777,000 kilogrammes, of the value of 16,725,000 lire.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Piedmont and Lombardy, is carried on all over Italy. In 1895 there were 550,048 persons employed in rearing silkworms, and 172,000 skilled and other workers (including nine-tenths women and children) were employed in the treatment and manufacture of silk. The average annual production of silk cocoons in the five years, 1897-1901, is estimated at 50,000,000 kilogrammes, and of silk, at 4,450,000 kilogrammes.

The sugar industry makes rapid progress. In the year 1898-99 there were only 4 sugar factories, their total out-put amounting to 7,960 metric tons; in 1899-1900 there were 24 and the out-put amounted to 30,820 metric tons; in 1901-02 there were 33 raw-sugar factories and 10 refineries, the out-put for the year being 73,800 metric tons.

In the census of December 31, 1881, there were 5,024,826 males of 15 years of age and upwards described as engaged in agriculture. The entire agricultural population, male and female, of 15 years and upwards, was thus about 10,000,000.

II. FORESTRY.

The forestry department is under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, with a council (*consiglio forestale*) consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the higher forestry inspectors, and a legal adviser. The executive of the department consists of 250 inspectors and vice-inspectors of various classes and 251 guards with 34 (sub-officers) brigadiers.

The forest area (exclusive of chestnut plantations) is about 4,093,000 hectares. The yield from the forests, including both those free from and those under the forest regulations (*vincolo*), is valued at about 88,000,000 lire, as follows:—

	Cubic metres	Lire
Useful timber . . .	1,374,547	17,062,006
Firewood . . .	6,289,341	20,632,380
Charcoal . . .	3,019,148	18,133,294
Secondary produce, } excluding chest- } nuts . . .	Quintals 15,527,404	32,174,111
Total . . .		88,001,791

The values of produce, agricultural, animal, and forest, are in round numbers—Cereals, fibres, wine, fruit, &c., 2,647,000,000 lire (average 1891-95, and partly 1896-98); animals, wool, milk, cocoons, &c., 1,424,000,000 lire (1890); forest yield, 88,000,000 lire (1886), total, 4,159,000,000 lire. The value of accessory agricultural produce, such as vegetables, fungi, poultry, eggs, &c., is not known, but the exports alone of such produce amount to about 100,000,000 lire annually.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The following table gives the production in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs., or 1,016 metric tons = 1,000 English tons) of metallic ores and other minerals in 1901:—

Ores, &c.	Productive mines	Metric tons	Lire	Workers ¹
Iron	30	232,299	3,672,728	1,783
Manganese	5	2,181	83,170	106
Iron with manganese	1	24,290	301,196	219
Copper	26	108,120	3,420,653	2,424
Zinc	136	135,784	12,569,343	15,587
Lead		43,419	9,101,871	
Silver	4	511	355,492	464
Gold	7	890	40,600	153
Antimony	19	8,818	342,565	368
Mercury	6	38,614	1,503,100	829
Arsenic	1	6	480	4
Mixed	2	10,315	111,600	1,803
Iron and cuprous pyrites	11	89,376	1,767,487	1,049
Mineral fuel	43	425,614	3,286,565	3,897
Sulphur ore	719	3,726,916	43,819,718	35,618
Salt, graphite, boric acid, petroleum, asphalt, &c.	90	—	4,518,320	3,361
Totals	1,100	—	84,694,888	67,665

¹ Including workers in 519 non-productive mines.

The value of the mineral products was:—in 1878, 55,078,461 lire; 1888, 52,377,908; 1898, 71,804,071; 1900, 85,060,002; 1901, 84,694,888. The quarries of Italy employed in 1901, 57,000 men, the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 22,000,000 lire (marble, 13,200,000 lire).

IV. FISHERIES.

On December 31, 1900, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 23,578, with an aggregate tonnage of 69,645. These numbers include 199 boats of 2,238 tons engaged in coral fishing. At the same date there were 88,400 fishermen, of whom 6,883 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing. In 1900 there went to the deep-sea fishing 1,348 boats of 15,599 tons. Of these, 160 of 2,168 tons were employed in coral-fishing, and 105 of 2,352 tons in fishing for sponges. The value of the fish caught in 1900 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 13,927,130 lire, probably too low an estimate; the value obtained from tunny-fishing was 2,410,227 lire and from coral-fishing 2,439,008 lire, the quantity being estimated at 2,410,227 kilogrammes.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total special imports and exports (excluding gold, coined silver, and goods in transit), and the imports and exports of the precious metals (excluding uncoined silver) in each of the last five years (25 lire = £1):—

Year	Special trade		Precious Metals	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1897	1,191,598,770	1,091,734,230	8,676,200	23,096,400
1898	1,413,335,346	1,203,569,304	3,443,800	19,612,600
1899	1,506,561,188	1,431,416,398	5,529,700	15,845,900
1900	1,700,235,665	1,338,246,253	7,244,400	16,553,500
1901	1,718,488,588	1,374,457,890	11,758,700	16,369,200

The following table shows the value of the leading imports and exports in 1901 :—

Imports		Exports	
	Lire		Lire
Grain, wheat . . .	198,130,500	Silk, raw and thrown	395,472,300
Cotton, raw . . .	158,092,506	„ waste . . .	33,491,040
Coal . . .	150,008,814	„ cocoons . . .	2,401,590
Timber for building .	56,538,500	Wine in casks . . .	37,028,809
Sugar, raw . . .	9,178,000	Oil, olive . . .	45,684,972
„ refined . . .	589,798	Eggs . . .	47,919,890
Wool, raw . . .	45,980,070	Coral, manufactured.	22,909,300
Machinery . . .	72,608,439	Hemp and flax, raw	34,612,180
Silk, unbleached, raw,		Sulphur, unrefined	
or twisted . . .	83,833,400	and refined . . .	41,201,135
Fish, of all sorts . .	84,735,754	Rice . . .	17,813,795
Iron & steel in bars, &c.	14,999,242	Cotton raw . . .	2,023,200
Coffee . . .	17,493,830	Marble . . .	19,319,270
Linen and hemp yarn	9,997,455	Meat, fresh and salted	15,196,040
Hides, raw and dried	38,637,750	Skins, raw . . .	19,874,280
Cheese . . .	7,692,320	Straw plaiting . .	6,571,050
Tobacco leaf . . .	28,744,792	Dyeing and tanning	
Cotton, unbleached .	524,610	stuffs . . .	7,144,646
Cotton bleached . .	817,515	Animals, cattle	12,552,880
„ coloured & dyed	1,228,990	„ horses . . .	846,450
„ printed . . .	2,161,440	„ swine . . .	4,050,456
Horses . . .	30,544,000	Zinc ore . . .	10,302,000
Cotton yarn . . .	4,858,925	Lead ore . . .	616,435
Oil, mineral refined .	14,552,517	Grain, wheat . . .	77,950
Rice . . .	29,700	„ other . . .	6,462,270
Railway materials . .	5,848,528		
Indigo . . .	2,255,250		
Oil, olive . . .	11,772,797		
Silkworms' eggs on			
cards . . .	3,221,500		

The following table shows, in thousands of lire, the value of the special trade (excluding the precious metals) with the leading countries in two years :—

	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
France	167,357	179,229	168,716	174,912
United Kingdom	358,769	279,364	153,929	151,393
Austria-Hungary	191,893	178,411	144,344	130,852
Germany	203,427	205,624	221,418	235,055
Russia	135,511	150,008	9,236	12,866
Switzerland	57,411	57,284	206,858	204,539
United States	226,316	234,346	121,411	139,849
Canada	1,160	1,899	1,621	1,088
Turkey in Europe, Crete, Montenegro, Servia, Ru- mania and Bulgaria	50,615	86,414	28,946	47,632
Belgium	31,972	30,601	22,593	22,451
Argentine Republic	34,354	38,048	68,249	68,555
Central America	2,122	2,785	5,664	5,815
British Possessions in Asia	61,823	77,144	29,500	29,687
Egypt	10,857	11,452	29,116	32,081
Spain and Gibraltar	27,063	18,252	14,698	11,370
Brazil	16,313	15,987	15,602	15,613

For the determination of Customs' values, &c., in Italy there is a permanent central commission, comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c. The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties. For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 30 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. per cwt.) or less; the net legal weight (i.e. with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 or 40 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. to 16s. 3d. per cwt.); the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (16s. 3d. per cwt.). For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by fine if the inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury.

The trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special. The general trade comprehends all imports from abroad, whether intended for consumption within the kingdom or merely for transit, and all exports to foreign countries, whether national, nationalised or only issuing after transit. The special trade is restricted to imports for consumption and exports of national or nationalised merchandise. National merchandise consists of the produce and manufactures of the kingdom, while foreign imports on which the duties have been paid at the frontier are said to be nationalised. Transit trade denotes merchandise merely passing through the kingdom whether directly or after having been temporarily warehoused.

The following table shows the re-exportation and transit, in thousands of lire, for eight years:—

—	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
Re-exportation	21,676	22,357	21,105	24,839	23,433	32,922	31,606	30,115
Transit	57,774	79,998	100,162	113,888	127,889	132,287	142,883	23,473

1 Only indirect transit, i.e., merchandise which has been kept in the depôts. The value of merchandise in direct transit is no longer recorded.

The value of the imports into Great Britain from Italy, and of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures from Great Britain to Italy for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy .	3,317,292	3,332,213	3,637,096	3,417,790	3,383,858
Exports of British produce to Italy .	5,596,900	5,647,707	6,985,916	8,772,114	7,612,562

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy, and British exports to Italy (according to the Board of Trade returns) in the last 2 years were :—

Imports into U.K.	1900	1901	Exports to Italy	1890	1901
	£	£		£	£
Fresh fruit	509,970	513,236	Coal	4,535,846	5,964,622
Hides	298,472	365,597	Ironwork	962,887	588,592
Chemicals	226,780	258,407	Machinery	728,961	688,784
Dye stuffs	234,063	200,085	Chemicals	541,321	542,612
Stones	196,430	206,952	Wool	809,800	250,506
Hemp	384,469	833,939	Woollen goods	281,996	67,470
Olive oil	125,336	180,306	Cottons	247,197	198,459
Wine	63,233	60,216	Fish	139,182	129,690

Navigation and Shipping.

On January 1, 1901, there were on the registers of the mercantile marine 5,957 vessels, classified as follows :—

—	Sailing Vessels		—	Steam Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Over 1,000 tons .	115	150,637	Over 2,000 tons .	46	112,412	294	459,525
501 to 1,000 tons .	258	185,817	1,001—2,000 tons .	184	196,476		
101 to 500 tons .	486	119,102	401—1,000 tons .	72	50,892	874	368,534
51 to 100 tons .	466	35,790	101—400 tons .	58	13,228		
1 to 50 tons .	4,186	77,318	1—100 tons .	137	3,841	4,789	116,949
Total .	5,511	568,164	Total .	446	876,844	5,957	945,008

In 1901 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows :—

—	Entered Italian Ports		Cleared from Italian Ports	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Italian	88,644	19,603,218	88,682	19,613,053
Foreign	10,673	11,758,974	10,658	11,704,884
Total	99,317	31,362,192	99,340	31,317,937

At the principal Italian ports the number of vessels entering and clearing in 1901 were :—

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Genoa . . .	5,631	5,019,736	5,644	4,992,505
Leghorn . . .	4,183	1,907,445	4,213	1,910,945
Naples . . .	6,011	3,686,787	6,024	3,674,720
Messina . . .	3,899	1,884,777	3,412	1,888,025
Catane . . .	3,414	1,315,216	3,410	1,309,345
Palermo . . .	3,434	1,794,556	3,456	1,800,633
Venice . . .	3,099	1,391,098	3,107	1,387,163

Of the Italian steam tonnage, 100 steamers of 119,224 tons belong to the 'Italian General Navigation' (Società Florio e Rubattino—Genoa and Palermo).

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS.

A large portion of the Italian railways belong to the State, but in accordance with a law of April 27, 1885, the working of the State lines has been transferred to private enterprise. The contracts are for 60 years, but at the end of 20 and 40 years they may be terminated.

The length of the principal lines, January 1, 1901, was :—Mediterranean, 3,621 miles ; Adriatic, 3,606 miles ; Sicilian, 682 miles ; Sardinian, 630 miles ; various, 1,323 miles ; total, 9,852 miles.

In 1900 the total receipts were 318,366,824 lire, of which 123,490,967 lire were for passenger traffic. In the same year the expenses were 239,516,399 lire. The number of passengers was in all 60,029,673.

II. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

During the year ending June 30, 1900 there were transmitted in the internal service, 373,525,000 letters and post-cards, and in the international, 65,447,000. There were sent also in the inland service 343,317,000 printed packets and samples, and in the international, 20,137,000. The money orders in 1899 numbered 11,844,531, value 887,921,232 lire. On June 30, 1900, there were 8,076 post-offices and collecting-boxes.

The public telegraph service is a monopoly of the Government, certain concessions, however, being made to the railway and tramway companies. On June 30, 1900, the total length of line was 27,918 miles, and of wire 104,957 miles. During the year ending June 30, 1900, there were despatched from Government and railway telegraph offices 8,996,260 private telegrams inland, and there were sent or received from abroad 2,179,022 telegrams. Number of State offices, 4,112 ; other offices, 2,063.

In 1899 there were 59 local and 10 interurban telephone systems ; the length of line was 280 miles, and of wire 375 miles ; the number of stations, 14,007 ; in the year, 111,772 conversations were held.

The gross revenue from posts 1898-99 was 60,734,890 lire, and telegraphs 15,294,783 lire (exclusive of official despatches, free), the common expenditure was 59,108,751 lire, and that exclusively telegraphic was 3,246,042 lire.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of State notes and bank notes in circulation at the end of each of the last five years in thousands of lire :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
State notes	576,491	563,337	493,570	463,323 ¹	451,683,074 ¹
Bank notes	1,086,129	1,122,271	1,180,110	1,139,386	1,153,788,499

¹ Inclusive of 13,796,775 lire di "buoni di cassa," in 1900; 4,064,809 in 1901.

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1901 was : gold, 427,099,650 lire ; silver, 606,937,916 lire ; nickel, 20,000,000 lire ; bronze, 84,771,027 lire ; total, 1,138,808,593 lire. The re-coinage was 36,908,002 lire.

The nominal value of the money coined (including recoinage) in the last five years has been :—

—	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Nickel	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1897	766,660	1,595,632	125,725	—	2,488,017
1898	—	2,739,218	83,220	—	2,822,438
1899	—	2,517,874	12,874	—	2,530,748
1900	—	817,445	134,450	—	951,895
1901	—	2,673,487	83,163	—	2,716,650
	766,660	10,343,656	439,432	—	11,549,748

By the monetary convention of October 29, 1897, the contracting States agreed that each (except Greece) might increase its fractional silver coinage (2-franc pieces and smaller coins) from the limit of 6 francs per inhabitant to 7 francs ; and thus Italy, which, by the convention of 1835 was restricted to 182,400,000 lire of fractional silver and 20,000,000 lire additional for special reasons, may increase its issue by 30,000,000 lire, the total amount authorised being now 232,400,000 lire. By a protocol of March 15, 1898, Italy is freed from the obligation, created by the convention of 1835, to take back its fractional coins within the year following the dissolution of the Union on condition of forbidding the exportation of such coins while the Union continues, and undertaking not to change its present system with respect to such coins during five years following the dissolution of the Union. A law of February 16, and Royal decree of July 19, 1899, authorise the issue of 2-lire and 1-lira silver coins, on the withdrawal of "buoni di cassa" (see below) to a corresponding amount.

By law of July 22, 1894, gold and silver (5-franc pieces .900 fine) were temporarily withdrawn from circulation, being represented by paper. On August 31, 1902, the actual currency consisted of 445,956,570 lire of State notes, 2,440,091 lire of "buoni di cassa" (one and two-lire notes guaranteed by silver in the Treasury), 1,170,778,249.50 lire of bank notes, and about 100,000,000 lire of copper and nickel coin.

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of August 10, 1893, there are only three banks of issue : the Banca d'Italia (formed by the fusion of the two Tuscan banks with the Banca Nazionale nel Regno d'Italia), the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia. The following table shows the state of the assets and liabilities of those three banks on December 31, 1901, in thousands of lire :—

	Assets		Liabilities
	1,000 Lire		1,000 Lire
Cash and reserve	658,299 ¹	Capital	317,000
Bills	468,986	Notes in circulation	1,153,788
Anticipations	108,566	Accounts current, &c.	293,582
Credits	57,197	Titles and valuables	
Deposits	1,890,365	deposited	1,890,365
Various securities	760,205	Various	288,883
Total	3,943,618	Total	3,943,618

¹ Gold, 418,079,695 lire; bills of exchange on foreign countries, foreign bank-notes, treasury bonds, &c., 111,521,648 lire; silver ('000 fine), 55,078,740 lire; fractional silver, 12,231,687 lire.

In January, 1899, there were 818 co-operative credit societies and popular banks, 158 ordinary credit companies, and 7 agrarian credit companies. In April, 1902, there were 11 *crédit foncier* companies, of which 4 were in liquidation, with 645,800,500 lire of '*cartelle fondiaria*' in circulation, and with 598,837,511 lire of '*mutui con ammortamento*.'

The post-office savings-banks have been in operation since January 1, 1876. Private savings-banks are subject to certain statutory rules and to Government inspection. The following table gives statistics of the post-office savings-banks and ordinary savings-banks for 1901, and of co-operative savings-banks and ordinary credit companies for 1895:—

	Offices	Depositors	Total Deposits	Deposits during year	Repayments during year
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post-office savings-banks	5,238	4,818,534	720,000,000	891,839,254	873,421,334
Ordinary " "	464	1,703,128	1,517,120,992	564,374,524	518,970,274
Co-operative " " and ordinary credit companies	793	374,294	266,053,032	331,682,383	311,334,607

Of co-operative banks alone (exclusive of ordinary credit companies) there were in 1898, 507, with 297,990 depositors and 266,053,032 lire of deposits.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered to the Italian form.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½s. to 1l. sterling.

The coin in circulation consists of silver 1-lire and 2-lire pieces; nickel 20 and 25 cent. pieces, and bronze 1, 2, 5 and 10 cent. pieces. Nickel coin is being substituted for bronze to a large amount. Bank notes of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire are in circulation.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ITALY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Signor Alberto Pansa.

¹ *First Secretary*.—F. Carignani dei duchi di Novoli.

Secretary.—Count V. di Carrobio.

^{15, 2} *Attachs*.—Duke Carracciolo di Castagneta.

was 5.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Chappron.

Archivist.—Chevalier G. Manetti.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool (C.G.), &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Bertie, K.C.B. ; appointed January 17, 1903.

Secretary.—Sir Bernnell Rodd, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. C. A. Lamb.

There are Consular representatives at Rome, Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence (C.G.), Genoa (C.G.), Leghorn (V.C.), Messina (V.C.), Milan, Naples, Palermo, Spezia (V.C.), and other towns.

San Marino.

Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State in Europe. Its executive power is vested in the Great Council of 60 members, two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents (*Capitani reggenti*). A smaller Council consists of 12 members. The area is 38 square miles, and population (census August 6, 1899) 11,002. The estimated revenue for the year 1899-1900 was 11,576*l.* and the expenditure, 13,688*l.* (including 2,120*l.* extraordinary expenditure, mostly for public works). There is no public debt. The military force contains 38 officers and 950 men. The chief exports are wine, cattle and stone. A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded at Florence, June 28, 1897.

Foreign Dependencies.

The dominion of Italy in Africa extends, on the coast of the Red Sea, from Cape Kasar (18° 2' N.) to Cape Dumeirah on the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 30' N.). The length of coast is about 670 miles. The area is about 88,500 square miles, and the population, which is to a great extent nomadic, is estimated at 450,000. In 1899 there were enumerated 327,502 natives and 2,014 Europeans; Massawah having 7,775 inhabitants, of whom 600 are European (exclusive of the garrison), and 480 Asiatic. At present Asmara is the seat of government. By various decrees between January 1, 1890, and March 30, 1901, the Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with an autonomous administration and the management of its own finance. By the treaty of Uchali, May 2, 1889, and a supplementary convention of October 1, 1889, King Menelik surrendered Hamasen, all the districts to the north of it, and the coast, to the Italians. Kasala was occupied by them on July 17, 1894, and was held 'in trust' for Egypt; and in 1895, as a result of the war with the King of Abyssinia, the province of Tigré was annexed. These successes, however, were of short duration. On March 1, 1896, an Italian army met with a crushing defeat to the east of Adowa, and after the treaty of Adis Abeba, October 26, 1896, the whole of the country to the south of the Mareb, the Belesa, and Muna rivers is restored to Abyssinia, which, moreover, is recognised as an absolutely independent power. The boundary between Eritrea and the Egyptian Sudan, as determined by treaty of April 15, 1891, protocols of December 7, 1898, June 1, 1899, and April 16, 1901, and agreement concluded November 22, 1901, runs from Ras Kasar (on the coast, south of Suakim) to Barka, thence to Sabderat, 13 miles east of Kassala, and then southwards for about 120 miles to Atbara. By treaties of May 15, 1902, between Great Britain, Italy, and

Abyssinia, the frontiers of Eritrea were modified, both towards the Sudan and towards Abyssinia.

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor, who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. For the year 1902-1903 the revenue and expenditure of the colony were each estimated at 9,315,500 lire, the revenue from the colony itself being 2,299,700 lire, and the contributions of Italy being 7,015,800 lire. The tropical climate and the general scarcity of water during the summer months necessitate works for irrigation before crops can be raised with success. Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is essentially nomadic. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 250,000 lire for pearls and 800,000 lire for mother-of-pearl. In 1898 the Italian Pearl Fishery Company made an agreement with the Government of Massawah for the pearl fishing and cultivation of mother-of-pearl. There are gold mines worked about 6 miles from Asmara, with hopeful results.

At Massawah the imports by land and sea, the exports, and the tennage entered were as follows :—

—	1899	1900	1901
Imports. Lire. . . .	9,071,391	9,376,543	9,342,133
Exports. „	1,628,154	2,745,470	2,759,076
Tonnage entered, tons .	113,179	129,499	125,294

There are 23 miles of military railway from Massawah to Maïatal; the line is being continued to Asmara. There is a telegraph line of 319 miles from Massawah to Assab, and of 62 miles from Assab to Perim. A telegraph line from Massawah to Addis Abeba is being laid.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union; but in actual circulation are Maria Theresa dollars and Anglo-Indian and Egyptian money. The Italian mint has issued coin amounting to 10,879,995 lire, under the denominations of Eritrean dollars (= 5 lire), and $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{1}{40}$ dollar pieces.

In February, 1889, the Sultan of Obbia, on the Somali coast (5° 33' N. to 2° 30' N.), put his sultanate under the protection of Italy. In April, 1889, the protectorate was extended to the country between 5° 33' N. and 8° 3' N. by treaty with the Sultan of the Mijertain Somalis, who agreed not to conclude any treaty with any foreign Power regarding the remainder of his territory. In August, 1901, this protectorate was confirmed by another treaty. In August, 1892, the Somali coast, to a distance of about 180 miles inland, with the ports of Brava, Merka, Mogadisho, and Warsheik, was ceded to Italy by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the administration of the region was taken over in September, 1893. In 1898 the "Società anonima commerciale italiana del Benadir" made with the Government an agreement for rights over Benadir for the term of 25 or 50 years. The boundary between the spheres of influence of Italy and Great Britain in East Africa, settled March 24, 1891, and May 5, 1894, ascends the channel of the Juba from its mouth to 6° N.; thence it follows the parallel of 6° N. as far as 35° E., whence it goes north to the Blue Nile.

Italian Somali-Land has an area of 100,000 square miles, with about 400,000 inhabitants.

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JAPAN.

(NIPHON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868, when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (*Hōken Seiji*) was entirely suppressed. The Emperor bears the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Honourable Gate.'; but the appellation by which he is called in diplomatic documents is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin.

Mikado of Japan.—*Mutsuhito*, born at Kyoto, November 3, 1852; succeeded his father, Kōmei Tenno, Feb. 13, 1867; married, Feb. 9, 1869, to Princess Haruko, born May 28, 1850, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Children of the Mikado.—I., Prince Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, 1879; proclaimed the Crown Prince (Tenno or Kōtaishi), Nov. 3, 1889; married May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujō; *Offspring*—Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901; Prince Yasuhito, born June 25, 1902. II., Princess Masako, born Sept. 30, 1888; III., Princess Fusako, born Jan. 28, 1890; IV., Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891; V., Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896.

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants. The civil list for 1899–1900 amounts to 3,000,000 yen.

In December, 1898, by a unanimous vote the Diet expressed its gratitude for the Emperor's direction of the naval and military operations against China, by including in the Imperial estates a sum of 20,000,000 yen from the indemnity obtained in consequence of the country's victories.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire was that of an Absolute Monarchy. A Constitution was, however, promulgated on February 11, 1889.

By this Constitution the Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercising the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance

of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him and are appointed by himself. There is also a Privy Council, who deliberate upon important matters of State when they have been consulted by the Emperor. The Emperor can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. It is the prerogative of the Emperor to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet. Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor.

The House of Peers is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age; (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (11 princes and 33 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order (89 counts, 363 viscounts, 220 barons); (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2), and (4) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of other members. The entire membership of the House of Peers must be about 300.

The system of election of the members of the House of Representatives was reformed by a law of March, 1900, in accordance with which a general election took place in August, 1902. By this law the members of the House of Representatives number 369, a fixed number being returned from each electoral district. The proportion of the number of members to the population is one member to about 123,000. Voting is by secret single ballot. Electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age, (2) permanent and actual residents in the electoral district for not less than a year; (3) and paying land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than one year, or direct taxes other than land tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than two years or of land tax together with other direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 10 yen in a year for more than two years. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than 30 years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives. Disqualified for membership are officials of the Imperial Household, judges, auditors, collectors, police officials, military and naval officers and men in active service, ritualists and priests or ministers of religion, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, officials connected with the election in the electoral districts for which they act. The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates elected

by the House. The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 5,000 yen ; Vice-Presidents, 3,000 yen ; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 2,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. Any one is allowed to decline these annual allowances. The Imperial Diet has control over the finances. The Diet must be assembled once every year.

The Cabinet consists of the following members :—

President.—Count *Katsura* Taro.

Foreign Affairs.—Baron *Komura* Jutaro.

Finance.—Baron *Soné* Arasuké.

Interior.—Baron *Utsumi* Tadakatsu.

Justice.—Baron *Kiyura* Keigo.

War.—Lieut.-General *Terauchi* Ki.

Navy.—Admiral Baron *Yamamoto* Gombei.

Public Instruction.—Baron *Kikuchi* Dairoku.

Agriculture and Commerce.—Baron *Hirata* Tosuké.

Communications.—Viscount *Yoshikawa* Akimasa.

Local Government.

For local administration Japan is (except Hokkaidō and Taiwan or Yezo and Formosa), divided into prefectures ("Fu" and "Ken"). The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ("Shi") and counties ("Gun"); and the counties are again subdivided into towns ("Chō") and villages ("Son"). Okinawa Prefecture and some islands have, however, special organisations. Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government. These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the same names. In each prefecture there are a governor, a prefectural assembly, and a prefectural council, of which the governor is president; in each county a sheriff, a county assembly, and a county council, of which the sheriff is the president; in each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council, of which the mayor is the president; and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly. The governor and sheriff, on the one hand, represent the executive of State within their own administrative divisions, and, on the other hand, manage the administration of the local corporation in accordance with the decision of the prefectural assembly or the prefectural council, and the county assembly or the county council respectively. The municipal council, as a body, manages the administration of the local corporation in accordance with the decision of the municipal assembly, and the chief magistrate of town or village manages the administration of the local corporation in accordance with the decision of the town or village assembly. The mayor and the chief magistrate of town or village manage the administration of State and prefecture, and, in the latter case, also of county, which is delegated by law or ordinance. Prefectural, county, municipal, town and village assemblies give decision mainly upon financial matters. The prefectural and county councils give decision upon matters delegated by the prefectural and county assemblies respectively, and upon matters of pressing necessity when the respective assemblies are not in actual session.

The qualifications of the prefectural electors are (1) citizenship and residence in the prefecture; (2) payment of the direct national tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen for one year in the prefecture. The qualifications of persons eligible for election are generally the same as those of electors, except that they must pay direct national tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen. Citizens are all male Japanese subjects not less than 25 years of age, who for two

years (1) reside in the municipality, or town, or village; (2) share its burden; and (3) pay land tax or not less than 2 yen direct national tax annually in it. The governor and sheriff are appointed by Government; the mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who has obtained the Emperor's approval; and chief magistrate of town or village is one who has been elected by the town or village assembly and has obtained the governor's approval.

Hokkaidō has a governor and a special organisation. Taiwan (Formosa) has a governor-general, who is invested with very extensive powers. The island is divided into six local divisions (3 "Ken" and 3 "Chō"), each of which has a chief magistrate.

Area and Population.

The Empire consists of the five principal islands of Honshiu (mainland), Kiushin, Shikoku, Hokkaidō (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa); besides the Chishima (Kuriles), Sado, Oki, Awaji, Iki, Tsushima, Liukiu, Ogasawarajima (Bonin), and Hōkotō (Pescadores) islands. Taiwan (Formosa), and Hōkotō (the Pescadores) were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895. Administratively there exists (except as regards Formosa and Hokkaidō) a division into 46 prefectures (3 "Fu" and 43 "Ken"). There is also (excluding Formosa) a division into 85 provinces, 58 municipalities, and 638 counties, 1,054 towns, and 13,468 villages (1900).

The population of Japan (without Formosa and the Pescadores) has increased as follows in six years:—

Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.	Year	Population (Dec. 31)	Annual Increase per cent.
1894	41,813,215	0·03	1897	43,228,863	1·22
1895	42,270,620	1·09	1898	43,763,153	1·24
1896	42,708,264	1·04	1899	44,260,604	1·14

The total area of Japan (without Formosa 13,458 square miles, and the Pescadores 85 square miles), according to the official returns of December 31, 1898, was 147,655 square miles. The population of the six divisions was as follows:—

—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.	—	Sq. m.	Population	Pop. per sq. m.
Central Honshiu	36,600	16,859,296	461	Shikoku.	7,031	3,013,817	429
Northern "	80,204	6,642,917	220	Kiushiu.	16,840	6,811,246	404
Western "	20,681	9,825,722	475	Hokkaidō	36,299	610,156	17
Total Honshiu	87,485	33,327,935	381	Grand tot.	147,655	43,763,153	296

The population consisted of 22,073,896 males and 21,689,257 females.

On December 31, 1898, the population was divided among the various classes as follows:—Imperial family, 53 (not included in the total population); kwazoku, or nobles, 4,551; shizoku, or knights (formerly retainers of the daimios), 2,105,698; common people, 41,648,166 (including the number of Ainus in Hokkaidō, 17,573). Included in the population were Japanese residing in foreign countries (in 1900) 123,971 of whom 90,146 were in the

United States or in U. S. colonies, 15,829 in Korea, 8,215 in Great Britain or British colonies, and 3,953 in Russia or Russian colonies. On December 31, 1900, the number of foreigners was 12,664, of whom 6,901 were Chinese, 2,063 English, 1,475 American, 554 German, 470 French, 176 Portuguese, 71 Dutch, 189 Russian, 89 Swiss.

Besides, the population of Formosa was 2,705,905 (including 32,450 Japanese), and that of the Pescadores was 52,256 (including 670 Japanese) in 1899.

The following table gives the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1895	365,633	1,246,427	852,422	394,005
1896	501,777	1,282,178	912,822	369,356
1897	365,207	1,335,125	876,837	458,288
1898	471,298	1,369,622	894,503	475,119
1899	297,117	1,371,191	927,046	444,145

In 1899 the still-births (not included in the above) numbered 185,666 (or 9·00 per cent.), and (1898) the illegitimate, 107,517 (or 7·85 per cent.).

The following is a list of the large towns and cities in 1898 :—

Tokyo . . .	1,440,121	Otaru . . .	56,961	Mayebashi . . .	34,495
Osaka . . .	821,235	Kagoshima . . .	53,481	Takamatsu . . .	34,416
Kioto . . .	353,139	Niigata . . .	53,366	Otsu . . .	34,225
Nagoya . . .	244,145	Sakai . . .	50,203	Mito . . .	33,778
Kobé . . .	215,780	Fukui . . .	44,286	Tsu . . .	33,287
Yokohama . . .	193,762	Akamagaseki . . .	42,786	Morioka . . .	32,989
Hiroshima . . .	122,306	Shidzuoka . . .	42,172	Saga . . .	32,753
Nagasaki . . .	107,422	Kofu . . .	37,561	Utsunomiya . . .	32,069
Kanazawa . . .	83,662	Sasebo . . .	37,485	Gifu . . .	31,942
Sendai . . .	83,325	Sapporo . . .	37,482	Takaoka . . .	31,490
Hakodate . . .	78,040	Matsuyama . . .	36,545	Matsumoto . . .	31,324
Fukuoka . . .	66,190	Kochi . . .	36,511	Nagano . . .	31,319
Wakayama . . .	63,667	Naba . . .	35,453	Takasaki . . .	30,893
Tokushima . . .	61,501	Yamagata . . .	35,300	Yonezawa . . .	30,719
Kumamoto . . .	61,463	Himeji . . .	35,282	Nara . . .	30,539
Toyama . . .	59,558	Hirosaki . . .	34,771		
Okayama . . .	58,025	Matsuye . . .	34,651		

Religion.

By the Constitution absolute freedom of religious belief and practice is secured, so long as it is not prejudicial to peace and order. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 12 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects and 32 creeds. There is no State religion, and no State support. In 1900—Shinto priests, 89,507; students, 687. Buddhist temples, 71,951; bonze, 111,264; students, 9,276. There were, besides, 1,337 licensed preachers and 1,035 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek and Protestant Churches.

There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ancestors of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects; these are independent of any religious sect, and some of them are supported by State or local authorities. In 1900 the shrines numbered 196,358, and the ritualists, 16,408.

Instruction.

Elementary education is compulsory. The number of children of school age (6-14) on December 31, 1900, was 7,408,179. The following are the educational statistics for 1900-1901:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Elementary schools . . .	26,857	92,899	4,688,598
Middle „ . . .	220	3,866	79,527
High „ . . .	8	292	4,861
High girls' „ . . .	52	657	12,003
Normal „ . . .	52	958	15,639
Higher normal „ . . .	2	129	860
Special and technical. . .	375	3,647	49,679
Various „ . . .	1,328	4,419	85,562
Universities „ . . .	2	339	3,643
Kindergarten „ . . .	242	599	23,142

The two Universities are Tokyo Imperial University and Kyoto Imperial University. The former consists of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine, Literature, Science, Engineering, and Agriculture; the latter, of a University Hall, Colleges of Law, Medicine and Science and Engineering. They are supported by Government. The bulk of other schools are also supported by Government as well as by local rates. In 1899-1900 the school receipts amounted to 7,292,674 yen, and the total expenditure on schools to 27,905,163 yen. In 1900 the property belonging to public schools amounted to the value of 50,121,921 yen.

Formosa has a special educational system.

In 1900 there were 43 libraries in Japan, with 525,971 volumes. In 1900, 18,281 books of various kinds, and 944 periodicals, monthly, weekly, daily, were published.

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established. Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment. There are four classes of courts in Japan (exclusive of Formosa); namely, sub-district courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation. The subdistrict courts (302) are the lowest courts and take cognizance of all petty, civil, and criminal cases. The district courts (49) exercise a more extensive original jurisdiction both in civil and criminal cases, and also a revising jurisdiction over the subdistrict courts. The courts of appeal (7) exercise an appellate jurisdiction over the district courts. The court of cassation (1 in Tokyo), being the supreme court, exercises an appellate jurisdiction over the courts of appeal, and also an original jurisdiction in serious crimes against the Imperial House and State, and in serious charges against members of the Imperial Family. In the court of cassation seven judges preside; in the courts of appeal, five judges; in the district courts, three judges; in each case, one of them being the chief judge. In the subdistrict courts, a single judge presides. A court which deals with disputes respecting administrative affairs is under the direct supervision of the Emperor.

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice. The following are the criminal statistics for five years:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Serious crimes	2,492	2,960	3,039	2,798	2,675
Lesser „	165,556	171,730	164,469	130,922	128,525
Total .	168,048	174,690	167,508	133,720	131,200

There are seven State prisons, 132 local prisons, reformatories at least in each Fu and Ken. Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in reformatories, at the close of 1900 :—Men, 52,990 ; women, 3,689 ; total, 56,679.

For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts-martial.

Formosa has a special system of justice.

Pauperism.

Formerly, for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamities, funds were provided in the central and prefectural governments (except Formosa and Hokkaidō). With each prefectural fund the sufferers within that prefecture were relieved ; and the central fund compensated the prefectural funds, when more than 5 per cent. were expended in relief. In 1899, however, the central fund was abolished by new legislation, which settled that the minimum amount of the prefectural funds is to be 500,000 yen ; that funds below that limit are to be made up by the Treasury ; and that when the amount of relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the fiscal year, one-third of the amount thus granted at to be supplied from the Treasury.

The relief statistics for the first three months of the fiscal year 1899, under the old system, showed an expenditure of 65,369 yen. Those for the remaining nine months, which belong to the new system, show expenditure as follows :—

—	Yen	—	Yen
For shelter . . .	4,326	For recommencement of business . . .	27,161
„ food . . .	144,750	„ miscellaneous . . .	676
„ clothing . . .	5,100		
„ medicine . . .	3,559		
„ provisional dwell-ings . . .	141,097	Total . . .	326,669

The Central Government also grants relief to the extreme poor, to the helpless and friendless ; in 1899, 21,228 persons were thus relieved, to the amount of 158,989 yen, as compared with 6,018 persons and 44,800 yen in 1883-4. In the end of 1899, 2,942 foundlings were being maintained, and the expense in this year was 29,331 yen. There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons.

Finance.

I. IMPERIAL.

The following are the revenue and expenditure (the yen = about 24½d.) for five fiscal years, the amounts for the years

1899-1900 and 1900-01 being provisional accounts, and for 1901-02 and 1902-03 estimates :—

—	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . . .	220,054,127	254,254,532	295,794,552	277,497,003	273,630,836
Expenditure . . .	219,757,569	254,163,538	292,726,996	275,887,424	270,424,495

The figures for 1901-1902 include the receipts 18,232,952 yen from the Chinese indemnity, and 29,862,450 yen of loans.

The following is a summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1903. As the Japanese parliament was dissolved without having passed the budget estimates for 1903-04, the budget Act for 1902-03 continues in operation :—

Revenue	Yen	Expenditure	Yen
Ordinary :—		Ordinary :—	
Excise (alcohol and sugar)	69,882,212	Imperial Household	3,000,000
Land-tax	46,845,971	Foreign Affairs	2,282,785
Customs duties	17,045,611	Interior	10,583,416
Income and Business taxes	12,713,812	Debt charges	39,906,495
Other taxes	6,942,935	Other finance	21,858,183
Stamp duties	14,804,951	Communications	21,172,977
		Army	38,432,317
Total taxes	167,735,492	Navy	21,849,054
		Justice	10,837,646
Posts and Telegraphs	25,856,730	Public instruction	4,845,708
Tobacco Monopoly profits	11,728,526	Agriculture, Industry, and	
Railway profits	8,492,841	Commerce	2,948,913
Forests	2,914,387		
Other undertakings, &c.	1,822,404	Total ordinary	177,216,494
Total Government under-		Extraordinary :—	
takings and property	50,814,978	China expedition disburse-	
From other sources	6,244,570	ments replaced in State	
		reserves	33,301,800
Total ordinary	224,795,040	Other charges	6,180,897
		Communications ¹	22,346,143
Extraordinary :—		Interior	9,847,373
Sale of Chinese bonds	33,301,800	Army	7,967,168
Portion of Chinese In-		Navy	7,076,586
demnity appropriated		Public instruction	2,045,156
from the State Reserves		Agriculture, Industry, and	
to this year	8,065,856	Commerce	3,824,514
Sales of State property	1,111,125	Justice	565,840
Other receipts	6,165,226	Foreign affairs	53,724
Surplus from last year	191,829		
		Total extraordinary	93,208,001
Total extraordinary	48,835,836		
		Total expenditure	270,424,495
Total receipts	273,630,836		

¹ Including railway construction, 9,096,000 yen.

The public debt of Japan stood as follows on March 31, 1900 :—Home debt: 5 per cent., 384,225,650 yen; 4 per cent., 97,630,000 yen; no interest, 26,608,545 yen; total, 508,464,195 yen.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Formosa for 1900-01 balanced at 22,126,483 yen. The revenue estimate included 8,998,610 yen of imperial subsidy.

II. LOCAL.

The actual revenue of "Fu" and "Ken" for 1899-1900 was 56,271,277 yen, and expenditure defrayed out of it 48,477,989 yen. The sum granted to "Fu" and "Ken" from the Treasury was 5,504,090 yen. The actual revenue of municipalities classed as "Shi," "Cho," and "Son" was 72,052,564 yen, and expenditure 63,433,224 yen. The Treasury granted to "Shi," "Cho," and "Son" 466,756 yen.

Defence.

The Emperor has the supreme command of the army and navy. The army of the Empire has been organised on a uniform system on the basis of conscription. According to the present law, all male Japanese subjects of the age of 17-40 are liable to the military service. The army and the navy are divided into the standing army (navy), landwehr, *dépôt*, and landsturm. The standing army is divided into the active army and the army of reserve. The active army is levied from males of the age of twenty, and the term of the service is three years in the army and four years in the navy. The army of reserve consists of those who have quitted the active army, and the term of the service is four years and four months in the army and three years in the navy. The landwehr consists of those who have quitted the standing army, and the term of the service is five years. The *dépôt* is divided in the army into the first and the second. The first *dépôt* is levied from among those who have not been enlisted for the active army, and the term of the service is seven years and four months; and the second *dépôt* is levied from among those who have not been enlisted for the first *dépôt*, and the term of the service is one year and four months. The *dépôt* in the navy is levied from among those who have not been enlisted for the active navy, and the term of the service is one year. The landsturm is divided into the first and the second. The first landsturm consists of those who have quitted the landwehr or the first *dépôt*; and the second landsturm of those who are not in other services. Those who are in the first year of the first *dépôt*, or in the naval *dépôt*, are called up to fill the deficiency of the active army or navy respectively. The men of the reserve and landwehr, both in the Army and Navy and those in the first *dépôt* and *dépôt* of the Army and Navy respectively, are called up in case of war or emergency. The second *dépôt* and the landsturm are called up, the former when the levy of the first *dépôt*, and the latter when the levy of the landwehr are found wanting in number.

The army is composed of the Imperial Guard, the twelve divisions, Taiwan (Formosa) garrison, gendarmerie, the reserves, the landwehr, and

the dépôt. The following table shows the strength of the Imperial army on December 31, 1900 (no more recent statement is published):—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
General and departmental staff	1,673	1,902	3,575
Regiments	6,110	155,966	162,076
Imperial guard	573	13,537	14,110
12 divisions	4,951	124,004	128,955
Taiwan (Formosa) garrison	470	15,917	16,387
Gendarmerie	116	2,508	2,624
Others	263	346	609
Students	—	—	1,369
Total active	8,046	158,214	167,629
Reserve	2,400	201,709	204,109
Landwehr	1,165	97,557	98,722
First dépôt	—	—	51,966
Second dépôt	—	—	109,581
Graud total	11,611	457,480	632,007

In 1900, the total number of horses was 31,057. There are a staff college, military academy, cadet school, model school, artillery and engineering school, cavalry application school, a gunnery school for field artillery, and a gunnery school for garrison artillery, &c., with the number of students above stated. The rifle now used in the army is the latest form of the 1897 system (calibre 6.5 mm.), which was invented in Japan.

The Japanese navy has its Ministry and the department of naval command in Tokio. The Minister of the Navy is a member of the Cabinet and superintends the administration. The chief of the naval command is appointed from the admirals on the active list, and is responsible under the Emperor for the operations of the fleet. The coast of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their headquarters, with docks, arsenals, and barracks, at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Muroran (the last one not established yet). The *personnel* of the navy in 1902 included 2 admirals, 9 vice-admirals, 25 rear-admirals, 65 captains, 119 commanders, 167 lieutenant commanders, 220 lieutenants, 305 sub-lieutenants, besides engineers, medical officers, &c., and 31,688 sailors, the total being 35,355 officers and men. The *personnel* is trained as in the navies of Europe, and has given excellent proofs of bravery, steadiness, and discipline during the course of the conflict with China.

The development of the Japanese navy is one of the most notable elements in the politics of the Far East. During the war with China the squadron was handled with considerable skill and with very decisive effect. An extensive shipbuilding programme has been laid down which provides for the building of many battleships and cruisers and about 100 torpedo craft.

A tabular statement of the Japanese fleet will be found in the introductory tables.

Of the battleships the *Chin-Yen* (captured from China) and earlier craft have little or no fighting value. The *Yashima* and *Fuji* are improvements on the British *Royal Sovereign* class. The *Shikishima*, *Asahi* and *Hatsuse*, reproduce the British *Majestic* type with improvements. So does the *Mikasa*, with the notable difference that her Q. F. guns are in a continuous battery on the main deck.

The armoured cruisers of 9,800 tons odd, the *Asama* class are notable vessels. In general design they closely resemble the *Shikishima* class. They are swift and very "handy" craft. The *Takasago*, *Yoshino*, *Chilose* and *Kasagi* are heavily armed for their size, and exceedingly swift boats of a now expiring class of warship. The strength of the navy lies in its homogeneous armoured ships backed up by a large destroyer flotilla.

Japan now builds her own protected cruisers and destroyers. Armour factories are being founded. She will then be able to construct battleships also. A new large ship-building programme is in contemplation.

A statement of the Japanese fleet similar to that given for other navies is:—

—	Effective	Building	To be built
Battleships . . . Rate 1 .	4	—	4
" . . . " 2 .	2	—	—
Armoured cruisers . . . " 2 .	6	—	6
Old ship . . . " 4 .	1	—	—
Cruisers . . . " 6 .	10	2	(?)
" . . . " 7 .	4	—	—
Torpedo gunboats	4	—	—
Destroyers	20	—	10
Modern torpedo boats . .	47	—	Many

Some obsolete vessels are omitted.

The proposed expenditure for strengthening the Japanese Navy is as follows:—

	Yen
For the building of war ships	62,348,269
For war material and extension of the Kuré Arsenal	29,001,813
For buildings	8,510,723
Total	99,860,805

This sum is to be spread over 11 years beginning with the year ending March 31, 1904 (1903-1904).

Out of the total expenditure, the following is included in the account of the current year:—

	Yen
For warships	1,241,088
For war material	1,446,594
Total	2,687,682

Thus total expenditure to be incurred by the Japanese Navy for the 1903-4 (financial year) for warships and war material amounts to:—

	Yen	Yen
Extraordinary expenditure	For warships	1,411,875
	For war material, &c.	820,456
		<hr/> 2,232,331
	For warships and war material, &c., as mentioned on page 849.	2,687,682
		<hr/> 4,920,013
Plus the major part, say 70 per cent., of a provision made in the ordinary expenditure amounting to 7,033,167, or		4,923,217
Total		<hr/> 9,843,230

The Japanese naval authorities intend to lay down the armour-plate making plant at Kuré; this absorbs a large portion of the above provision.

The following table includes all the battleships built and building, armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers (abbreviations: *b.* barbette battleship; *c.d.* coast defence vessel; *a.c.* armoured cruiser; *p.c.* protected cruiser; *q.f.* quick-firing gun):—

Description	Name.	Launched	Displacement, tons	Extreme Armour, inches.	Principal armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
<i>b</i>	Yashima	2 1896	12,517	18	4 12-in.; 10 6-in. Q.F.; 16 12-pr. Q.F.	5	13,687	18
<i>b</i>	Fuji	1896	12,649	18		5	13,687	18
<i>b</i>	Shikishima	1898	15,088	9		5	14,700	18
<i>b</i>	Asahi	1 1899	15,443	9	4 12-in. Q.F.; 14 6-in. Q.F.; 20 12 pr. Q.F.	4	15,207	18
<i>b</i>	Mikasa	1900	15,362	9		4	15,207	18
<i>b</i>	Hatsuse	1899	15,240	9		4	14,700	18
<i>c.d.</i>	Chin-Yen	4 1882	7,385	14	4 12-in.; 4 6-in. Q.F.	3	6,000	15
<i>a.c.</i>	Tokiwa	1898	9,855	7	4 8-in. Q.F.; 14 6 in. Q.F.; 12 12 pr. Q.F.	5	18,248	22
<i>a.c.</i>	Asama	1898	9,855	7		5	18,248	22
<i>a.c.</i>	Idzumo	1899	9,906	7		4	14,700	21
<i>a.c.</i>	Iwate	2 —	9,906	7	4 8-in. Q.F.; 12 6-in. Q.F.; 12 3-in. Q.F.	4	14,700	21
<i>a.c.</i>	Yakumo	1899	9,800	7		5	15,500	20
<i>a.c.</i>	Azuma	1899	9,456	7		5	16,600	20
<i>p.c.</i>	Akitsuushima	1892	3,172	—	4 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4-7-in. Q.F.	4	8,516	19
<i>p.c.</i>	Hashidate	1891	4,278	—	1 12-5-in.; 11 4-7-in. Q.F.	4	5,400	16
<i>p.c.</i>	Itsukushima	6 1889	4,278	—		4	5,400	16
<i>p.c.</i>	Matsushima	1890	4,278	—	1 12-5-in.; 12 4-7-in.	4	5,400	16
<i>p.c.</i>	Naniwa	7 1885	3,709	—	2 10-2-in.; 6 6-in. Q.F.	4	7,604	18
<i>p.c.</i>	Takachiho	7 1885	3,709	—		4	7,604	18
<i>p.c.</i>	Yoshino	1892	4,225	—	4 6-in. Q.F.; 8 4-7-in. Q.F.	5	15,967	23
<i>p.c.</i>	Chitose	1898	4,836	—	2 8-in. Q.F.; 10 4-7-in. Q.F. 12 3-in. Q.F.	5	15,714	23
<i>p.c.</i>	Kasagi	6 1898	4,978	—		5	17,235	23
<i>p.c.</i>	Takasago	1897	4,227	—		5	15,967	23
<i>p.c.</i>	Idzumi	7 1883	2,967	—	2 10-in.; 6 4-7-in. Q.F.	—	5,576	17
<i>p.c.</i>	Suma	1895	2,700	—	2 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4-7-in. Q.F.	2	8,500	20
<i>p.c.</i>	Akashi	6 1897	2,800	—		2	8,000	20
<i>p.c.</i>	Chiyoda	7 1890	2,439	4½	10 4-7-in. Q.F.; 14 3 pr.	3	5,678	19
<i>p.c.</i>	Nittaka	—	—	—	6 6-in. Q.F.; 8 3-in. Q.F.	—	—	—
<i>p.c.</i>	Tsushima	—	3,400	—		—	9,000	20

The water-tube boiler adopted by Japan is the Belleville, but experiments are now being made with the Niclausse.

Production and Industry.

Formosa is not included in the following accounts.

About three-fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors, and the remaining portion of it by tenants (1892). According to the official report of 1899, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was in acres 13,530,791; of which under cultivation, 5,045,276; forests, 6,997,576; open field, 1,075,246.

The following are some agricultural statistics for five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Rice (chō ¹) . . .	2,787,181	2,817,624	2,839,550	2,828,479	2,847,506
„ (koku ²) . . .	33,039,293	47,387,666	39,698,258	41,415,137	46,914,943
Wheat (chō ¹) . . .	458,239	466,608	463,382	468,468	486,885
„ (koku ²) . . .	3,811,000	4,181,888	4,141,205	4,236,850	4,347,035
Barley (chō ¹) . . .	639,884	659,696	657,216	644,530	647,860
„ (koku ²) . . .	8,028,698	8,913,560	8,512,726	8,659,487	8,949,321
Rye (chō ¹) . . .	651,449	681,364	687,275	693,000	678,042
„ (koku ²) . . .	6,165,792	7,366,005	6,682,021	7,493,836	7,225,594
Tea (kwan ³) . . .	8,470,182	8,443,726	7,543,997	7,643,591	—
Sugar (kwan ³) . . .	13,397,878	14,615,473	17,081,863	17,576,717	—
Silk : cocoons (koku ²) . . .	2,121,944	2,027,389	2,512,562	2,753,903	2,526,181
„ raw (kwan ³) . . .	2,166,936	2,134,865	2,516,645	2,494,656	2,467,162

1 1 chō = 2'4507 acres. 2 1 koku = 4'96 bushels. 3 1 kwan = 8'28 pounds avoird.

In 1900 the number of cattle was 1,261,214; of horses, 1,541,979.

The mineral and metal products in two years were:—

	Official Mines 1898-99	Private Mines 1898	Official Mines 1899-1900	Private Mines 1899
Gold (mommé ¹) . . .	—	309,145	—	446,716
Silver „ . . .	—	16,118,242	—	14,978,060
Copper (kwan ²) . . .	—	5,606,835	—	6,473,553
Iron „ . . .	210,626	6,085,599	337,880	5,813,158
Lead „ . . .	—	454,011	—	530,154
Coal (tons) . . .	11,068	6,684,965	16,035	6,705,763
Antimony (kwan ²) . . .	—	829,893	—	250,954
Sulphur „ . . .	—	2,752,348	—	2,729,950

1 120 mommé = 1 lb avoirdupois.

2 1 kwan = 8'28 lbs.

In the province of Echigo the petroleum industry is being developed. At Wakamatsu there is a large Government foundry turning out pig-iron, Siemens' steel, and rails and plates. At Nagasaki are important shipbuilding works with the newest machinery under the supervision of skilled European workmen.

Silk, cotton, and other textiles were manufactured to the value of 17,825,645 yen in 1886; in 1896, 104,977,691 yen; in 1897, 122,481,982 yen; in 1898, 143,739,198 yen; in 1899, 171,583,603 yen; in 1900, 172,612,220. Cotton yarn was manufactured in 1886 to the extent of 785,424 kwan; in 1896, 20,585,485 kwan; in 1897, 26,134,120 kwan; in 1898, 32,163,329 kwan; in 1899, 43,052,402 kwan; in 1900, 32,182,536 kwan. In 1900 there were 59 cotton spinning mills with 1,088,339 spindles, employing 16,154 men and 54,124 women; but since 1898 the industry has suffered from the consequences of over-production. The camphor industry of Formosa in June, 1899, was made a Government monopoly and is now carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government. The quantity disposed of in 1901 was 3,706,980 lbs. Camphor is also produced in Japan

and legislation is in progress to include the Japanese produce within the Government monopoly.

In 1891 there were 377,501 fishing-boats, and 2,508,361 persons wholly or partially engaged in fishing. Some of the products in 1900 were :—dried fish, 12,783,934 yen ; salt fish, 2,267,512 yen ; fish manure, 9,662,768 yen ; fish oil, 399,648 yen ; sea-weed, 2,008,604 yen.

Commerce.

The following tables show the value of the foreign trade of Japan (without Formosa, the foreign trade of which is shown separately) for five years (the yen is worth about 2s. 0½d.). In the first table the imports include articles for imperial use, arms and ammunition imported by the army and navy, ships and material belonging to the navy, &c. The exports include articles for the use of foreign war-vessels and home merchant vessels for foreign navigation, and articles for exhibition at foreign fairs, &c.; but in other table these articles are not included :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports .	261,511,205	324,639,408	229,058,767	313,358,225	282,234,748
Exports .	165,116,203	168,240,533	218,381,970	209,562,906	266,507,797

In 1901 the imports subject to duty were of the value of 165,214,574 yen, and the duty-free imports 116,477,252 yen. All exports are duty-free.

The commercial intercourse of Japan was mainly with the following countries, and to the following values in two years :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	2,453,939	1,777,599	2,530,525	2,533,357
Austria	4,502,477	4,738,198	497,195	1,886,964
Belgium	7,949,254	5,810,897	296,512	519,327
British America	816,669	181,785	2,950,668	8,276,114
British India	23,516,351	42,779,905	8,704,318	9,657,595
China	29,960,740	27,256,986	31,871,676	42,925,579
France	8,095,819	8,762,828	19,150,423	27,275,671
French India	3,632,643	4,082,897	114,407	148,470
Germany	29,199,696	28,320,102	8,556,614	5,251,071
Great Britain	71,638,220	50,573,789	11,262,907	11,482,504
Holland	809,620	408,244	119,028	344,025
Hongkong	10,669,855	11,141,788	89,177,455	41,786,647
Italy	450,106	154,382	7,129,311	12,569,495
Korea	8,805,618	10,052,438	9,933,272	11,373,551
Philippine Islands	2,284,294	2,981,031	1,257,126	2,580,682
Russia	309,227	210,276	628,325	852,815
Russian Asia	5,716,705	4,515,165	3,541,833	2,290,447
Siam	535,480	1,195,082	35,622	32,002
Switzerland	3,012,505	2,208,574	117,878	150,284
U.S. of America	62,761,196	42,769,430	52,566,395	72,309,359

The recorded values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, inclusive of the cost of transport, insurance, &c. The prime origin and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents.

The foreign commerce of Japan is carried on through the open ports of

Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Niigata, and 20 special export ports. The following table shows the chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports, for 1900 and 1901 :—

Imports	1900	1901	Exports	1900	1901
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Rice	9,021,536	11,878,958	Rice	3,576,569	6,908,913
Flour	3,882,517	2,873,302	Other corns & flour	248,531	137,809
Pulse, &c.	4,817,767	5,328,136	Food	7,790,630	10,527,436
Sugar	20,691,757	83,529,803	Tea	9,035,819	8,854,327
Wines, food, &c.	8,105,463	7,087,786	Wines, &c.	1,286,999	1,697,366
Tobacco	585,460	121,091	Tobacco	774,626	1,748,493
Wool & manuf.	23,474,048	11,837,309	Silk, raw	48,818,347	79,136,099
Cotton and seed	59,471,628	60,650,342	Silk, & manuf.	23,512,116	30,001,040
Cotton manuf.	25,099,353	14,144,588	Cotton yarn	20,589,263	21,465,573
Cocoons & raw silk, manufactures of	2,526,746	1,542,772	Textiles	6,658,426	7,673,156
Flax, hemp, & jute manufactures	2,298,312	1,655,737	Clothing, &c.	2,010,120	2,309,593
Other tissues and manufactures	1,938,261	937,517	Copper	12,863,927	13,904,610
Iron, steel, & manuf.	31,664,875	19,970,599	Copper manufactures and other metals & manuf.	1,396,104	1,916,663
Other metals and manufactures	6,101,395	5,435,967	Skins, hair, shells, horns, &c.	1,603,946	1,035,811
Arms, machines, &c.	13,706,766	16,604,282	Drugs and colours	5,371,228	6,576,367
Vessels	2,649,116	2,565,893	Porcelains & earthenware	2,471,904	2,491,663
Glass & manuf.	1,149,640	1,895,458	Matches	5,760,869	7,992,869
Horns, ivory, skins, hairs, shells, &c.	3,437,021	2,976,771	Paper & manuf.	1,540,699	1,659,301
Drugs, &c.	6,842,285	5,358,523	Mats for floor	3,310,042	5,431,514
Dyes and paints	7,321,756	5,358,606	Straw-plats	4,025,159	2,989,836
Paper & stationery	5,261,810	2,020,555	Oil and wax	1,723,633	1,700,551
Petroleum	14,162,652	14,043,401	Coal (without ships' use)	20,032,103	17,542,273
Other oil & wax	1,751,140	1,418,161	Miscellaneous	14,449,589	16,305,242
Manure	7,815,792	9,896,215			

The imports of bullion and specie in 1901 amounted to 10,960,750 yen, and exports to 14,049,099 yen.

The following table shows the value of the foreign trade of Formosa :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	12,659,298	16,679,190	14,237,092	13,670,664	12,809,795
Exports	12,759,294	12,827,190	11,114,922	10,571,285	8,293,800

Of the imports into Formosa in 1901 the value of 5,656,168 yen was from China ; 2,109,443 yen from the United Kingdom ; 553,762 yen from Hong Kong ; 1,515,507 yen from the United States ; 501,955 yen from British India.

Of the exports 6,483,722 yen was to China ; 1,181,835 yen to Hong Kong ; 568,540 yen to the United States.

The foreign trade of Formosa annually decreases, while its home trade increases as follows :—

—	1900	1901
	Yen	Yen
Exports	4,248,558	7,345,956
Imports	8,439,033	8,782,258

The following table shows the chief articles of the foreign commerce of Formosa (excluding re-imports and re-exports) for 1900 and 1901 :—

Articles	Imports		Exports	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Beverages and comestibles	1,962,080	1,397,793	8,056,642	6,241,145
Drugs and dyes . . .	3,758,826	2,676,670	1,545,069	930,719
Metals and their manuf.	619,622	1,044,674	1,356	1,799
Tissues, yarns, &c. . .	2,257,068	2,264,528	402,794	429,965
Oil and wax	1,448,632	967,635	12,824	37,129

The imports of bullion and specie in 1901 amounted to 933,567 yen, and exports to 1,505,290 yen.

The trade of the island is carried on through Tamsui, Kelung, and twelve other ports.

The extent of the trade of the United Kingdom with Japan, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table for five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Japan into U.K. .	1,283,165	1,158,134	1,692,408	1,540,526	1,830,290
Exports of British produce to Japan	5,507,822	4,913,162	7,902,158	9,775,166	8,132,223

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain in the year 1901 were silk manufactures, 497,195*l.*; copper, 375,755*l.*; straw plating, 145,008*l.*; curios, 132,679*l.* The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods, of the value of 862,942*l.*; cotton yarn, 438,173*l.*; woollen fabrics, 278,140*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 768,613*l.*; machinery, 628,910*l.*; chemicals, 189,946*l.*; arms and ammunition, 579,577*l.*; new ships and boats, 3,366,799*l.*; telegraph wire and apparatus, 114,271*l.* in the year 1901. Ships and boats sold to Japanese shipowners were not included among exports prior to 1899.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following are the shipping statistics of the Japanese ports (without Formosa), exclusive of coasting trade, for 1901, each vessel being counted at every Japanese port it entered :—

—	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Japanese steamships . . .	3,042	3,861,659	3,064	3,883,782
„ sailing ships and junks . . .	1,344	67,139	1,408	68,902
Foreign steamships . . .	2,998	7,018,077	2,990	7,016,357
„ sailing ships	105	104,505	102	95,910
Total	7,489	11,051,380	7,564	11,064,951

Of the total foreign ships entered, 1,644 of 4,080,583 tons were British ; 385 of 1,192,153 tons German ; 284 of 455,243 tons Russian ; 188 of 240,906 tons Norwegian ; 175 of 404,724 tons American ; 154 of 303,690 tons French. Of the total shipping in 1901, 1,094 vessels of 2,050,201 tons entered Nagasaki ; 770 of 2,001,233 tons Yokohama ; 1,446 of 2,998,955 tons Kōbe ; 207 of 85,952 tons Shimonoseki ; 1,683 of 2,870,640 tons Moji.

In 1901 the merchant navy of Japan (without Formosa) consisted of 1,321 steamers of European type, of 543,258 tons ; 3,850 sailing vessels of European type, of 320,572 tons ; and 911 native craft above 200 "koku," of 415,260 "koku."

In 1901 the total ships for foreign trade entered to the ports of Formosa were 2,017 of 184,192 tons, of which 140 of 125,222 tons were steamers, 1,877 of 58,970 tons were sailing vessels.

The total ships cleared the ports of Formosa were 1,946 of 174,814 tons, of which 139 of 118,912 tons were steamers, 1,807 of 55,902 were sailing vessels.

Internal Communications.

In January, 1889, there were 4,481 miles of State roads and 15,362 miles of prefectural roads.

Railways are of two classes—(1) State railways ; (2) railways owned by private companies, 58 in number, 2 of them supported in a certain way by Government. The following table gives the railway statistics (including those for Formosa) for 1900-01 :—

—	State Railways, 1900-1901	Railways owned by Private Companies, 1900-1901
Length in miles . . .	1,010	2,005
Gross income, yen . . .	15,920,385	31,052,680
Expenditure, yen . . .	7,101,108	15,390,443
Goods carried, tons . .	2,895,010	11,034,400
Passengers, number . .	32,338,425	80,800,558

In Formosa there is a railway of 40 miles connecting Takao and Tainan. The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years :—

—	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-1902
Letters	157,526,764	148,530,337	180,232,463	196,515,440
Postcards	329,934,746	333,988,921	399,529,531	442,093,231
Newspapers and periodicals . .	91,521,330	110,068,789	135,326,547	141,700,982
Books	7,663,810	8,079,487	10,479,461	11,388,783
Samples, &c.	1,164,593	1,341,655	1,877,371	2,490,260
Registered packets	7,409,980	8,425,633	9,658,373	10,144,077
Post-free	17,554,176	19,458,493	23,688,105	27,303,693
Parcels	5,076,648	6,018,011	7,751,525	9,373,969
Total	617,852,061	635,911,826	768,543,876	841,009,844
Post offices	4,337	4,464	4,818	5,120
Telegrams delivered	15,508,700	14,768,777	17,011,074	16,719,619
Telegraphic line (miles) . . .	12,924	13,879	6,030	6,377
" wire (miles)	50,177	59,396	27,391	29,898
Submarine cable (miles) . . .	1,763	1,794	2,035	2,087
" wire (miles)	1,988	2,033	2,576	2,697
Telegraph officers	1,257	1,441	1,043	1,826
Post and telegraph officers . .	19,910	21,319	22,837	24,274
" " income (yen) . . .	11,844,707	14,988,069	16,830,147	—
" " expenditure (yen) .	9,656,116	—	—	—

In March, 1899, there were 1,562 miles of telephone (31,273 miles of wire), with 13 exchange offices, 40 calling offices, and 8,083 subscribers.

Money and Credit.

The following table shows the amount of coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March):—

—	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins . .	76,824,311	21,385,797	16,491,270	12,615,549	14,549,646
Silver „ . . .	10,298,085	17,000,000	5,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nickel „ . . .	600,000	750,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Bronze „ . . .	—	100,000	65,000	—	100,000
Total . .	87,722,396	39,235,797	22,356,270	13,915,549	15,949,646

The total coinage issued from the mint from its foundation in 1870 up to March 31, 1902, exclusive of re-coinage, amounted to 460,730,990 yen.

The paper money in circulation is Nippon Ginko notes, or notes of the Bank of Japan, exchangeable for gold on presentation, mounted on April 1, 1902 to 187,194,336 yen. Treasury notes and National Bank (Kokusitsu Ginko) notes were withdrawn from circulation in December, 1899.

The following table shows the condition of banks on December 31, 1900:—

Banks	Head offices	Branch offices	Paid-up capital	Deposits Amount Dec. 31, 1900	Loans Amount Dec. 31, 1900
			Yen	Yen	Yen
Nippon Ginko . .	1	8	30,000,000	35,258,024	45,446,705
Nippon Industrial Bank .	1	—	2,500,000	—	11,650,631
Yokohama Specie Bank .	1	13	18,000,000	52,078,954	26,506,665
Hokkaido Colonisation Bank	1	—	1,050,000	53,951	700,209
Taiwan Bank	1	3	1,250,000	4,976,141	6,592,592
Agricultural-Industrial Bank	46	1	22,923,485	2,147,058	19,200,809
Common Bank	1,802	1,374	245,159,106	436,779,820	351,550,653
Savings Bank	681	814	26,834,957	29,423,061	38,393,253
Total	2,594	2,213	347,717,608	561,576,193	600,041,517

In 1900-01, 2,335,173 persons deposited 39,434,012 yen, and withdrew 14,700,563 yen from the post offices, which act as savings banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897, by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0.75 grammes of pure gold, and is called the yen, which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows:—Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (5 sen piece), and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces). The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen. The gold coins are .900 fine, and the silver coins .800 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The one-yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old silver 5-sen piece and copper 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ sen pieces, &c., are used as formerly.

The <i>Kin</i>	= 160 <i>mommé</i>	. . .	= 1'325 ¹ / ₂ lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kwan</i>	= 1,000 „	. . .	= 8'281 lbs. „
„ <i>Shaku</i>	. . .	. . .	= '994 foot.
„ <i>Sun</i>	. . .	. . .	= 1,193 inches.
„ <i>Ken</i>	= 6 <i>shaku</i>	. . .	= 5'965 feet.
„ <i>Chô</i>	= 60 <i>ken</i>	. . .	= ¹ / ₁₀ mile, 5'4229 chains.
„ <i>Ri</i>	= 36 <i>chô</i>	. . .	= 2'44 miles.
„ <i>Ri sq.</i>	. . .	. . .	= 5'9552 sq. miles.
„ <i>Chô</i> , land measure	. . .	. . .	= 2'45 acres.
„ <i>Koku</i> , liquid	. . .	. . .	= 39'7033 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . .	. . .	= 4'9629 bushels.
„ <i>To</i> , liquid	. . .	. . .	= 3'9703 gallons.
„ „ dry	. . .	. . .	= 1'9851 peck.

Besides, the system of weights and measures based on the metric system is acknowledged as legal in the following ratios.

1 metre = 3'3 *shaku*.

1 gram = 0'26667 *mommé* (¹/₁₀ *mommé*).

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Viscount Tadasu Hayashi.

Second Secretary.—Moritaro Abé.

Third Secretaries.—Chozo Koiké and Yukichi Obata.

Military Attaché.—Major Taro Utsunomiya.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Chikakata Tamari.

Chancellor.—Ukita Goji.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., appointed October 26, 1900.

Secretary.—G. H. Barclay, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché.—Captain E. C. Troubridge, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Colonel A. G. Churchill.

Japanese Secretary.—J. H. Gubbins, C.M.G.

There are Consular Representatives at Hakodate Hiogo, Kobé, Nagasaki, Tokio, and Yokohama, and at Tainan and Tamsui in the Island of Formosa.

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KOREA.

(CH'AO-HSIEN, OR CHOSEN, OR DAI HAN.)

Government.

THE reigning monarch, whose surname is Yi and name Heui, succeeded his predecessor—now known under his posthumous title of Ch'elch'ong—in 1864. On October 15, 1897, he assumed the title of Emperor. He is reckoned as the thirtieth in succession since the founding of the present dynasty in 1392; but four of the so-called Kings were Crown Princes who never ascended the throne. Up to July, 1894, when war was declared by Japan against China, the monarchy, which is hereditary, was practically absolute. The constitution, the penal code, and the system of official administration were framed on the Chinese model, except that the government was in the hands of a hereditary aristocracy, exclusive and corrupt. Since early times Korea had acknowledged the suzerainty of China, a suzerainty which was denied by Japan and which was one of the alleged causes of the war between China and Japan, 1894. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, May, 1895, China renounced her claim, and under Japanese influence, with the aid of money borrowed from Japan, many reforms were introduced, such as the payment of taxes in money instead of in kind; fixed salaries for government officials; a reduction in the number of useless hangers on, and an effort towards order in the departments of State. There exists, however, a strong reactionary tendency, especially in the Household Department, and various abuses have recently revived. The constitution as it at present exists may be briefly described as follows:—The Emperor is an independent sovereign, but his power is to a certain extent modified by the Cabinet, which passes resolutions and frames laws which must be submitted to the Emperor for ratification. The privileges of the aristocracy have been abolished, and the selection of officers for government posts is made by the Ministers and officials of the first order, subject to the Emperor's approval. The central government consists of 10 departments or ministries of state. The departments are those of (1) the Cabinet, presided over by the Premier, (2) the Home Office, (3) the Foreign Office, (4) the Treasury, (5) the War Office, (6) Education, (7) Justice, (8) Agriculture, Trade and Industry, (9) Household, and (10) Police. All Ministers have a seat in the Cabinet.

The eight provinces into which Korea was formerly divided have been abolished, and local government is now administered in 13 *to*, or provinces, these being sub-divided into 339 *kan*, or districts. There is a separate government for the capital, while each of the nine treaty-ports, Ping-Yang, Chinnampo, Chemulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, Kunsan, Mokpo, Masampo, and Songchin, and the Russo-Korean trading mart Kyenheung, is under a Superintendent or *Kamni*, who ranks with a Consul.

Area and Population

Estimated area, 82,000 square miles; population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000. Native statistics (1900) give 5,608,151 inhabitants (3,102,650 males and 2,505,501 females, liable to taxation. The capital, Seoul, has 196,646 inhabitants, according to native census taken in June 1902; Ping-Yang, about 40,000. The foreign population consisted, in 1901, of 16,142 Japanese, 5,000 Chinese, 269 American, 104 British, 79 French, 42 German, 97 Russian, and about 50 of other nationalities; total, about 21,783. Many of the Americans, British, and French were missionaries. The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo-Tartar and Japanese, and an alphabetical system of writing is used to some extent. In all official writing, and in the correspondence of the upper classes, the

Chinese characters were used exclusively, but in official documents a mixture of the native script is now the rule.

Religion and Instruction.

The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, otherwise, religion holds a low place in the kingdom. The law forbidding temples and priests in the city of Seoul has been repealed; in the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries. Confucianism is held in highest esteem by the upper classes, and a knowledge of the classics of China is the first aim of Korean scholars and aspirants for official station. There are about 80,000 Catholics and 1,000 Protestants. In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members. Two hospitals are attached to the mission with an English doctor, and trained nurses. The American missionaries have also two hospitals in Seoul. In 1898 there were about 110 Protestant missionaries (British and American), 30 Roman Catholic.

In Seoul there is a school for English with 2 English teachers and 100 pupils. There are, besides, schools for teaching Japanese, French, Chinese, German, and Russian, an American Mission School, and 10 or 11 schools for little boys, where Chinese and Korean are taught. All these schools, excepting the American, which is subsidised, are under the Education Department.

In Seoul there are now two daily newspapers with a combined sale of 5,600 copies, and a tri-weekly issue with a circulation of 2,600 copies.

Finance and Defence.

The estimated revenue for 1902 was 7,586,530 yen, of which the following were the principal items:—Land tax, 4,488,235 yen; house tax, 460,295 yen; customs, 850,000 yen. The expenditure was estimated at 7,585,877 yen, of which the Household Department absorbed 257,017 yen, and the Home Office, War Office, and Education Department 973,410 yen, 2,786,290 yen, and 167,730 respectively. The privy purse of the Emperor now stands at 90,000 $\frac{1}{2}$. Of the Japanese loan of 1895, 2,750,000 dollars has been repaid. For several years a British official has been superintendent of Korean customs.

The standing army, which used to consist of about 5,000 men, badly armed, drilled, clothed and fed, now contains about 17,000 men with European methods. In 1896 it was taken in hand by a Russian colonel with 3 commissioned and 10 non-commissioned officers. A Royal Body Guard of about 1,000 men was formed and armed with Berdan rifles obtained from Russia. The Russian officers retired in April, 1898, but the guard has been drilled, and periodically a draft of well-trained men is transferred from it to the other regiments of the standing army. There is thus a fair proportion of drilled troops in the ranks of this force. A police force of about 2,000 men has also been formed, and is under the Police Department.

Production and Commerce.

Korea is a purely agricultural country, and the methods of cultivation are of a backward and primitive type, the means of communication being few and difficult. In the south rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds are grown, besides tobacco; in the north the chief crops are barley, millet, and oats. Rice, beans, and ginseng, are now exported in large quantities. Whale fishing is carried on in Korean waters by 1 Japanese and 2 Russian companies which have obtained privileges from the Korean Government. An American company is working a gold mine at Wunsan, to the North of Ping-Yang, under a concession granted in 1895. A similar concession has

been granted to a Russian subject in Ham-heung, another is being worked by a German company at Teng Ko Kai, near Kim-song in the province of Kang-Iwën, and Japanese mines are being worked in the region south of Seoul. In 1901 a mining concession was granted to a French subject. In September, 1898, a gold mining concession was granted to an English company, and work was commenced at Unsan (Gwendoline) in January 1900. Copper, iron and coal are abundant in Korea.

In 1876 Korea concluded a treaty with Japan; in 1882 China (Trade and Frontier Regulations) and the United States; in 1883 Germany and Great Britain; in 1884 Italy and Russia; in 1886 France; in 1892 Austria; in 1899 China; Belgium concluded a treaty in 1901; and negotiations for one with Denmark are now proceeding (July, 1902). An overland Trade Convention has been concluded with Russia, whose frontier is separated from that of Korea by the Tumen River. By virtue of these treaties Seoul and the three ports of Inch'yen (Chemulpo), Fusan, and Wonsan are open to foreign commerce. The ports of Chinnampo and Mokpo were opened to foreign trade on October 1, 1897, and have attracted Japanese and Chinese settlers. Kunsan, Masampo, and Songchin were opened to foreign trade on May 1, 1899; the inland city of Ping-Yang is considered open by the Foreign Representatives.

The total value of the trade (merchandise only) at the open ports has been as follows in yen (value about 2s.):—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports .	10,067,514	11,825,267	10,307,828	11,013,594	15,002,650
Exports .	8,978,895	5,709,489	4,997,845	9,439,867	8,638,240

The imports in 1900 were: cotton goods, value 6,438,080 yen; woollen goods, 166,180 yen; metals, 741,560 yen; kerosene, 633,630 yen; silk piece goods, 1,253,810 yen; railway plant, grass cloths and matches. The chief exports were: rice, 4,274,590 yen; beans, 1,941,150 yen; cow-hides, 663,960 yen; ginseng, 527,910 yen; copper, 64,480 yen.

The actual trade is much greater than that stated. The statistics refer only to the open ports, at which a customs service has been established. No account is taken of the trade at non-treaty ports, or of that on the Russian and Chinese frontiers, or of the under-valuation of imports owing to "ad valorem" duties. About 60 per cent. (in value) of the imports were formerly goods of British manufacture, and 80 per cent. Chinese and Japanese, but the trade in Japanese cotton goods is steadily increasing, the value in 1900 amounting to 2,257,750 yen. In addition to the exports mentioned above, gold was exported to China and Japan (exclusive of clandestine shipments) to the amount of 2,084,079 yen in 1897; 2,375,725 yen in 1898; 2,933,882 yen in 1899; 3,633,050 yen in 1900; 4,993,351 yen in 1901.

The direct imports from Korea into the United Kingdom in 1901 amounted to 201. The exports from the United Kingdom to Korea amounted in 1898 to 7,2331.; in 1899, 30,4471.; in 1900, 28,2801.; in 1901, 56,9421. (metal goods, 24,4321.)

The number of vessels entered at the open ports was, in 1901, 4,972 of 985,309 tons, one vessel British; 65 per cent. were Japanese.

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack-horses and oxen. Improvements in road-making are being carried out in and about Seoul. Small river steamers, owned by Japanese, run on the Han River between Chemulpo and Seoul. The railway (30 miles) from Chemulpo to Seoul, in the hands

of a Japanese company, is being worked. A concession for a railway from Seoul to Fusan (300 miles) was granted to a Japanese company in September, 1898; work, which is being rapidly prosecuted, was begun at the Seoul and Fusan ends of the line in the autumn of 1901. Work on the Seoul-Wiju railway, with Songdo as the first objective, was begun in May, 1902. The work is under the direction of French engineers, but is progressing very slowly, owing to the small amount of funds allotted by the Korean Government. A street electric railway in Seoul has been extended to the river-port of Riong-San (3 miles). In Korea there are 2,170 miles of telegraph line open. All the open ports and most of the mines are in telegraphic communication with Seoul, and the Korean lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced at Seoul and Chemulpo, and these towns are to be brought into telephonic communication. A Korean post-office has been established, and letters are sent to any part of the country. There is, however, little native correspondence, and foreign correspondence is conducted mainly through the Japanese post offices at Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, and Mokpo. Korea has entered the International Postal Union.

Money.

The metallic currency is the copper cash, together with the newly minted silver dollar, silver 20 cent piece, nickel 5 cent, copper 5 cash, brass 1 cash. In 1900 a law was issued for the establishment of a new silver coinage based on a gold unit, but nothing has been done to carry out the terms of this enactment. The amount of coin in circulation is totally inadequate, and is supplemented by the Japanese paper yen which has recently become practically the currency of the country. There is said to be about 2,500,000 yen of Japanese paper money in circulation in Korea.

Korean Envoy and Minister in London.—Min Yong Ton, 1901.

Secretary of Legation.—Yi Hang Eung.

Third Secretaries.—Aw Dal Yung, and Yi Han Eung.

Attaché.—Kang Kui Sinng.

Consul-General in London.—W. Pritchard Morgan, 1900.

British Minister at Seoul.—John Newell Jordan, C.M.G.

Acting Vice-Consul at Chemulpo.—H. H. Fox.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands. Many difficulties were encountered and much suffering was endured by the colonists, but their numbers gradually increased until, in 1832, there were about 2,500 settlers. The colony had no regular constitution; it owed no allegiance to any known power, nor did it claim to be an independent State. It was not till July 26, 1847, that the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The new State was recognised by Great Britain and France, and from these countries it received assistance for defence, the collection of customs duties and other purposes, and its independence was soon afterwards recognised by other European countries and by the United States of America. The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President, a Vice-President, and a Council of 6 Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and the House of Representatives are elected for two years, and the Senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 9 of the Upper House. The President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. Electors must be of negro blood, and owners of land. The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but, except in the centres of civilisation, they take no part in political life.

President of Liberia.—G. W. Gibson (December, 1900).

Vice-President.—J. D. Sumnerville.

The President is assisted in his executive function by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary for War and Navy.

Area and Population.

Liberia has about 500 miles of coast line, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, and it stretches inland to a distance, in some places, of about 200 miles. The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreement of 1885 and the Franco-Liberian agreement of 1892. The boundary towards Sierra Leone is now being delimited. The total area may be estimated at about 35,000 square miles, but of this only a strip of land about 6 miles broad along the coast is effectively administered by the Government. The total population is estimated to number 2,060,000, all of the African race, 60,000 being Americo-Liberians. The coast region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sinoë, and Cape Palmas, each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrado, subdivided into 4 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krootown,

an estimated population (1897) of 5,000. It is a port of entry, the others being Cape Mount, Junk River, Grand Bassa, Edina, River-Cess (Grand Cestos), Sinoe (Greenville), Settra-Kroo, Cape Palmas, and Half Cavalla. Other towns are Robertsport, Harper, and Marshall.

The Liberians are all Protestant, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist. There are many American missions at work. Elementary schools are numerous in all the towns and villages near the coast; there are also secondary schools; a local college for which a building had been erected was discontinued, but has been reopened. An Education Bureau is being formed. A criminal code was enacted in 1900.

For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The regular army contains about 1,000 men; the militia and volunteers, about 500. Two small gunboats are used in preventive service.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for years ending September 30, are stated to have been (in American dollars) :—

	1892	1893	1894	1900
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	176,291	185,345	153,861	218,804
Expenditure . . .	165,214	188,187	151,975	207,935

The revenue is derived mainly from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration. A debt of 100,000*l.* at 7 per cent. was contracted in 1871; of this the unpaid interest amounted in 1899 to 178,500*l.* On March 31, 1899, an agreement was concluded for the reduction of the rate of interest, the amortisation of the principal, and the payment of arrears of interest, duties on rubber and other articles being assigned as security for the service of the debt. In June, 1902, under this arrangement, the debt amounted to 78,250*l.*, and the arrears of interest to 18,747*l.*; total, 96,997*l.* There is also an internal debt, of which the arrears of interest exceed the principal.

Commerce.

The agricultural, mining, and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun. There are magnificent forests unworked; the soil is productive, but cultivation is neglected; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities only, and indigenous coffee is so carelessly grown and prepared that the product is scanty and of inferior value. The rubber industry is in the hands of a syndicate which holds a concession for exportation of the produce. Gold and coal are found, and concessions have been granted for prospecting and working minerals, for acquiring land in the country, for agricultural and other undertakings, and for the construction of railways and telegraphs.

The conditions under which trade is carried on are unfavourable. Foreigners in general are forbidden to have business houses in the interior; away from the coast region, owing to tribal disturbances, travelling is unsafe; Liberian traders require long credit and are unsatisfactory purchasers, and foreign trade is restricted to the ports of entry. The chief imports are cotton, provisions, dried fish, iron-work, petroleum, spirits and ales, and timber. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, piassava fibre, cocoa, coffee, ivory, ginger, camwood, and annatto. No definite statistics are available. The trade is chiefly with Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

According to the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of

Trade, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in five years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Liberia	36,434	47,858	60,284	57,403	67,986
Exports of U.K. produce to Liberia	32,048	36,343	39,480	45,563	57,012

The chief articles of import from Liberia to Great Britain in 1901 were palm oil of the value of 17,086*l.*; palm kernels, 9,365*l.*; coffee, 1,513*l.*; caoutchouc, 3,932*l.*; piassava fibre, 35,014*l.* The British exports to Liberia consisted mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 26,310*l.*; iron, 3,798*l.*; provisions, 4,677*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. In 1896 a Liberian coinage was nominally established. The coins are as follows:—Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces.

Weights and measures are mostly British.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General and Acting Minister.—Henry Hayman.

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

Consul.—E. Macdonnell.

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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duke.—**Adolf**, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, married, April 23, 1851, to Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt; succeeded November 23, 1890, on the death of King Willem III. of the Netherlands, who was also Grand-duke of Luxemburg. *Offspring.*—1. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 22, 1852; married June 21, 1893, to Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza; issue, Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1894; Princess *Charlotte*, born January 23, 1896; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antoinette*, born October 7, 1899; Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901. II. Princess *Hilda*, born November 5, 1864; married September 20, 1885, to Frederick, son of the Grand Duke of Baden.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, 1867, it is declared neutral territory.

There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years, the half renewed every three years. Luxemburg has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1900) of 236,543 (122,002 males and 114,541 females), or 247 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is Catholic, save 2,269 Protestants, 1,201 Jews, and 235 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 20,928 inhabitants. The estimated revenue and expenditure of the Grand-Duchy for 5 years were as follows, in francs; each year's revenue includes a small surplus from the preceding year:—

—	1899	1900	1901	1902	
Revenue . . .	15,789,982	12,275,570	12,098,920	11,112,420	11,798,590
Expenditure . .	14,099,645	11,402,540	13,388,405	12,618,280	12,466,930

The debt consisting of loans, mainly for the construction of railways, was, in 1893, converted into a single loan of 12,000,000 francs at 3½ per cent. The annuities amount to 493,130 francs. The Savings Bank of the Grand Duchy, with 40 offices, at the end of 1901 had 37,417 depositors with 22,571,773 francs to their credit, an average of 605 francs to each depositor. The mining and smelting industries of Luxemburg are important. In 1901, the 8 smelting and refining establishments had 31 blast furnaces, of which 22 were (in October) in operation, employing altogether about 11,000 workmen. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 294 miles of railway, 596 miles of telegraph line with 1,215 miles of wire, and 155 telegraph-offices. There were also (1900) 83 telephone systems with 630 miles of line and 2,168 miles of wire, over which during the year 2,980,000 conversations were held. In 1900 there were 88 post-offices through which there passed 9,072,000 letters and post-cards, and 7,570,000 samples, &c.

British Envoy and Minister.—Sir H. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B.

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent modifications down to May 1896. By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories and the Federal District—each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all respectable male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, to be twenty-five years of age, and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of fifty-six members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 dollars a year. The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, holds office for four years, and, according to an amendment of the Constitution in 1887, may be elected for consecutive terms. Failing the President through absence or otherwise, whether the disability be temporary or permanent, Congress has power to elect an acting-president who shall discharge the functions of President temporarily or, if necessary, to the end of the constitutional period. Congress has to meet annually from April 1 to May 30, and from September 16 to December 15, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

President of the Republic.—General D. Porfirio *Díaz*; first elected in 1876; present term (the sixth), December 1, 1900, to November 30, 1904.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by seven Secretaries of State, heads of the Departments of:—1. Foreign Affairs; 2. Interior; 3. Justice and Public Instruction; 4. Fomento, Colonisation and Industry. 5. Communications and Public Works; 6. Finance and Public Credit. 7. War and Marine.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws; but inter-State customs duties are not permitted, though State taxes are levied. Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation; and the civil and criminal code in force in the Federal District prevail, with few exceptions (Vera Cruz and the State of Mexico), in the different States. The Territories of Tepic and Lower California are dependent on the Federal Government, and have no resident governor.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area, census population of October 20, 1895, and that of October 28, 1900, with the population per square mile in 1900:—

States and Territories.	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1895	Census Population, 1900	Population per square mile, 1900
Atlantic States:—				
Tamaulipas	32,128	203,342	218,948	6·8
Vera Cruz	29,201	853,892	960,570	32·9
Tabasco	10,072	133,926	158,107	15·7
Campeche	18,087	87,264	84,281	4·6
Yucatan	35,203	297,088	312,264	8·8
Total.	124,692	1,575,415	1,734,170	13·9
Inland States:—				
Chihuahua	87,802	260,008	327,004	3·7
Coahuila	63,569	237,815	280,899	4·4
Nuevo Leon	23,592	307,856	326,940	13·8
Durango	38,009	292,549	371,274	9·8
Zacatecas	24,757	447,265	462,886	18·7
San Luis Potosi	25,316	562,195	582,486	23·0
Aguascalientes	2,950	102,378	101,910	34·5
Guanajuato	11,370	1,047,817	1,065,317	93·7
Querétaro	3,556	224,848	228,489	64·2
Hidalgo	8,917	551,817	603,074	67·8
Mexico	9,247	837,981	924,457	100·0
Federal District	463	468,705	540,478	1167·3
Morelos	2,773	156,786	161,697	58·3
Tlaxcala	1,595	163,244	172,217	108·0
Puebla	12,204	973,876	1,024,446	83·9
Total.	316,125	6,635,140	7,173,574	33·2
Pacific States:—				
Lower California (Ter.)	58,328	41,838	47,082	0·8
Sonora	76,900	189,158	220,553	2·8
Sinaloa	33,671	256,858	296,109	8·8
Tepic (Ter.)	11,275	146,805	149,677	13·2
Jalisco	31,846	1,094,569	1,137,311	35·7
Colima	2,272	55,264	65,926	28·6

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1895	Census Population, 1900	Population per square mile, 1900
Pacific States:—<i>contd.</i>				
Michoacan	22,874	887,008	935,849	40.9
Guerrero	24,996	417,886	474,594	19.1
Oaxaca	35,382	872,902	947,910	26.8
Chiapas	27,222	318,730	363,607	13.3
Total	324,768	4,281,018	4,637,718	14.3
Islands	1,420	—	—	—
Grand Total	767,005	12,491,573	13,545,462	16.2

The population in 1900 consisted of 6,716,007 males and 6,829,455 females. Of the total population 19 per cent. are of pure, or nearly pure, white race, 43 per cent. of mixed race, and 38 per cent. of Indian race. Natives descended from ancient Indian tribes, and speaking little or no Spanish, numbered in 1895, 1,908,707. Distinctions of race are abolished by the Constitution of 1824. Of the mixed and Indian race only a very small proportion can be regarded as civilised. The foreign population in 1900 numbered 57,511. The nationalities most numerous represented were the United States, 15,265; Guatemalan, 5,804; other Americans, 3,379; Spanish, 16,258; French, 3,976; British, 2,845; German, 2,565; Italian, 2,564; other European, 1,592; Chinese, 2,834.

The chief cities with their population according to the census of 1900, are:—Mexico (capital), 344,721; Puebla, 93,521; Guadalajara, 101,208; San Luis Potosi, 61,019; Leon, 58,426; Monterey, 62,266; Pachuca, 37,487; Zacatecas, 32,856; Guanajuato, 41,486; Merida, 84,630; Querétaro, 33,152; Morelia, 37,278; Oaxaca, 35,049; Orizaba, 31,512; Aguascalientes, 35,042; Saltillo, 23,996; Durango, 31,092; Vera Cruz, 24,085; Toluca, 25,904; Acanceh, 22,916; Celaya, 21,245; Zopotlanejo, 20,270.

The systematic registration of births, marriages, and deaths is defective, especially outside the Federal District. In 1898 registration was made compulsory for the recognition of children as legitimate. The deaths are probably accurately registered. The figures given for five years are:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1895	383,747	53,691	391,177
1896	406,985	52,968	404,654
1897	376,376	51,000	455,009
1898	489,933	61,687	452,328
1899	506,202	59,957	507,890

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Church is independent of the State, and there is toleration of all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. In 1863 the religious houses were closed and the church property confiscated; and since that year many ecclesiastical buildings have been assigned to serve the purpose of libraries, schools, hospitals, &c. Within the Republic there are 6 archbishops and 23 suffragan bishops. In 1895 the population consisted of 12,380,245 Roman Catholics; 40,445 Protestants; 8,972 Jews and persons of other faiths; 61,911 of no professed faith. A dispute with the United States respecting the Californian Pious Fund was referred to the Hague Arbitration Court, which, in October, 1902, gave its decision, awarding to the United States the sum of 1,420,682 Mexican dollars and an annual sum of 43,051 Mexican dollars.

In all the States education is free and compulsory, and the law is now enforced. In 1895, 10,345,899 of the population could neither read nor write; 1,782,822 could read and write; 323,336 could only read; and the attainments of 39,516 persons were unknown. Most of the illiterates belonged to the native races. Primary instruction is mostly at the expense of the states and municipalities, but the Federal Government makes frequent grants, and many schools are under the care of beneficent societies. Higher education is carried on in secondary schools and seminaries, and in colleges for professional instruction, including schools of law, medicine, engineering, mining, fine arts, agriculture, commerce, arts and trades, music. In 1900 the number of schools supported by the Federation and states was 6,532, and by the municipalities, 2,872; the number of teachers in both was 15,505; there were 703,639 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 484,190. The cost of primary schools for the year was 4,915,515 dollars, and of secondary schools, 728,682 dollars. The private and clerical schools numbered 2,710 with 146,709 enrolled pupils and an average attendance of 117,543. The total number of schools was thus 12,114, with 850,348 enrolled pupils, and an average attendance of 601,733. Of the average attendance, 358,242 were boys and 220,335 were girls. There are also one military and one naval college. The number attending the higher schools is stated at 21,000.

In 1899 there were in the Republic the National Library, with 205,000 volumes, and 138 other public libraries. There were in that year 33 museums for scientific and educational purposes, and 11 meteorological observatories. The number of newspapers published was 702, of which 18 were in English, 11 in Spanish and English, 3 in French, and 1 in German.

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 15 judges chosen for a period of six years, Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 32 judges.

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts are controlled by the Department of Justice and Public Instruction.

Federal Finance.

Of the revenue in recent years about 40 per cent. has been derived from customs, 45 per cent. from internal taxation, and 15 per cent. from other sources. Of the expenditure about 44 per cent. has gone to the administration of the government, over 46 per cent. to the service of the debt, and nearly 10 per cent. to railway subventions.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure for five years have been :—

	RECEIPTS Dollars	EXPENDITURE Dollars
1897-98	52,697,948	51,815,286
1898-99	60,139,212	53,499,541
1899-1900	64,261,078	57,944,688
1900-01	62,998,805	59,423,006
1901-02	66,147,049	63,081,514

The following are the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1903 :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars		Dollars
Import & export duties	29,228,200	Legislative power	1,145,985
Direct taxes	3,443,000	Executive „	308,273
Posts and telegraphs	3,524,000	Judicial „	426,908
Stamps, &c.	25,739,000	Foreign Affairs	688,935
Various	2,889,400	Home Department	5,151,422
		Justice and Education	3,218,621
		Fomento	996,266
		Public Works	9,214,191
		Finance	29,304,265
		War and Marine	14,283,950
Total	64,823,600	Total	64,738,816

In 1902 the outstanding gold debt amounted to 22,324,680*l*. The internal debt in 1901 amounted to 135,509,271 dollars silver, and the floating debt to 1,296,965 dollars.

The fiscal value of property in Mexico in 1900 is given as follows :— Urban, 399,464,547 dollars; rural, 453,045,436 dollars; total, 852,509,983 dollars; the fiscal value being taken as one-third less than the actual value.

State and Local Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the State Governments and of the municipalities (including the Federal District) of Mexico for five years are given as follows :—

Years	States		Municipalities	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1896	17,323,275	16,743,701	14,990,426	14,769,935
1897	17,007,611	16,777,833	14,730,077	14,252,121
1898	18,930,608	16,429,909	15,635,031	15,381,670
1899	19,952,534	19,695,936	16,522,531	15,919,677
1900	20,997,320	21,016,412	17,726,686	17,189,624

Defence.

The army consists (1900) of infantry, 22,605; cavalry, 7,249; artillery and train, 2,289; total, 32,143, including 2,068 officers. Included in the cavalry are 118 gendarmes, and 261 rural guards. The total fighting strength, including reserves, is stated to be 120,500 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery. Every Mexican capable of carrying arms is liable for military service from his twentieth to his fiftieth year. There is a fleet of 2 despatch vessels (launched 1875) and 2 unarmoured gun-vessels (launched 1874), each of 425 tons and 425 horse-power, and severally armed with a 4-ton muzzle-loading gun, and 4 small breech-loaders. A steel training cruiser, the *Zaragoza* (1,200 tons), was built at Havre in 1891; two gunboats, the *Tampico* and the *Vera Cruz*, were launched in September, 1902, at Port Elizabeth, N.J. The fleet is manned by about 90 officers and 500 men.

Production and Industry.

Mexico has been estimated to contain 479 square leagues of forest, 18,134 square leagues of mountain-land, and 4,822 square leagues of uncultivated land. The climate and soil are fitted for very varied produce, but, as regards crops usually grown in cold countries, agriculture is in Mexico in a very primitive condition. The public lands are disposed of in accordance with the laws of July 20, 1863, and March 26, 1894. They are surveyed and demarcated by public companies which receive one-third of the area surveyed, the remainder being offered by the government to private purchasers or colonizing companies. In the 6 years 1893-98, waste lands to the extent of 756,592 hectares were acquired by denunciations according to law; in the 5 years 1894-98, 886,525 hectares of public land were transferred; for 476,141 hectares titles were issued by special arrangements; for 1,818,657 hectares titles were granted to companies for surveying waste lands; and 36,508 hectares were transferred to private ownership in other ways. Besides these transactions 5,365 hectares were granted to colonists between July 1, 1896, and December 31, 1900. There are 32 colonies, or agricultural settlements, of which 9 with 2,187 colonists have been established by the Government, and 20 with 3,723 colonists by companies or persons authorised by the Government. Government has assisted in introducing plants of vines, olives, and other fruit trees, while seeds of vegetables and of silkworms have been distributed gratuitously. The cultivation of the orange is rapidly extending, and already there are large overland exports to the United States.

The chief agricultural products in 1900 were:—

Rice, kilogrammes	20,777,917	Henequen, kilogram.	87,613,966
Maize, hectolitres	32,492,489	Cotton	21,795,895
Wheat, kilogrammes	338,263,902	Logwood	47,762,787
Beans, hectolitres	2,755,722	Cacao	1,973,352
Sugar, kilogrammes	75,055,798	Coffee	21,088,123
Panocha	67,029,664	Tobacco	9,343,561
Molasses	52,827,472	Fermented liquors,	
Spirits, hectolitres	732,013	hectolitres	4,855,619

Large numbers of cattle are reared in Mexico for the United States. In 1883, in Northern Mexico alone, on an area of 300,000 square miles, there were 1,500,000 cattle, 2,500,000 goats, 1,000,000 horses, and 1,000,000 sheep. In the whole of Mexico in 1883 there were 20,574 cattle ranches, valued at 103,000,000.

Mexico is rich in minerals, gold, silver, platinum, lead, iron, copper, quick-silver, tin, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, coal, petroleum, being either worked

or known to exist. Of 1,170 mines in operation in 1900, 54 were worked for gold only, 293 for gold and silver, 87 for gold and other metals, 231 for silver, 223 for silver and lead, 137 for silver and other metals, 60 for copper, 2 for copper and iron, 16 for lead, 20 for iron, 5 for lead, iron, and zinc, 23 for antimony and cinnabar, 17 for sulphur, mercury, and graphite, while 580 were engaged in dead work. The total value of the output of ore is given as 71,896,879 dollars; the number of persons employed was 95,523 (including 1,079 women and 5,024 children). These returns do not include the district of Rayon in the State of Chihuahua and some districts in other States.

The gold and silver presented for coinage at the Mexican mints in five years have been in weight and value as follows:—

Years	Gold		Silver		Total value
	Kilogr.	Dollars	Kilog.	Dollars	Dollars
1895-96	785	529,998	570,670	23,349,003	23,879,001
1896-97	577	389,725	477,182	19,523,923	19,913,649
1897-98	671	453,541	560,811	22,945,596	23,399,137
1898-99	920	621,673	464,277	18,995,909	19,617,582
1899-1900	779	526,809	440,217	18,011,518	18,538,327

The quantities and values presented at the assay offices, but intended for exportation, were as follows:—

Years	Gold		Silver		Total value
	Kilogr.	Dollars	Kilog.	Dollars	Dollars
1895-96	5,504	3,717,762	744,178	30,448,057	34,165,818
1896-97	5,212	3,520,057	865,749	35,422,110	38,942,167
1897-98	5,041	3,404,728	936,158	38,302,907	41,707,635
1898-99	5,060	3,421,700	952,939	38,989,491	42,411,191
1899-1900	5,856	3,953,420	1,004,404	41,095,176	45,050,596

Up to 1895 the official values of gold and silver were respectively \$643.520 and \$39.109 per kilogramme; in the year 1895-96 they were raised to \$675.417 and \$40.915 per kilogramme.

There are three mints and eight Federal assay offices in Mexico, and every producer is free to have his bullion coined, the mints receiving 4.62 per cent for gold, and 4.41 per cent. for silver. Mining operations, whether for gold and silver, or other metals, as lead, copper, tin, zinc, are carried on under the provisions of the mining law, which came into force July 1, 1892. Important metallurgical works are carried on at San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Durango and Aguascalientes.

In 1901 there were in Mexico 2,211 distilleries producing 864,858 gallons of spirit annually; 124 cotton factories with 17,725 looms, 554,880 spindles, and 37 stamping machines for printing calicoes, the consumption of raw cotton having been 63,414,517 lbs., and the production 4,150,233 lbs. of yarn and 11,056,073 pieces of cloth. There were in the same year 721 tobacco factories which used 6,671,270 kilogrammes of tobacco, and turned out 354,517,382 cases of cigarettes, 60,647,790 cigars, 61,384,866 cheroots, 27,604 packets of tobacco for pipes, and 28 packets of snuff.

Commerce.

The following table shows the total imports (in gold dollars) and exports (in silver dollars) and the proportion of precious metals and other produce in the exports of Mexico during the last five years:—

Years	Total Imports	Exports		
		Merchandise	Precious Metals	Total
	Dollars gold	Dollars silver	Dollars silver	Dollars silver
1897-98	43,603,492	53,930,417	75,042,332	128,972,749
1898-99	50,869,194	61,296,537	75,181,600	138,478,137
1899-00	61,318,175	79,031,336	71,025,024	150,056,360
1900-01	65,033,451	67,282,632	81,376,320	148,659,002
1901-02	64,656,349	87,271,020	68,897,126	156,168,146

The trade of Mexico, including precious metals, is chiefly with the following countries:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02
	Dollars gold	Dollars gold	Dollars silver	Dollars silver
United States .	35,165,253	37,435,099	117,226,328	126,588,169
Great Britain .	9,924,635	8,266,096	12,033,077	10,572,484
France .	6,564,108	6,286,002	2,824,303	2,215,307
Germany .	7,084,742	6,451,099	5,018,464	4,813,313
Spain .	2,876,743	2,719,910	1,187,714	663,244

The following table shows the value of the principal articles exported in the last two years:—

Exports	1900-1901	1901-1902
	Dollars silver	Dollars silver
Minerals	97,911,617	88,404,687
Vegetable substances	36,149,110	51,946,478
Animals	11,538,086	11,873,998
Manufactured products	2,395,108	3,471,088
Various	665,081	471,893
Total	148,659,002	156,168,144

In 1901-02 the exports comprised benequen, 91,444 metric tons; ixtle, 12,475; coffee, 22,203; tobacco, 1,112; chick pease, 4,624; chicle, 1,804; timber, 65,000; dye wood, 40,627; also 161,000 head of cattle; gold worth 9,315,257 dollars gold, and silver, 59,581,869 dollars silver.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Mexico . . .	593,894	264,092	511,160	472,184	263,506
Exports of British produce to Mexico . . .	1,602,818	1,751,503	2,017,540	1,998,263	1,550,568

The principal articles of import from Mexico into the United Kingdom in the year 1901 were mahogany, of the value of 61,483*l.*; logwood, 32,791*l.*; lead, 39,779*l.*; silver ore, 32,165*l.*; coffee, 29,178*l.*; oil-seed cake, 40,909*l.*; The chief exports from Great Britain to Mexico were: cottons, of the value of 478,609*l.*; linens, of the value of 32,156*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 225,482*l.*; machinery, 219,248*l.*; woollens, 106,612*l.*; coal, 74,569*l.*; chemicals, 83,484*l.*

The imports of merchandise into the United States from Mexico, and the exports of United States products to Mexico in years ending June 30 were (in U.S. dollars) :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Imports into U.S. . .	19,004,863	22,995,722	28,646,053	28,851,635	40,380,594
Exports to Mexico . .	21,206,939	25,483,075	34,974,961	36,475,350	39,872,670

The chief imports and exports into and from the United States in 1901 were :—

Imports	Dollars	Exports	dollars
Copper and copper ore. . .	8,530,127	Iron and steel work. . .	14,210,663
Lead and lead ore . . .	2,882,611	Coal and coke . . .	2,420,768
Sisal grass . . .	7,900,982	Carriages, &c. . .	1,527,006
Hides and skins . . .	2,668,348	Wood manuf. . .	3,126,559
Coffee . . .	1,959,924	Cotton . . .	1,750,674

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine of Mexico in 1901 comprised 24 steamers of 7,957 tons, and 48 sailing vessels of 8,761 tons. The shipping also includes many small vessels engaged in the coasting trade. In 1901-02 in the foreign trade there entered 1,459 vessels of 2,447,809 tons, and in the coasting trade, 7,106 vessels of 2,949,898 tons.

In 1901 there were 9,600 miles of railway and in 1898, 1,440 miles of tramway, mostly animal traction.

The total length of telegraph lines in 1901 was 43,675 English miles, of which 28,887 miles belonged to the Federal Government, 5,840 miles to

the States, 2,449 to companies, and 6,999 to the railways. There were 349 Federal offices. Messages in 1898, 2,288,946; 1900, 2,604,710. The telephone had a network of 22,920 miles.

In 1901 there were 1,972 post-offices. The post, inland and international, carried in 1900-01 148,086,513 letters and postcards. The receipts were 2,135,570 dollars, expenditure 2,638,512 dollars.

Money and Credit.

There are 3 mints in the Republic. Most of the silver exported is shipped in the shape of dollars, which find their way chiefly to China and the smaller communities in Indo-China and the Eastern Archipelago.

The following table shows the nominal value of the coinage of Mexican mints for five years:—

Years	Silver	Gold	Copper	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1896-97	19,296,009	453,474	32,250	19,781,733
1897-98	21,427,057	459,219	31,600	21,917,876
1898-99	20,184,117	715,882	10,694	20,910,693
1899-1900	18,102,630	598,086	23,010	18,723,726
1900-1901	18,290,390	544,279	28,040	18,862,709

From 1822 to June 30, 1901, the Mexican mints coined gold to the nominal value of 59,076,891 dollars; silver to the nominal value of 1,363,165,424; copper, 6,585,894; nickel, 4,000,000; bronze, 51,050 dollars; total nominal value, 1,432,879,260 dollars.

There are 25 banks in Mexico, the most important being the Banco Nacional with a share capital of 20,000,000 dollars, reserve fund of 3,362,851 dollars, prevision fund of 3,000,000 dollars, and note circulation of 22,892,451 dollars; the Banco de Londres y Mexico, with capital of 15,000,000 dollars, reserve fund of 4,000,000 dollars, and note circulation of 17,070,323 dollars; the Banco Central, capital 7,000,000 dollars, reserve fund, 19,443 dollars; the Banco Internacional e Hipotecario, capital 5,000,000 dollars; and the Banco Agricola e Hipotecario, subscribed capital 2,000,000 dollars. The Central Bank, begun in February, 1899, in addition to carrying on the usual banking business, acts as a sort of clearing house for the numerous provincial banks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The silver *peso* or dollar of 100 *centavos* is of the nominal value of 4s., actual value variable (average 23½d. to 24d.).

The 10-peso gold piece weighs 16·920 grammes, ·875 fine, and thus contains 14·795 grammes of fine gold.

The silver peso weighs 27·073 grammes, ·9028 fine, and thus contains 24·440 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is silver. There is no paper currency except ordinary bank notes.

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enforced by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish measures are still occasionally referred to. The old weights and measures were:—

<i>Weight.</i>	1 libra = 0·46 kilogramme = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
	1 arroba = 25 libras = 25·357 lbs. avoirdupois.
<i>For gold and silver.</i>	1 marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ libra = 4,608 granos.
	1 ochava = 6 tomines.
	1 tomin = 12 granos.
	20 granos = 1 French gramme.
<i>Length.</i>	1 vara = 0·837 mètre = 2 ft. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ English in.
	1 legua comun = 6,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ varas.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MEXICO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Alfonso Lancaster Jones.

First Secretary.—Miguel de Béistegui.

Second Secretary.—C. Conseco.

Attaché.—Miguel Yturbe.

Consul in London.—Adolfo Bulle.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Great Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MEXICO.

Envoy and Minister.—George Greville, C.M.G., appointed September 9, 1900.

Secretary.—A. C. Grant Duff.

There are Consular representatives in Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and Vice-Consuls at Acapulco, Chihuahua, Frontera, Guaymas, Laguna de Terminos, Mazatlan, Monterey, Progreso, San Blas, Santa Rosa, Soconusco, Tepic, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

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MONACO.

Prince Albert, born November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889; married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 21, 1869;¹ (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality in the Mediterranean, surrounded by the French Departement of Alpes Maritimes excepting on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte only reigning ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc di Valentinois, who was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III. This prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

¹ The religious marriage was annulled by the Court of Rome (Papal Court) on January 3 1880, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1880.

Ever since the year 1819 the Government of the Principality have adopted the French Codes and possessed a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. A Court of Appeal is constituted by the Prince's appointment of two Paris judges who act as such when necessary.

The Principality has its own coinage which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State.

The area is eight square miles. Population, 1900, 15,180. Towns: Monaco, 3,292; Condamine, 6,218; Monte Carlo, 3,794. The revenue in 1900 amounted to 2,799,515 francs, and the expenditure to 2,013,875 francs.

There is a Roman Catholic bishop. No church, except the Roman Catholic, is allowed in the Principality. Exclusive of the 'guard of honour,' the troops consist of 5 officers and 70 men. Olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The industries and trade are unimportant, and the revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. These are in the hands of a Joint-Stock Company which obtained a concession for 50 years from 1863, from Prince Charles III. In 1898 the concession was extended so as to expire at the end of 1947. In return for this extension the company agreed to pay to the Prince, in 1899, the sum of 400,000*l.*, and in 1913 a further sum of 600,000*l.*; in 1907 the annual grant for the concession will be increased from 50,000*l.* to 70,000*l.*, in 1917 to 80,000*l.*, in 1927 to 90,000*l.*, and in 1937 to 100,000*l.* There is no authorised publication of the Company's accounts, but it is understood that, for the year ending March 31, 1900, the total receipts and total expenditure balanced at 950,000*l.* The income consisted of 920,000*l.* from the gaming tables, and 30,000*l.* from hotel and café rents. The expenditure on the Prince and Principality amounted to 228,000*l.*, including the annual payment of 50,000*l.* to the Prince, and 100,000*l.* for renewal of concession, 20,000*l.* for government, &c.; payments for the lighting of the Principality, 10,000*l.*, grants to bishop, clergy, &c., 10,000*l.* The expenditure on the Casino amounted to 249,000*l.*, including cost of management, 100,000*l.*, repairs, &c., 10,000*l.*, press subventions, 30,000*l.*, cost of theatre and orchestra, 80,000*l.* The balance available for dividend and interest was thus 480,000*l.* The capital of the Company consists of 1,200,000*l.* in 60,000 fully paid-up 20*l.* shares, so that the total amount distributed among the shareholders was at the rate of 8*l.* per share.

Consul-General for Monaco in London.—Th. Lumley.

British Consul.—Alexander Macmillan (residing at Nice).

British Vice-Consul.—J. W. Keogh (residing at Monaco).

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MONTENEGRO.

(CRNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning Prince.

Nicholas I., Petrović Njegoš, born October 7 (September 25), 1841; educated at Trieste and Paris; proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 14, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Petrovna Vucoticova*, born May 4, 1847, daughter of Peter Vukotić, senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. Offspring of the union are three sons, *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 29, 1871; married July 27, 1899, to Princess Jutta (Militza) daughter of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz; *Mirko*, born April 17, 1879; married July 12, 1902, to Natalie Constantinovich, daughter of Colonel Constantinovich, great uncle of King Alexander of Serbia; *Peter*, born October 10, 1889; and six daughters,¹ *Militza*, born July 26, 1866, married, August 7, 1889, to the Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch; *Stana*, born January 4, 1868, married August 28, 1889, to George, Duke of Leuchtenberg; *Helena*, born January 8, 1873, married October 24, 1896, to Victor Emanuel, now King of Italy; *Anna*, born August 18, 1874, married May 18, 1897, to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg; *Xenia*, born April 22, 1881; *Vera*, born February 22, 1887. In December, 1900, the Prince assumed the style of Royal Highness.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrovic Njegoš, descending collaterally, since the time of Danilo Petrović, who, being proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrović II. (October 31, 1851), last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Gospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency upon Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the recognition of his new title from Russia. In 1878 the independence of Montenegro was formally recognised by Turkey and the other Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin. That Treaty closes the Port of Antivari and all the waters of Montenegro to the ships of war of all nations, and places the administration of the maritime and sanitary police on the coast of Montenegro in the hands of Austria.

The following is the complete list of the Petrović dynasty, with their dates:—

Vladikas or Prince-Bishops.

Danilo	1696-1735	Peter I. (St. Peter)	1782-1830
Sava and Vassili	1735-1782	Peter II. (Vladika Rade)	1830-1851
Danilo I. (Kniaz and Gospodar)			1851-1860
Nicholas I. (reigning Prince, nephew of the last)			

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, and, in fact, this system obtains still, although laws have from time

¹ The Prince's eldest daughter, Zorka, who died in 1887, was married to Prince Peter Karageorgievitch, "Pretender" to the throne of Serbia.

to time been passed regulating both the Prince's annual civil list and the public expenditure. Prince Nicholas's nominal yearly income amounts to 100,000 florins (8,300*l.*), while the two elder princes receive 25,000 and 12,000 florins respectively. Russia contributes about 12,000*l.* a year towards the military, educational, and hospital expenditure of Montenegro. The Austrian Government is stated to contribute about 30,000 florins per annum towards the construction of carriage roads in Montenegro.

Government.

The Constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1879, is nominally that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the reigning Prince, while the legislative power is vested, according to an 'Administrative Statute' proclaimed March 21, 1879, in a State Council of eight members, one half of them being nominated by the Prince, and the other elected by the male inhabitants who are bearing, or have borne, arms. Practically, all depends on the absolute will of the Prince. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief or captain of district called *Knjez*, who acts as magistrate in peace and is commander in war. By the 'Administrative Statute' of 1879, the country was divided into 80 districts and eight military commands.

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, Voivode Bojo Petrovic. There are Ministries for Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, Justice and Worship, and Public Instruction.

Area and Population.

The area of Montenegro is estimated to embrace 3,630 English square miles, inclusive of the annexations effected by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Its extreme length, from the northernmost point of Piwa to the Boyana, is little more than 100, and its width, from Grahovo to the Lim, about 80 English miles. It is bordered on the south or south-east by the Turkish Vilayets of Scutari and Kossovo (North Albania), on the east by the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, and on the north-west by the Herzegovina. On the west it is separated from the Adriatic by the narrow strip of Austrian territory forming the extremity of Dalmatia (Bocche di Cattaro, Budua, Spizza), excepting in the recently (1878-81) acquired districts of Antivari and Dulcigno, where it possesses a seaboard some 28 miles in length. The total population numbers about 228,000. The capital is Cetin*je*, with 4,000 population; Podgoritza, 6,534; Dulcigno, 5,000; Nik*šić*, 3,500; Antivari, 2,514. The population is mainly pastoral and agricultural. The Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race.

Religion.

The Church is nominally independent of the State, except that the bishops are appointed by the Prince; but the personal authority of the latter is all-pervading. The principal monasteries are possessed of sufficient property for their maintenance, aided by occasional contributions from Russia. The rural clergy are maintained by the communities. Orthodox Montenegro is divided into two dioceses, Cetin*je* and Ostrog, but actually the cure of both sees is united in the hands of the Metropolitan Bishop of Cetin*je*. The former see comprises 8 sub-districts, called proto-presbyteries, with 84 parishes, and the latter into 9 such districts with 75 parishes. The Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Antivari contains 10 parishes, all of which are situated in the

districts recently acquired from Turkey, in which there are likewise 10 Mus-sulman parishes.

Religion	Number of Churches	Number of Clergy	Adherents
Greek Orthodox . . .	177	180	201,067
Mohammedan . . .	19	33	13,840
Roman Catholic . . .	10	13	12,924
	206	226	227,831

Instruction.

Schools for elementary education are supported by Government ; education is compulsory and free. All males under the age of 25 years are supposed to be able to read and write. There is a theological seminary and a gymnasium or college for boys at Cetinje, and a girls' high school with 44 resident pupils maintained at the charge of the Empress of Russia.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

A Judicial Code founded upon the Code Napoléon has been prepared, and is being gradually put in force.

There are district courts in four or five of the principal towns. In rural districts justice is administered in the first instance by the local knezes, but the 'Veliki Sud,' or supreme court at Cetinje, has jurisdiction, both appellate and concurrent, over the whole principality, and in the last resort there lies an appeal to the Prince in person. There are no judicial statistics, but crime in general is rare.

There is no regular provision for poor relief. The Government, however, annually undertakes a certain number of public works, such as roads, bridges, &c., at which the indigent are invited to labour, being paid mostly in grain, procured for that purpose from Russia. Russian charity also does much.

Finance, Defence.

The budget for 1902 (the first budget since Montenegro became an independent state) shows revenue and expenditure amounting each to 1,200,000 florins. Of the revenue, the chief sources are the land tax, 250,000 florins ; customs, 360,000 florins ; monopolies, 150,000 florins. Of the expenditure the chief branches are the civil list, &c., 137,000 florins ; administration and justice, 90,000 florins ; worship and instruction, 50,000 florins ; army and police, 58,000 florins. Montenegro has a public debt amounting to 960,000 florins.

There exists no standing army, but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. The Moslem inhabitants of Montenegro are exempted from military service on payment of a capitation tax. The number of trained men is put at 35,870 infantry, and 856 artillery. About 25,000 men are in the first class. In 1896 military barracks were constructed at Cetinje ; a battalion of 800 men occupies them for 4 months, when it is disbanded and another takes its place. Regular drill and military instruction are superintended by Montenegrin officers who have been educated in Italy.

There are about 100,000 rifles in the country :—20,000 Werndl, 10,000

Kruka, 10,000 Snider and Peabody-Martini, 30,000 Berdan rifles presented by Russia in 1895, and 30,000 repeating rifles, presented by Russia with 1,000,000 cartridges in 1898. The artillery consists of 2 siege guns, 2 bronze Russian 12-pounders, 6 Gatlings, 12 steel and 6 bronze Krupp guns, and 24 mountain guns, kept at the central dépôt of Spuz, and at Cetinje.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is of the most primitive kind. The cultivated land is mostly the property of the cultivators, the Croatian system of domestic communism being generally prevalent. In some districts, however, the land is split up into diminutive peasant-holdings, while in a few the métayer system is met with, but large estates nowhere exist. The principal crops grown are maize, tobacco, oats, potatoes, barley, and buckwheat. In 1897 the Austrian Tobacco Régie purchased Montenegrin tobacco to the value of 20,000 florins (1,660*l.*) The vine is cultivated successfully in the Tchernitchka Nahie, and the district of Podgoritza, and the olive about Antivari and Dulcigno. The uncultivable area consists, in the east, of mountain pasturage and forests of beech, oak, &c., which, owing to the want of roads, are valueless; and, in the west, of bare limestone sparsely sprinkled with brushwood and stunted scrub. There are no sea-fisheries. Good trout fishing is to be obtained in the rivers. Any small manufactures that exist are only for local consumption. Live stock of all kinds are reared: there are 500,000 sheep and goats; 60,000 cattle; 8,000 swine; 3,000 horses.

Deposits of iron ore have been found between Antivari and Nikšić, for the working of which a concession has been granted to a foreign company.

Commerce.

The customs tariff is at present 6 per cent. *ad valorem*. Montenegro has now no commercial treaty with any foreign countries. The exports for 1898 were valued at 98,330*l.*; the imports for 1898, inclusive of petroleum and salt, and of 2,500*l.* worth of grain from Scutari, amounted to 118,069*l.* Italy takes 23,000*l.* value of the exports, chiefly in living animals. The principal exports are sumach, flea powder (*Pyrethrum roseum*), smoked sardines (*scoranz*), smoked mutton, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, wool, hides, skins, and furs, honey, beeswax, wood for walking-sticks, &c., olive-oil, wine, tobacco. The imports are salt from Sicily, a Government monopoly yielding 9,500*l.* a year; petroleum from Russia, made a Government monopoly in 1896, expected to yield over 1,500*l.* a year; maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee, rice. Merchandise to the value of 40,000*l.* is annually imported from Austria, and about 20,000*l.* from Great Britain.

Communications.

There are excellent carriage roads from Budua and Cattaro to Cetinje; from Cetinje by Rieka, near Lake Scutari, to Podgoritza, and to Nikšić; also from Podgoritza to Plawnitza (the Scutari-Lake Port of Podgoritza); and from Antivari to Vir Pazar on Lake Scutari. A carriage road is being constructed from Podgoritza to Kolaschine. There are public diligences between Cattaro and Cetinje, and between Cetinje, Podgoritza, and Nikšić. There are bridle roads over the rest of the principality. For the construction of roads Austria gives the Principality an annual subvention of 30,000 florins, and for postal diligence service, 8,000 florins. Two lake steamers of about 30 and 10 tons, respectively, belonging to the Anglo-Montenegrin Trading Company, ply between Rieka and the town of Scutari. A narrow gauge railway (the first Montenegrin railway) is to be constructed from Antivari to

Nikšić, 100 miles, for the development of the iron mines which are being opened. There are 343 miles of telegraph line and 427 miles of wire in the country, with 21 offices. Montenegro forms part of the Postal Union; it has 18 post offices.

Money.

Montenegro has no coinage of its own; Austrian paper is the principal medium of exchange. Turkish silver is also current, and French and English gold circulates freely at a rate of exchange fixed from time to time by the Government. There is no bank of any kind in the country.

British Minister Resident.—Robert J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sultan.

Mulai-Abd-el-Azis, born February 24, 1878, son of Sultan Mulai-Hassan; succeeded on the death of his father, being proclaimed Sultan in the Sherifian Camp June 7, 1894; his son, Prince Hassan, was born July, 1899.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir-al-Mumenin,' or Prince of True Believers—is the fifteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai-Ahmed, and the thirty-sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. His four predecessors were:—

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Mulai-Soliman	1794-1822	Sidi-Mulai-Mohamed	1859-1873
Mulai-Abderrahman	1822-1859	Mulai-Hassan	1873-1894

The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Fileli Sharifs of Tafilet. Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him. This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible. Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the black bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected.

Government.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheik-ul-Islam.' The Sultan has six ministers, whom he consults if he deems it prudent to do so; otherwise they are merely the executive of his unrestricted will. They are the Grand Vizier, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and War, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. The Sultan's revenue is estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, derived from monopolies, taxes, tithes, and presents. He is said to have contracted (January 28, 1903) with the Paris and Netherlands Bank for a loan of 7,500,000 francs at 6 per cent. interest, repayable after 2 years' notice, the security being the customs receipts, and (February 13, 1903) with certain Spanish bankers for a loan of 10,000,000 pesetas at the same rate of interest and on the same security.

The country is at present disturbed by an insurrection.

Area and Population.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 9,400,000; it is generally considered to be about 5,000,000 souls, although Dr. Rohlfs, in the 'Geographische Mittheilungen' (1883), maintains that the population is not more than 2,750,000. An estimate of 1889 gives the following results:—The region of the old kingdom of Fez, 3,200,000; of Morocco, 3,900,000; of Taflet and the Segelmesa country, 850,000; of Sus, Adrar, and the Northern Draa, 1,450,000; total, 9,400,000. Again, as to race:—Berbers and Tuaregs, 3,000,000; Shellah Berbers, 2,200,000; Arabs (1) pure nomadic Bedouins, 700,000; (2) Mued, 3,000,000; Jews, 150,000; negroes, 200,000. Some districts, including Tuat and other oases, claimed by the Sultan as part of Morocco were recently occupied by Algerian troops. An agreement between France and Morocco (July 20, 1901) makes the valley of the Wed tribes the boundary, and to the east of this only those who acknowledge French authority will be permitted to dwell. A French and Moroccan Commission is entrusted with the formation of police arrangements in the region. The number of Christians does not exceed 6,000; the Christian population of Tangier alone probably amounts to 5,000. Much of the interior of Morocco is unknown to Europeans. Fez, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, and Tangier about 30,000. Morocco city is the southern capital. The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans. The differences between sects are chiefly in the attitudes assumed during the recital of prayers.

Defence.

The Sultan's army, which is quartered at the capital where he may happen to reside, is composed of about 10,000 Askar or disciplined infantry, under the command of an Englishman, and 400 disciplined cavalry; a few batteries of field guns commanded by three French officers, and 2,000 irregular cavalry. Two Italian artillery officers and an Italian civil engineer have been recently lent to the Sultan by the Italian Government to assist in the establishment of a small-arms factory at Fez. A Spanish military commissioner also is engaged on topographical works, either at Tetuan, Tangier, or Fez, according to the direction of the Spanish Government. There is also a Spanish engineer officer and military doctor, and a German engineer officer with the Sultan. In addition to these forces there are in the Empire about 8,000 militia cavalry and 10,000 infantry. Every year several of the governors of provinces are ordered to assemble their contingents to accompany the Sultan in his progress from Fez to Morocco. The irregular cavalry and infantry which could be collected in time of war would amount to about 40,000, in addition to the forces already enumerated. There is no commissariat.

There is an old iron screw ship, the *Hassaneh*, and a smaller one, the *Sid el Turki*. In the year 1899 an armed cruiser, the *Bashir*, built at Genoa, was added to the naval force. Its officers are German.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the trade and the shipping of Morocco at different ports in 1901, excluding specie and precious metals:—

Ports	Imports		Exports		Tonnage entered	
	From U.K.	Total	To U.K.	Total	British	Total
	£	£	£	£	Tons	Tons
Tangier .	142,969	326,997	83,921	277,876	140,018	478,259
Tetuan .	—	50,625	—	5,664	4,866	22,276
Laraiche .	122,784	201,755	21,572	49,216	27,322	63,103
Rabat .	60,674	108,348	1,170	13,002	24,396	54,103
Dar-al-Baida	184,287	354,134	102,732	286,062	75,837	200,838
Mazagan .	257,280	347,736	111,730	224,037	71,693	191,901
Saffi .	39,962	84,329	56,427	95,137	33,016	76,747
Mogador .	121,825	240,338	100,224	366,973	63,490	151,828
Total .	—	1,714,262	—	1,317,967	442,638	1,239,060

The chief imports in 1901 were cottons, amounting to the value of 638,899*l.*; sugar, 431,136*l.*; tea, 111,181*l.*; candles, 45,482*l.* The chief exports were goat skins, 174,900*l.*; sheep skins, 28,500*l.*; almonds, 58,817*l.*; beans, 146,933*l.*; wool, 43,263*l.*; olive oil, 139,689*l.*; eggs, 192,345*l.*; hides, 41,710*l.*; wax, 83,394*l.*; cattle, 64,271*l.*; chick-peas, 96,637*l.*; maize, 44,974*l.*; barley, 39,911*l.*

The value of the trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom in each of the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns, was:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U. K. from Morocco .	£ 211,928	£ 386,088	£ 350,714	£ 618,421	£ 537,297
Exports of British produce to Morocco	412,753	433,135	634,546	575,553	758,861

The chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Morocco in 1901 were beans, of the value of 86,909*l.*; almonds, 54,111*l.*; wool, 10,642*l.*; gum, 19,412*l.*; goat skins, 74,011*l.*; wax, 12,600*l.* The staple articles of British export to Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, to the value of 591,332*l.*; candles, 36,756*l.* in 1901.

By the Treaty of Wad Ras, 1860, the Sultan granted the claim of Spain, although the question has at different times been raised, to the small territory of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, south of Mogador, but Spain has not yet taken advantage of the cession. On the north coast of Morocco, Spain occupies positions at Ceuta, Melilla, Peñon, Alhucemas, and Chaferinas Islands.

Postal services, under the control of the Moorish, British, French and German Governments, have been begun, and now six couriers a week pass in each direction between Fez and Tangier, while a bi-weekly service extends to Elksar, Laraiche, and other towns.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The <i>Blankcel</i> or <i>Muzoona</i>	= 6 <i>Floos</i>	Approximate English value	= 08 <i>d</i> .
The <i>Ounce</i> or <i>Okia</i>	= 4 <i>Blankcels</i>	„ „ „	= 32 <i>d</i> .
The <i>Mitkal</i>	= 10 <i>Ounces</i>	„ „ „	= 302 <i>d</i> .

Spanish dollars and pesetas, as well as Moorish coins minted for the Government in France, are current. The values fluctuate, and the market values are sometimes only one-third of those adopted by the Government for custom-house purposes.

The *Kintar*, used for the produce of the country sold by weight, contains 100 *Rotals*, and is generally equal to about 168 lbs., but varies in different districts.

The *Kintar* by which is sold the articles of weight of importation is 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb. English.

The *Drah*, 8 *Tomins*, about 22 English inches.

Grain is sold by measure.

The *Tangier Mudd*, almost 8 *Tomins*, equal to 1½ English bushel.

Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*; that of *Tangier* actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb. English, and is equal to about 5½ British imperial gallons.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.; appointed June 26, 1895.

Consul at Tangier.—H. E. White.

There is also a Consul at Dar-al-Baida, and Mogador; Vice-Consuls at Fez, Larache, Mazagan, Rabat, Saffi and Tetuan.

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NEPÁL.

An independent Kingdom in the Himálayas, between 26° 25' and 30° 17' N. lat., and between 80° 6' and 88° 14' of E. long.; its greatest length 500 miles; its greatest breadth about 150; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Highness Mahārāja Dhirāj Pirthvi Bir Bikrām, Shamsher Jang Bahádúr Shah Bahádúr Shamsher Jang, who was born on August 8, 1875, and succeeded his grandfather on May 17, 1881. The government of Nepál is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister to whom it was delegated by the Mahārāja Dhirāj when he came of age. The present Prime Minister is Mahārāja Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahádúr, appointed June 26, 1901.

The Gurkhas, a Rájput race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepál, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. About 1790 a Gúrkha army invaded Tibet; and to avenge this affront the Chinese Emperor, Kuen Lung, in 1791, sent an army into Nepál, which compelled the Gúrkhas to submit to the terms of peace, by which they were bound to pay tribute to China. This tribute used formerly to be sent at irregular intervals, but the last three missions succeeded each other at intervals of five years. The relations between the Indian Government and the Gúrkha rulers of Nepál date from the time of the Chinese invasion, when Lord Cornwallis endeavoured, but without success, to avert hostilities. A commercial treaty between India and Nepál was signed in 1792, and an English Resident was sent to reside at Katmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war; and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Segowlie signed on December 2, 1815. Since then the relations of the English with Nepál have been friendly; and during the Indian Mutiny, the Prime Minister, Sir Jang Bahádúr, sent a detachment of Gúrkha troops to assist in the suppression of the rebellion in Oudh. Jang Bahádúr died in 1877, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Sir Ranodíp Singh, who was overthrown and murdered in a revolution which occurred in November 1885, and Mahārāja Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Rana Bahádúr, G.C.S.I., became Prime Minister. He died March 5, 1901, and was succeeded by Mahārāja

Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahádur, on whose dismissal Máharájá Chandra Shamsher was appointed Prime Minister.

In accordance with the treaty of Segowlic, an English Resident, with a small escort of Indian sepoy, lives at the capital ; but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State. There is a loose political connection with China, and a caravan goes annually to Peking with tribute from Katmandu.

Area about 54,000 square miles ; population estimated at about 4,000,000. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gúrkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurangs, Newárs, and Bhutias.

Capital, Katmandu ; population about 50,000.

Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gúrkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabitants.

There is a standing regular army in Nepál, with an estimated strength of about 30,000, organised in battalions and armed with Martini-Henry rifles. An irregular force, nearly as numerous, is armed with old Snider and Enfield rifles. The artillery force has about 100 guns, two batteries being light field pieces, fairly modern, but the rest old smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns.

The trade of Nepál with British India during four years ending March 31, 1902, has been as follows (including treasure) :—

—	1898-90. Rs.	1899-1900. Rs.	1900-01. Rs.	1901-02. Rs.
Imports from India .	16,063,496	15,373,245	22,728 630	16,523,784
Exports to India .	21,409,805	24,747,541	24,349,280	27,380,401

The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods.

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency. Copper pice, of which 50 go to a silver mohar, are also coined. The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepál.

British Resident.—Lt.-Col. C. W. Ravenshaw, I.S.C.

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NETHERLANDS (THE).

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III. and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890; came of age August 31, 1898, and was inaugurated September 6 of that year; married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, February 7, 1901.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840,

bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III. This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890; in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders at the commencement of the reign of King Willem III., and is since maintained. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
Willem II.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Willem III.	.	.	.	.	.	1849
Wilhelmina	.	.	.	.	.	1890

Government and Constitution.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a kingdom was given in 1815, and was revised in 1488 and in 1887. According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture; in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years. During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council.

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States-General—consisting of two Chambers. The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the eleven provinces, or from among some high and important functionaries, mentioned by law. Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) a day during the Session of the States-General. The Second Chamber of the States-General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly.

According to the electoral reform act, passed in 1896, voters are all male Dutch citizens not under 25 years of age, in profession of certain outward and positive signs of capacity and well-being. The chief sign is the fact of payment of one or more direct State taxes (for the land tax an amount of 1 florin is sufficient). Besides these, the Reform Act admits as electors all those who can prove that they are householders, and have paid rent of houses or lodgings during a fixed term, or that they are owners or tenants of boats of not less than 24 tons capacity, or that they have been during a fixed term in employment with an annual wage or salary of at least 22*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, or possess a certificate of State interest of at least 100 florins, or a savings bank deposit of at least 50 florins, or the legal qualifications for any profession or employment. The mode of voting adopted is based upon the *colouroir* system. Voting is not compulsory.

The electoral body numbered January 1, 1901, 609,511 voters, i.e., 51·8 per cent. of the number of male citizens of 25 years and more.

The members of the Second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders (£166), besides travelling expenses. They are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every three years one-third retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months.

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills; the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them, without the power of inserting amendments. The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee. The ministers may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote, unless they are members. Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two-thirds of the votes. Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the colonies.

The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. *The Minister of the Interior and President of the Ministerial Council.*—Dr. A. Kuijper; appointed July 31, 1901.

2. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Dr. R. Melvil Baron van Lijnden; appointed July 31, 1901.

3. *The Minister of Finance.*—Dr. J. J. T. Harte van Tecklenburg; appointed July 31, 1901.

4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. J. A. Loeff; appointed July 31, 1901.

5. *The Minister of the Colonies.*—A. F. W. Idenburg.

- 6. *The Minister of Marine*.—G. Kruijs; appointed July 31, 1901.
- 7. *The Minister of War*.—J. W. Bergansius; appointed July 31, 1901.
- 8. *The Minister of Public Works and Commerce* (Waterstaat).—Dr. J. C. de Marez Oyens; appointed July 31, 1901.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l*.

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The territory of the Netherlands is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes.

Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States.' The members are elected for 6 years, directly from among the male Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age, one-half of the number being subject to re-election or renewal every 3 years. Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors, as well as the mode of voting, are the same as for the Second Chamber. The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 80 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe. The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts. All provincial ordinances must be approved by the King. The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities. They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General. They meet twice a year, as a rule in public. A permanent commission composed of 6 of their members, called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs. This committee has also to see the common law executed in the province. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative vote. He is the chief magistrate in the province. Only the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance.

The communes form each a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law. In each commune is a Council, elected for six years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune; one-third of the Council retiring every two years. All the male Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population. The Council has a right of making and enforcing by-laws concerning the communal welfare. The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law; besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes. All by-laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign. The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province. The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years. The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2, 3, or 4 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council; this college is also charged with the execution of the common law. The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor; as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council; he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Population at various census periods.:

1829 . . .	2,613,487	1869 . . .	3,579,529
1839 . . .	2,860,559	1879 . . .	4,012,693
1849 . . .	3,056,879.	1889 . . .	4,511,415
1859 . . .	3,309,128	1899 . . .	5,104,137

The rate of increase in each year has been, in 1880, 0·6 ; in 1885, 1·4 ; in 1890, 1·18 ; in 1893, 1·36 ; in 1894, 1·33 ; in 1895, 1·33 ; in 1896, 1·42 ; in 1897, 1·53 ; in 1898, 1·41 ; in 1899, 1·28 ; in 1900, 1·47 ; in 1901, 1·62.

The following table shows the area and the population of the eleven provinces of the kingdom, according to the census of December 31, 1899, and estimate for December 31, 1901 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1899	Dec. 31, 1901	Per sq. mile 1901
North Brabant . . .	1,980	553,842	566,551	286
Guelders . . .	1,965	566,549	580,691	296
South Holland . . .	1,166	1,144,448	1,194,463	1,024
North Holland . . .	1,070	968,131	1,001,799	933
Zealand . . .	690	216,295	219,832	319
Utrecht . . .	534	251,034	259,834	487
Friesland . . .	1,282	340,262	345,004	269
Overijssel . . .	1,291	333,338	343,924	266
Groningen . . .	790	299,602	305,781	387
Drenthe . . .	1,030	148,544	153,281	149
Limburg . . .	850	281,934	292,072	344
Total . . .	12,648	5,104,137	5,263,232	416

Of the total population in 1901 there were 2,603,486 males and 2,659,746 females.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively large urban population, especially in the provinces of North and South Holland.

Year	Population of the principal Towns ¹	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1869 . . .	936,801	26·1	2,642,728	73·8
„ „ 1879 . . .	1,115,627	27·8	2,897,066	72·1
„ „ 1889 . . .	1,411,584	31·2	3,099,831	68·7
„ „ 1899 . . .	1,875,329	36·7	3,264,236	63·3
„ „ 1901 . . .	1,939,789	36·8	3,323,443	63·2

¹ The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants. Google

The census of Dec. 1899 gives in a population of 5,104,137 :—

—	Males	Per cent.	Females	Per cent.
Unmarried	1,590,178	63·0	1,561,358	60·4
Married	837,475	33·2	838,247	32·4
Widowers and widows	89,355	3·5	178,443	6·9
Divorced and separated	3,548	0·3	5,452	0·3

The Dutch belong to the Germanic race.

At the census of 1899 there were 52,625 persons of foreign birth living in the Netherlands, 31,865 of them being Germans, 14,903 Belgians, 1,307 English, and 4,550 from other countries. 3,296,243 persons were born in the communes where they lived ; 1,099,102 in some other communes in the province ; 617,273 in other provinces of the realm ; and 11,846 in the Dutch colonies.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages :—

Years	Total Living Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
Average						
1879-84	144,879	4,264	90,127	30,046	54,751	7,689
1884-89	149,516	4,753	91,658	30,501	57,864	7,744
1889-93	152,452	4,853	93,419	32,769	59,047	7,404
1898	160,765	4,205	85,813	36,813	74,952	7,226
1899	163,289	4,290	87,319	37,990	75,970	7,294
1900	162,611	4,247	92,043	39,419	70,568	7,292
1901	168,380	4,281	89,967	40,261	78,413	7,297

The emigration in the last five years has been as follows :—

Year	North America	South America	Australia	Africa	Total
Average					
1887-91	4,314	903	—	52	5,271
1897	—	—	—	—	792 ¹
1898	781	—	—	70	851
1899	1,260	—	—	87	1,347
1900	1,893	—	—	6	1,899
1901	1,874	—	—	—	1,874

In 1901, 950 were males, 525 females, and 399 children.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1901, 34,343.

¹ The countries of destination are not mentioned in the records for 1897.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

On December 31, 1901, the following towns had a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely:—

Amsterdam . . .	530,718	Tilburg . . .	42,334	Schiedam . . .	27,069
Rotterdam . . .	341,051	Maastricht . . .	34,734	Breda . . .	26,296
The Hague . . .	218,029	Nimeguen . . .	45,304	Deventer . . .	26,914
Utrecht . . .	106,800	Dordrecht . . .	39,261	Helder . . .	26,075
Groningen . . .	68,440	Leeuwarde . . .	33,176	Apeldoorn . . .	27,586
Haarlem . . .	66,827	Delft . . .	32,186	Enschede . . .	26,490
Arnhem . . .	58,168	'sHertogenbosch . . .	31,574	Gouda . . .	22,651
Leiden . . .	54,857	Zwolle . . .	31,277	Zaandam . . .	22,022

Religion.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality are granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds. The State Budget contained fixed allowances for the different churches; for Protestant Churches, 1,379,852 guilders; for Roman Catholics, 578,035; and for Jews, 12,775.

The number of adherents of the different churches in the various provinces, according to the census of 1889 and 1899, was as follows:—

Provinces	Dutch Reformed	Other Protestant	R. Cath. Church	Jansenists	Jews	Other or unknown creeds
N. Brabant . . .	48,555	11,638	446,581	17	2,252	635
Guelders . . .	284,142	34,131	185,321	357	5,243	3,008
South Holland . . .	575,996	116,033	239,199	1,758	15,277	11,378
North Holland . . .	381,310	141,343	225,652	3,953	57,257	19,974
Zealand . . .	120,398	23,823	50,180	5	412	4,416
Utrecht . . .	117,897	22,785	75,942	1,554	1,426	1,423
Friesland . . .	206,230	76,087	25,848	6	1,817	25,570
Overijssel . . .	176,063	31,457	80,740	13	4,182	2,990
Groningen . . .	180,804	56,899	18,467	12	5,946	10,668
Drenthe . . .	100,153	18,058	8,008	8	2,827	2,150
Limburg . . .	8,101	673	250,594	4	1,185	164
1889 . . .	2,194,649	532,907	1,596,482	7,687	97,324	82,366
1899 . . .	2,471,021	598,111	1,790,161	8,754	103,988	132,102

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1900 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,849 parishes. Their clergy numbered 1,611. Nine other Protestant bodies had about 250 churches and about 260 clergymen. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, 1,021 churches, and about 2,377 clergymen. The Jansenists had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, 26 churches, and 27 clergymen. The Jews had about 178 places of worship.

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected. Instruction was made obligatory in 1900; the school age is from 6 to 13.

From the beginning of this century elementary schools have been more or less under State regulation and inspection. In 1806, and more expressly

in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction. Elementary education is now regulated by the Primary Instruction Act, passed in 1878, considerably altered by the Act of December 1889. By the latter Act public instruction is diminished and a greater share in the education of the youths left to private instruction, which is now supported by the State. According to the regulations of the present Act the cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent. to the costs of founding or purchasing schools. The Act is supplemented by Act of 1901.

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1900-1901 :

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students
Universities (public) ¹ . . .	4	169	3,015 ²
Classical Schools	29	428	2,211
Schools for the working people	152	1,345	19,934
Navigation Schools	11	69	1,265
Middle Class Schools	76	1,053	10,851
Polytechnicum	1	32	784
Elementary Schools :			
Public	3,127	16,664	519,136
Private	1,481	8,009	235,857
Infant Schools :			
Public	147	—	27,061
Private	922	—	90,472

¹ Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam.

² Under which 224 female students.

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools—viz., agricultural (1), horticultural (2), deaf and dumb (3) and blind (1) schools, several military schools, a national Academy of Art, a royal school of music, a national normal school for drawing teachers, several normal schools for the training of teachers. Since 1880 there is also a private university, with 120 students in 1900-1901.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
	£	£	£	£
On Primary Education—				
The Government spent .	534,966	535,458	550,975	563,600
The Communes spent .	757,304	814,011	835,862	906,149
On Normal Schools were spent in all	112,603	119,897	130,309	130,042
The total expenses for Education were :—				
For the State	824,666	840,750	883,333	893,750
For the Communes . .	916,416	982,166	1,003,583	1,077,667

Of the conscripts called out in 1901, 2·3 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 7·2. In 1875 the total percentage was 12·3. Of the total number of children from 6 to 12 years (school age) on 31 December, 1899, 8·57 per cent. received no elementary instruction. In 1885 it was 12·70.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 106 cantonal courts; trial by jury is unknown in Holland. All Judges are appointed for life by the King (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber). They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court. The number of penal cases was :

	At the Cantonal Courts	District Tribunals	Courts of Justice	High Court
1885	67,583	15,079	497	230
1893	75,536	19,186	931	283
1895	80,272	18,743	910	270
1899	100,005	15,888	904	314
1901	106,937	16,236	1,047	342

The number of persons convicted was :—

	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1888	64,513	7,008	14,931	1,952
1895	75,206	8,482	15,081	1,677
1897	81,006	9,375	14,483	1,603
1899	82,611	9,209	13,928	1,463
1900	86,087	9,202	13,236	1,254
1901	109,508		17,017	

The number of prisons in 1901 was 32, of houses of detention 41. The number of inmates in the prisons at the end of 1901 was 2,007 males and 146 females; in the houses of detention, 803 males and 48 females. There are also 5 State-work-establishments specially for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds. The number of inmates was, at the end of 1901, 4,043. Children under 16 years, placed in the 4 State reformatories, numbered in 1901 603 boys and 95 girls. There are both State and communal police. The State police consists of field-constables and cavalry. The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern). The cavalry police (maréchaussée) numbers about 20 officers and 780 men. There are about 800—appointed and paid by the Government—field-constables, divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity. The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be obtained from private charity; in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living. There is no poor rate in the Netherlands. Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as a crime, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State-work establishment. Workhouses for the poor are found in very few communes.

The number of poor relieved, either temporarily or continuously, during the year 1899 was 240,271 or 4·77 per cent. of the total population. The percentage for 10 years has been :—1889, 5·08; 1890, 5·34; 1891, 4·38; 1892,

5.48; 1893, 5.19; 1894, 5.25; 1895, 4.99; 1896, 4.87; 1897, 4.63; 1898, 4.63
This percentage is far too high, a great number of the poor being supported by more than one society and therefore being counted twice or oftener.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in the last five years were
(12 guilders = £1):—

REVENUE.

Year	Ordinary	Extraord. (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1897	135,508,388	460,000	135,968,388
1898	138,669,363	8,558,717	147,228,080
1899	146,480,000	1,535,000	147,815,000
1900	154,574,593	816,795	155,391,388
1901	152,466,166	583,154	153,049,320

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1897	39,872,519	33,072,320	10,423,405	58,142,534	141,510,778
1898	37,271,416	33,457,456	19,809,412	59,664,276	150,202,560
1899	37,520,145	37,974,234	12,918,902	61,275,343	149,688,624
1900	40,847,400	34,882,758	15,282,031	63,516,323	154,528,512
1901	39,720,509	33,981,285	14,257,203	74,945,752	152,904,749

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years 1902 (October) and 1903 (October) were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1902	1903	Sources of Revenue	1902	1903
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
Civil list . . .	800,000	800,000	Direct taxes:—		
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	676,322	689,402	Land tax . . .	13,016,000	13,104,000
Department of Foreign Affairs . . .	882,968	1,136,148	Personal . . .	9,022,000	9,150,000
Department of Justice . . .	6,181,513	6,356,369	Tax on capital . . .	7,464,000	7,660,000
Department of Interior . . .	16,711,094	18,616,103	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c. . .	6,860,000	6,554,000
Department of Marine . . .	16,689,195	16,512,820	Excise duties . . .	50,020,000	51,230,000
Department of Finance . . .	25,444,857	25,734,131	Indirect taxes . . .	22,161,000	22,244,600
Department of War . . .	23,953,441	25,202,456	Import duties . . .	9,618,000	9,918,600
Department of Public Works, &c. . .	39,604,013	33,104,918	Tax on gold & silver . . .	320,900	330,850
Department of Colonies . . .	1,507,997	1,617,979	Domains . . .	1,670,000	1,680,000
Public Debt . . .	34,731,380	34,733,843	Post office . . .	11,122,000	11,760,000
Contingencies . . .	50,000	50,000	Telegraph service . . .	2,487,000	2,350,500
			State lottery . . .	651,000	657,000
			Shooting and fishing licences . . .	135,000	133,000
			Pilot dues . . .	2,350,000	2,000,000
			Dues on mines . . .	26,220	19,665
			State railways . . .	4,183,150	4,183,150
			Part paid by the East Indies in the interest and sinking fund of public debt . . .	3,865,000	3,856,700
			Miscellaneous receipts . . .	19,585,975	9,657,695
Total expenditure	167,233,180	164,574,169	Total revenue . . .	154,002,245	156,504,200

The share of the direct taxes, excise, indirect taxes and customs duties in the revenue for the years 1897-1901 was :—

Year	Direct Taxes	Excise	Indirect Taxes	Customs Duties
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1897	33,257,152	44,807,172	20,076,859	8,591,214
1898	33,045,599	46,915,485	19,581,873	8,787,071
1899	34,115,240	47,375,616	22,824,246	9,191,107
1900	34,868,065	49,248,119	26,342,694	9,701,878
1901	35,334,251	51,085,730	22,110,879	9,934,809

The amount of these taxes per head of the population was, in 1901, in guilders: direct taxes, 6·77; excise, 9·79; indirect taxes, 4·24; custom duties, 1·90. Total, 26·15. In 1899, 25·63; in 1900, 26·69.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. The financial estimates for the year 1903 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions :—

	Guilders
Expenditure in the colonies	130,720,725
Home Government expenditure	34,662,874
Total expenditure	<u>165,383,599</u>
Revenues in the mother country	26,742,833
„ „ colonies	126,606,425
	<u>153,349,258</u>

In the budget for 1903 the national debt is given as follows :—

—	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. debt	623,891,500	15,597,287
3 „ „ „ of 1895, 1898 and 1899	512,981,200	15,391,436
Total	1,136,872,700	30,988,723
Floating debt	—	300,000
Annuities	—	64,119
Paper money	15,000,000	—
Sinking fund	—	3,381,000
Total debt	1,151,872,700	34,733,842

The following table shows the interest and sinking fund for the last six years :—

Year	Interest	Sinking Fund	Year	Interest	Sinking Fund
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1902	31,088,736	3,247,000	1899	31,289,614	6,295,864
1901	31,189,087	3,121,000	1898	29,852,993	2,638,043
1900	31,265,921	3,256,000	1897	29,935,246	2,708,473

During the years 1850–1902, 318,780,852 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt. The total debt (1902) amounts to 1,140,390,450 gld. or 16*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per head, and the annual charge to 31,088,736 or 10*s.* per head.

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 136,474,000 guilders in 1901, and of land, 96,706,000 guilders. The total real property of the Netherlands in 1892 was estimated by the Minister of Finance at 308 millions sterling; the total amount of personal wealth, estimated from the declared inheritances, has been put at 572 millions sterling; the total wealth would thus be 880,000,000*l.* sterling.

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets; the provincial expenditure for 1902 was estimated at 8,381,000 guilders: the revenue at 7,560,000 guilders; the special communal expenses in 1899 amounted to 93,233,000 guilders, whereof 18,248,000 guilders for debt. The communal revenues were, in the same year, 99,758,000 guilders.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany. On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly; the land frontier is open all round. These frontiers are defended by few fortresses. The most effective means of defending the Netherlands consists in piercing the dykes, and inundating a great stretch of land between the Zuiderzee and the river, the Lek. The few roads lying above the level of the water are guarded by fortresses connected with each other; the river can be defended by gun-vessels, if necessary. A large part of the province of Utrecht, besides North and South Holland, with the principal towns, is thus secured.

II. ARMY.

The army of the Netherlands, according to the regulations of an Act of 1861, altered in 1901, is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, the volunteers forming the

stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription at the age of nineteen—numbering yearly 17,500, of whom 12,300 for full training and 5,200 for short training—have to serve in person,¹ nominally, 8 years. In reality the service is: for those in full term of training, 8½ and 12 months for the infantry and 18½ months for the mounted troops; for those in short term of training, 4 months. During the rest of their term of service the men have to meet for practice during 12 weeks for the infantry and 8 weeks for the mounted troops. Besides the regular army, there exists still a militia—‘*schutterij*’—mainly for internal defence, divided into two classes. The first, the ‘active militia’ (*dienstdoende*), exists in communes of 2,500 inhabitants and more; in the others there is a ‘resting’ (*rustende*) militia. All men from 25 to 30 belong to the militia, from 30 to 35 to the reserve. The militia is subdivided into three parts (*bans*): (1) the unmarried men and widowers without children; (2) the married men and widowers with few children, who are supposed not to be absolutely necessary for their family or the exercise of their profession; (3) the married men and widowers with children belonging to the militia. The militia numbers 2 per cent. of the population; in 1901 the first part was formed by 42,976 men. Besides this there is the ‘landstorm,’ consisting of all capable of bearing arms, and the ‘Society of Sharpshooters,’ corresponding somewhat to the English ‘Volunteers.’ Under an Act of June, 1901, the militia and landstorm are to be abolished, and men who have served 8 years in the army will belong for 7 years to the landweer which is to be organised.

The regular army on footing of war consists in all of about 68,000 men, including special services, but excluding officers.

In peace the total number of the army was, on June 1, 1901, 25,438 men and about 1,928 officers.

Included in the infantry are 1 regiment of guards, and 8 regiments of the line; there are 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 battalion of sappers and miners, 3 regiments of field artillery, 4 of fortress artillery, 1 corps of light-horse artillery, 1 corps of pontooneers, and 1 corps of torpedoists.

III. NAVY.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz. the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions. These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine.

Following is a list of the fighting ships of the Dutch Navy. The usual abbreviations are employed: *t.*, turret ship; *a.c.*, armoured cruiser; *p.c.*, deck protected cruiser; coast defence service ships have their names in italics.

¹ In 1898 personal military service was rendered obligatory, except for students in theology. Formerly substitution was allowed.

Description	Name	Class	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Max Armour inches	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed Knots
a c	Two ships								
a c	Hertog Hendrik	4	Bldg.	5,006	10	{ 2 9·4-in., 4 6-in. Q.F.; 8 3-in. Q.F.; 21- pounder, Q.F. }	3	?	17
a c	Koningin Regentes		1899						
a c	De Ruyter		1901						
a c	Piet Hein	6	1894	3,520	10½	{ 3 8-in.; 2 6-in.; 6 3-in., Q.F.; 6 small Q.F. }	2	4,800	16
a c	Eversten								
a c	Korinnær								
p c	Koningin Wilhelmina der Nederlanden	6	1892	4,600	11½	{ 1 11 in.; 1 8 in.; 2 6 in. Q.F.; 4 3 in. Q.F.; 11 small Q.F. }	3	5,900	17
t	Reinier Claassen	7	1891	2,490	10½	{ 1 8-in.; 1 7-in.; 4 small Q.F. }	all	2,035	12·5
p c	Holland	5	1896	3,900	—	{ 2 6-in. Q.F.; 6 4·7-in. Q.F.; 4 3-in. Q.F.; 12 small Q.F. }	4	{ 10,500 to 10,800 }	20
	Friesland								
	Zeeland								
p c	Gelderland	5	1898	3,950	—	Ditto	4	?	20
	Nordbrabant								
p c	Utrecht								
p c	Sumatra	—	1890	1,700	—	{ 1 8-in.; 1 6-in.; 2 4·7-in.; 6 small Q.F. }	2	4,320	17·1

There are also two old ironclad turret ships, *Koning der Nederlanden*, 5,400 tons, four 11-inch guns (old type), and 8-inch iron armour, and *Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden*, 3,375 tons, four 9-inch guns. Both are quite obsolete. A number of coast defence monitors, dating from 1868, also exist. Some have been refitted a little. They displace 2,000 to 1,500 tons, and carry two or one old type 11-inch gun. Their names are *Luipard*, *Haai*, *Wesp*, *Hijena*, *Panther*, *Bloodhound*, *Cerberus*, *Krokodil*, *Heiligelee*, *Stier*, *Schorpioen*, *Matador*, and *Draak*. Six unprotected cruisers of no fighting value, and thirty old flat-bottomed gunboats, complete the fleet. Thirteen first-class torpedo boats are to be built or are building; fifteen second-class of 83 to 90 tons exist, also twenty-five third-class of 45 to 50 tons. Four new third-class boats are to be built or are building. Of the fighting ships the *Koningin Regentes* is a fine type of small battleship or armoured cruiser; she has two submerged torpedo tubes, and is an improved *Piet Hein*. This vessel is practically a coast defence armoured cruiser; her guns are far less efficiently protected than those of the larger ship, which is excellently protected against shell fire. The *Holland* and *Gelderland* classes are similar to the British *Astræa* class. They are said to be the finest specimens of naval architecture for their size afloat. The Yarrow water-tube boiler is adopted for all new Dutch ships. The navy is small, but its efficiency is said to be very high.

The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals ('schouten-bijnacht'), 26 captains, 37 commanders, and about 410 lieutenants and midshipmen, besides engineers, surgeons, &c., and about 8,000 seamen. The marine infantry consists of about 50 officers, and about 2,600 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both seamen and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1900 (latest available statistics) as follows (in hectares, 1 hectare = 2·47 acres):—Uncultivated land (heath), 590,848; water and morass, 124,244; dykes and roads, 50,837; untaxed land, 78,177; building land, houses, &c., 43,989. Total 888,095 h.a. According to the statistics of 1900 there were: land under culture, 867,949; pasture, 1,185,378; gardens and orchards, 62,238; forest, 251,613. Total, 2,367,173 h.a.

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland; small estates in North Brabant, Guelders, Limburg, and Overijssel.

The number of estates was :—

—	5 hectares and less	From 5 to 10 hectares	From 10 to 20 hectares	From 20 to 50 hectares	From 50 to 100 hectares	Above 100 hectares
1899	80,777	34,540	29,444	22,044	3,400	187
1900	81,622	34,630	29,718	22,114	3,369	185

43·8 per cent. of all estates being held by farmers, and 56·2 per cent. by the owners in 1900. In 1888 the percentage was 41·5 and 58·5; in 1899, 43·6 and 56·4.

The total number of cattle in 1900 was about 1,655,600; of horses, 295,000; of sheep, 770,700; and of pigs, 1,370,900.

The areas under the principal crops, in hectares, were as follows :—

—	1900	1899	1898	Average, 1871-80	Average, 1881-90	Average, 1891-1900
Wheat . . .	63,848	71,836	73,088	86,421	86,237	66,329
Rye . . .	214,048	213,864	214,514	196,112	202,069	207,528
Winter barley . .	28,380	26,501	25,113	26,667	29,478	25,626
Summer barley . .	9,835	9,030	10,069	21,034	16,485	13,613
Oats . . .	131,403	128,223	127,124	113,627	116,292	131,327
Potatoes . . .	156,295	155,535	150,028	135,310	144,330	151,788
Buckwheat . . .	28,250	29,028	28,854	65,135	50,729	34,375
Beans . . .	36,228	33,821	34,123	36,814	38,310	38,598
Peas . . .	27,990	25,621	25,284	16,493	23,016	25,604
Rapeseed . . .	1,591	4,764	6,983	12,690	7,661	4,702
Flax . . .	11,436	8,000	8,004	18,530	14,685	11,972
Beetroot . . .	46,943	46,465	43,129	13,904	20,330	36,464
Tobacco . . .	695	744	782	1,676	1,234	689
Madder . . .	92	68	106	2,295	723	383

The mean yield of these products was, per hectare, in hectolitres (1 hecto-litre = 2·75 bushels) :—

—	1900	1899	1898	Average, 1871-80	Average, 1881-90	Average, 1891-900
Wheat . . .	25·8	25·0	26·1	22·0	23·4	24·9
Rye . . .	22·4	21·6	22·4	17·3	19·1	21·0
Winter barley . .	45·3	41·8	40·0	39·0	40·4	41·6
Summer barley . .	33·6	32·2	33·9	28·8	29·7	32·1
Oats . . .	46·4	44·1	46·1	38·3	38·3	42·2
Potatoes . . .	182·0	217·0	184·0	136·0	154·0	180·5
Buckwheat . . .	15·9	14·8	16·1	17·4	14·3	15·0
Beans . . .	25·3	29·0	23·4	21·7	22·7	23·9
Peas . . .	24·0	28·4	23·6	20·5	21·5	23·5
Rapeseed . . .	21·0	25·5	26·6	21·3	23·5	23·9
Flax (kilo.) . .	599·0	618·0	578·0	476·0	490·0	496·5
Beetroot . . .	32,457·0	34,495·0	29,175·0	26,260·0	24,809·0	29,122·5
Tobacco . . .	2,251·0	1,893·0	1,971·0	2,247·0	2,139·0	2,041·5
Madder . . .	2,930·0	3,531·0	3,253·0	2,500·0	2,629·5	2,889·5

The value of imports and exports of the leading agricultural products in 1900 and 1901 was as follows (in guilders):—

—	1900		1901	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Wheat . . .	129,641,000	98,215,000	170,389,000	132,418,000
Flour wheat and rye . . .	58,679,000	13,051,000	65,810,000	9,473,000
Rye . . .	87,066,000	39,299,000	47,374,000	24,908,000
Barley . . .	23,062,000	15,960,000	24,473,000	16,508,000
Oats . . .	29,738,000	25,432,000	25,528,000	22,936,000
Potato-flour . .	5,102,000	17,420,000	5,416,000	18,080,000
Buckwheat . .	1,391,000	600,000	1,766,000	903,000
Flax . . .	1,443,000	16,439,000	1,577,000	21,233,000
Beetroot . . .	83,000	2,413,000	113,000	2,638,000

The import of bulbs, shrubs, and trees was valued for 1901 at 679,000 gl., the export at 9,165,000 gl.; for 1900, 601,000, and 8,210,000 gl.; vegetables at 2,100,000 gl. import and 43,800,000 gl. export in 1901, and 2,171,000 and 47,416,000 gl. in 1900.

II. MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg; most of them belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1901 was 312,717,000 kilos., valued at 1,814,811 gl.; clear revenue, 637,032 gl.; part of the State from the State mines, 95,843 gl.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1901: 529 distilleries, 11 sugar refineries, 32 beet-sugar refineries, 43 salt works, 494 breweries and 91 vinegar manufactories.

The total number of manufactories which made use of steam-engines at the end of 1901 was 4,787; the number of steam engines, 6,728.

III. FISHERIES.

In 1901: 5,851 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 20,164. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 7,390,345 guilders. The quantity of oysters produced in 1901 amounted to 1,994,748 kilos.; about one-fourth part of it exported to England.

Commerce.

The Netherlands is a free-trading country. A few duties are levied, but they have only a fiscal, not a protectionist character. The duties amount usually to 5 per cent. of the value of manufactured articles, and *nihil* or only 2½ per cent. if these articles are used for the industries of the country.

No official returns are kept of the value of the general trade, but only of the weight of the goods. The growth of the total commerce of the Netherlands may be seen from the fact that in

1872 the total imports were estimated at 6,451 million kilogrammes, and the exports at 2,956 millions ; while in 1901 the former were 26,221 million kilogrammes, and the latter 17,764 millions, exclusive of goods in transit.

The following are the estimates of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce for five years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Transit trade
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1897	1,706,000,000	1,479,000,000	4,687,000,000
1898	1,795,000,000	1,516,000,000	5,315,000,000
1899	1,916,000,000	1,583,000,000	5,646,000,000
1900	1,968,000,000	1,695,000,000	5,808,000,000
1901	2,047,000,000	1,743,000,000	5,949,000,000

The values of the leading articles of import and export in two years were (in thousands of guilders, 12 guilders = £1) :—

—	Imports, 1900	Imports, 1901	Exports, 1900	Exports, 1901
Iron and steel of all kinds	188,694	182,447	142,526	128,796
Textiles, raw and manu- factured	122,814	135,174	88,059	97,414
Cereals and flour	328,186	366,167	191,957	215,880
Coal	59,632	53,630	9,624	4,900
Rice	48,106	54,927	25,901	25,546
Mineral oil	12,103	12,951	52	78
Coffee	50,375	52,279	33,214	32,741
Butter	741	1,093	22,572	22,094
Margarine (raw & eatable)	22,268	22,234	44,705	47,088
Sugar	18,164	30,885	53,786	60,939
Cheese	85	92	16,068	16,553
Gold and silver	17,234	17,710	3,490	3,647
Vegetables	2,171	2,048	47,416	51,937
Wood	59,272	64,625	39,575	45,749
Skins	27,129	26,727	29,060	32,509
Indigo	4,319	6,168	3,052	4,237
Copper	85,486	74,309	88,292	70,651
Paper	6,253	6,127	43,632	41,198
Soot, grease, tallow, suet	23,790	24,677	12,775	12,078
Saltpetre	31,457	27,416	25,336	22,070
Zinc	11,071	15,436	10,879	13,597
Tobacco	10,657	10,583	7,453	8,190
Tin	23,785	24,574	19,191	20,490
Colours (painters' wares)	18,033	17,232	15,280	14,512
Flax	1,443	1,577	16,439	21,233
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.)	30,661	28,801	15,951	12,835

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports of the great classes of products in 1900 and 1901 (in 1,000 gl.) :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
Food products	509,960	572,480	490,872	529,904
Raw materials	462,821	453,927	348,266	326,847
Manufactured products . .	243,897	256,230	240,024	228,568
Miscellaneous	356,019	407,217	301,308	316,643

For the last five years the returns were, in millions of kilogrammes :—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Re-exports	Transit
1897	22,426	14,075	868	3,819
1898	24,074	15,612	957	4,358
1899	25,270	16,870	999	4,647
1900	26,243	17,888	1,097	4,711
1901	26,221	17,764	1,043	4,906

The following table shows the value of the trade with the leading countries for the last five years, in millions of guilders :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	Percentage 1901
Imports for home consumption from—						
Prussia	277·0	313·3	303·5	355·1	433·8	21·2
Great Britain	269·9	269·0	277·0	288·3	248·3	12·1
Belgium	186·4	209·4	205·8	207·9	225·6	11·0
Dutch East Indies . .	218·0	260·8	289·1	272·5	323·5	15·8
Russia	248·8	164·1	204·9	144·5	160·0	7·8
United States of America	234·2	279·3	297·1	283·5	303·1	14·8
British India	36·8	52·6	45·4	39·9	47·0	2·3
France	19·7	21·5	21·9	22·6	22·8	1·1
Hamburg	24·3	26·2	28·7	28·7	29·8	1·5
Exports to—						
Prussia	767·6	787·6	806·3	876·3	868·9	50·1
Great Britain	321·9	337·8	348·7	382·6	425·7	24·6
Belgium	165·8	160·9	159·4	175·7	175·4	10·1
United States of America	45·0	43·5	60·7	64·6	79·2	4·6
Dutch East Indies . .	60·3	63·7	68·1	63·8	61·5	3·3
Hamburg	20·9	25·0	26·8	33·2	28·0	1·6
France	35·4	32·2	44·1	20·9	12·9	0·7
Italy	7·2	8·8	7·8	9·7	9·1	0·5
Russia	6·9	7·5	8·4	10·9	8·3	0·5

In the Netherlands the statistics give sometimes the real, sometimes the official, value of goods. For goods liable to an *ad valorem* import duty and for some articles duty-free, the importer has to declare the real value according to the current prices of the day; in case of disagreement, the fiscal authorities may acquire the goods at the declared value increased 10, 11, or 12 per cent. To other goods the official values, unchanged since 1862 are applied. Every declaration of imports and of exports is, in principle, subject to verification, but in fact only those relating to goods subject to duty are checked. Returns are made out in gross weight, in net weight (with deduction of an official tare), in number or in value according to the nature of each case. When goods are imported or exported by river the neighbouring country is always regarded as the country of origin or of destination: thus imports really from France are attributed to Belgium. When transport is by sea, generally the real country of origin is given; thus Spanish wines are set down as from Spain, unless they have been imported first into some other country, in which case they are attributed to that country.

The total value of the imports from the Netherlands into Great Britain, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to the Netherlands, in each of the last five years is shown in the table following, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Netherlands.	28,971,316	28,532,904	30,473,489	31,381,023	32,871,843
Exports of British produce to Netherlands . .	8,854,696	8,618,719	9,425,974	10,937,401	9,089,149

The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were:—

Imports into U.K. from Netherlands	1900	1901	Exports of produce and manuf. of U.K. to Netherlands	1900	1901
£	£	£	£	£	£
Cottons	1,186,661	1,147,529	Cottons	1,008,356	953,514
Woollens	2,538,099	2,567,264	Cotton yarn	982,822	956,640
Silk manufactures	1,985,619	2,191,499	Woollens	1,83,726	554,513
Iron and steel manuf.	1,323,454	1,379,815	Woollen yarns	237,014	91,107
Cheese	779,682	747,013	Wool	132,857	108,334
Butter	1,414,441	1,511,564	Coal	1,298,346	706,586
Margarine	2,295,174	2,395,630	Iron	2,180,461	886,715
Paper, &c.	1,071,793	1,059,113	Copper	300,684	507,569
Sugar	1,705,930	1,810,096	Machinery	698,811	581,988
Cocoa and preparations	471,820	415,077	Cycles	27,856	33,208
Leather and manuf.	1,205,325	1,008,374	Leather	161,292	153,396
Dye stuffs	622,781	735,075	Hardware	108,462	94,660
Pork	825,294	802,098	Tallow	296,276	295,392
Mutton, fresh	737,529	711,550	Chemicals	110,977	157,018
Condensed milk	602,069	538,789	New ships, &c.	440,850	643,562
Zinc and manuf.	642,391	633,125	Oils	151,113	149,453
Lace	399,995	602,369	Linens and yarn	118,070	88,508

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods on transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods which are from Rhenish Prussia.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels belonging to the mercantile navy at the end of 1901 was:—

Sailing vessels 417, of 75,402 English tons; steamers 235, of 307,272 English tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands :—

Year	<i>Entered.</i>					
	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1897	10,599	8,278,998	636	250,278	11,235	8,529,276
1898	10,374	8,475,910	693	244,968	11,067	8,710,878
1899	10,952	9,177,450	851	290,280	11,803	9,467,730
1900	11,589	9,218,868	718	256,296	12,307	9,475,164
1901	10,731	8,989,830	967	364,266	11,698	9,354,096
	<i>Cleared.</i>					
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1897	7,084	4,220,034	4,014	4,179,324	11,098	8,399,358
1898	7,177	4,460,046	3,880	4,186,758	11,057	8,646,804
1899	7,244	4,640,586	4,428	4,752,096	11,672	9,392,682
1900	7,472	4,655,454	4,895	4,794,222	12,367	9,449,676
1901	7,528	4,816,524	4,229	4,509,418	11,757	9,325,942

Of the total number in 1901, 3,438 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 2,575,704, and 8,260 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 6,778,392; 3,529 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 2,551,986, and 8,228 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 6,784,056.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows :—

Port	<i>Entered.</i>					
	1900			1901		
	Number	Tons.	per cent.	Number	Tons.	pr. cent
Rotterdam	6,401	5,816,928	63·1	5,853	5,721,702	63·6
Amsterdam	1,884	1,453,170	15·8	1,893	1,448,214	16·1
Flushing	844	684,636	7·4	813	655,962	7·3
	<i>Cleared.</i>					
	Number	Tons.	per cent.	Number	Tons.	pr. cent
	Number	Tons.	per cent.	Number	Tons.	pr. cent
Rotterdam	3,271	2,191,614	47·1	2,989	2,235,864	46·4
Amsterdam	1,288	910,488	19·6	1,360	951,198	19·7
Flushing	826	662,618	14·2	821	653,484	13·6

The number of Dutch vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports was, in 1900, 2,318, with a tonnage of 1,887,413. The coasting trade is of no importance.

Internal Communications.**I. CANALS AND RAILWAYS.**

The length of navigable water (canals excluded) is about 3,000 miles.

The total extent of the canals was in 1879, 1,907 miles; of roads, 2,943 miles.

In 1900 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 988 miles. 57,390,000 passengers were carried, and 693,175,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounts to 6,586,000 guilders.

The total outlay upon the State railways up to 1901 was 343,329,000 guilders.

In 1901 the railways had a length of 1,730 miles, whereof the State owned 969 miles, and private companies the remainder.

Year	Revenue (guilders)	Expenditure (guilders)	Goods carried (kilogrammes)	Passengers carried
1890				
State Railway Co. .	14,872,000	7,833,000	4,715,000,000	6,664,000
Private railway cos. ¹	12,431,000	7,300,000	2,376,000,000	10,306,000
1900				
State Railway Co. .	23,789,000	20,809,000	7,274,000,000	12,257,000
Private railway cos.	18,863,000	14,829,000	4,386,000,000	17,761,000
1901				
State Railway Co. .	24,931,000	21,839,000	7,621,000,000	12,788,000
Private railway cos.	19,683,000	15,640,000	4,794,000,000	19,902,000

¹ In 1890 one of the private companies was appropriated by the State.

II. POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal traffic was as follows in 2 years :—

	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1900					
Internal .	74,800,000	46,613,860	140,208,000	4,180,240	336,262
Foreign .	28,112,000	9,193,398	15,855,000	1,003,645	112,473
1901					
Internal .	78,614,000	50,185,908	152,772,000	4,422,570	351,530
Foreign .	30,813,000	10,100,840	17,190,000	1,089,941	119,675

The average number of letters and post-cards per inhabitant was 32.6 in 1901.

The receipts of the Post Office in 1901 were 10,779,391 guilders, the expenditure 8,287,426 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Dec. 31, 1901, was 3,880 miles, the length of wires 14,686 miles. The number of State offices was, on December 31, 1901, 695. The number of paid messages by State lines in 1901 was 5,693,359. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 2,349,029 guilders, and the ordinary expenses to 3,081,493 guilders.

In 1901 there were 52 urban telephone systems with 22,110 miles of wire, and 137 interurban with 1,240 miles of line and 9,790 miles of wire. The total number of telephone stations was 19,354. By the urban systems 30,542,743 conversations were held; by the interurban, 918,236.

Money and Credit.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver. Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

The total circulation, except the metal stock of the Bank, was valued as follows in thousands of guilders:—

Jan. 1	Silver, &c.	Gold	Paper money issued by the State	Paper money issued by the Bank	Total	Gold, or covered by gold at the Bank was in total
1898	57,762	23,009	14,662	211,578	307,011	54,551
1899	58,802	23,253	14,648	222,849	319,552	75,027
1900	60,966	23,176	14,737	219,251	318,130	68,369
1901	62,296	23,299	14,737	232,126	332,458	58,510
1902	62,741	24,315	14,672	234,589	336,317	67,838

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders):—

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper	For the East India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces
1840-70	—	372,235	—	17,939	390,078	1,282,681
1871-80	74,300	97,325	1,220	—	172,649	146,433
1881-90	4,030	1,433	840	2,660	8,955	111,768
1891-1900	4,540	12,285	470	7,496	24,791	340,574
1901	990	3,425	230	1,150	5,795	57,249

The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has the right of issuing bank-notes. This right was granted in 1863 for 25 years, in 1888 prolonged for 15 years, with continuation for 10 years unless rescinded by notice from one of the parties to the contract two years before the beginning of the new period. In November, 1901, the Government gave notice of the termination of the present arrangement in 1903. The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees. Two-fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered. It has agencies in all places of importance.

Year	Notes in Circulation March 31	Total Exchanges March 31	Stock of Gold in July	Stock of Silver in July
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1898	203,454	443,029	36,630	83,870
1899	218,610	478,967	37,980	74,580
1900	214,415	515,886	58,510	71,450
1901	221,869	484,330	74,300	68,040
1902	222,032	499,513	58,200	80,790

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund to 5,500,000 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank. It receives 5 per cent. of the clear gains; the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank.

There are many savings-banks, all private. Besides these there is a State postal savings-bank, established in 1881. The following table gives some particulars of both :—

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant. Gldrs.
1897						
Private banks.	277	18,375	19,214	78,145	361,509	15·62
State P. S. B.	—	31,736	24,407	61,646	627,409	12·32
1898						
Private banks.	270	20,044	19,732	78,716	358,374	15·61
State P. S. B.	—	34,706	28,013	70,012	693,228	13·80
1899						
Private banks.	229	18,927	19,927	76,788	346,289	14·94
State P. S. B.	—	38,254	31,825	78,845	764,201	15·35
1900						
State P. S. B.	—	39,211	34,932	84,697	829,131	16·35
Private banks.	254	20,330	21,333	79,939	359,690	15·44
1901						
State P. S. B.	—	43,745	36,961	93,772	896,761	17·82

The reserve fund of the private savings banks amounted in 1900 to 9,944,000 guilders.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6·720 grammes, ·900 fine, and thus containing 6·048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the florin, weighing 10 grammes, ·945 fine and containing 9·45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are :—

The *guilder*, *guilder*, or *florin* of 100 cents. = 1 sh. 8d. ; or 12 g. = £1.

The *rijksdaalder* = 2½ guilders.

The gold-piece of ten guilders.

½ guilder, ¼ guilder (*kwartje*), ⅙ guilder (*dubbeltje*), ⅛ guilder (*stuivertje*).

Cent coins are : 1 cent, ½ cent, and 2½ cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. K. W. P. F. Baron Gericke van Herwijnen.

Secretary.—Jonkheer Dr. John Loudon.

Chancellor.—H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-General in London.—H. S. J. Maas ; appointed 1897.

Netherlands Consular representatives are at the following places in the United Kingdom :—

Aberdeen.	Dover.	Invergordon.	Newcastle.
Alloa.	Dublin.	Jersey.	Newport.
Belfast.	Dundee.	Leith.	Plymouth.
Borrowstoness.	Falmouth.	Lerwick.	Portsmouth
Birmingham.	Glasgow.	Limerick.	(Southampton)
Bradford.	Gloucester.	Liverpool.	Ramsgate.
Bristol.	Grimsby.	London.	Scilly Isles.
Cardiff.	Grangemouth.	Londonderry.	Stockton.
Chatham.	Guernsey.	Lowestoft.	Sunderland.
Cork.	Hartlepool.	Manchester.	Swansea.
Cowes.	Harwich.	Methil.	Weymouth.
Dartmouth.	Hull.	Middlesborough.	Yarmouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; accredited October 15, 1896.

Secretary.—A. F. Leveson-Gower.

British Consular representatives are placed in the following places in the Netherlands :—

Amsterdam (C.).	The Hague.	Maassluis.
Brouwershaven	Harlingen.	Rotterdam (C.).
Dordrecht.	Helder.	Terneuzen.
Flushing.	Hellevoetsluis.	Ymuiden.
Groningen.		

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 783,000 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was, approximately, 35,000,000, or about seven times as large as that of the mother country.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N. and 11° S. latitude, and between 95° and 141° E. longitude.

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company. This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries. After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother-country.

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided in (1) Lands under direct government ; (2) Vassal lands ; 3) Confederated lands.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and *dessas* (villages). They are also very often divided into : (1) Java and Madura ; (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea.

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. That 'culture system' comprised the obligatory labour of the natives employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee, which is sold by the Government partly in the colonies, but mostly in the Netherlands. By the terms of a bill which passed the Legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the obligatory cultivation of the sugar-cane is now totally abolished.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into seventeen residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant-Residents and a number of subordinate officials, called *Contrôleurs*. All these functionaries must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge ; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the *Contrôleurs*, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives. In the 'Outposts' the 'culture' system has never been introduced, except in the province of Sumatra, west coast, and in the Residency of Menado (island of Celebes), where also the labour of the natives is required for the produce of coffee. These Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rests in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character. The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive. The Governor-General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen.

Governor-General.—W. Rooseboom, appointed June 1, 1899.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. However, he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Java—including Madura—and of the Outposts :—

	Area: English square miles	Population in 1900
Java and Madura	50,554	28,745,698
Sumatra, West Coast	31,649	1,527,297 ¹
Sumatra, East Coast	35,812	421,088 ²
Island of Benkulen	9,399	158,767 ²
Lampongs	11,284	142,426 ¹
Palembang	53,497	692,317 ¹
Atjeh	20,471	110,804 ²
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	16,801	74,483 ²
Banca	4,446	106,305 ¹
Billiton	1,863	43,386 ¹
Borneo, West Coast	55,825	370,775 ²
Borneo, South and East Districts	156,912	716,822 ³
Island of Celebes	49,390	1,448,700 ³
Celebes { Menado	22,080	293,947 ²
Molucca Islands	43,864	430,855 ²
Timor Archipelago	17,698	119,239 ²
Bali and Lombok	4,065	431,696 ²
New Guinea to 141° E. long. ⁴	151,789	200,000 ³
Total	736,400	± 36,000,000 ⁵

¹ Tolerably accurate.² Approximately.³ Mere conjecture.⁴ New Guinea belongs to the residency of Ternate, Molucca Islands.⁵ Approximate total. The population of several unexplored countries is not included. In the official records the population is given every five years.

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them was, in 1900, 75,927; at the beginning of 1896 their number was 35,489 males and 27,826 females; of these 33,055 males and 27,222 females were Dutch, of whom 25,351 males and 23,648 females were born in the East Indies; of the remainder, 1,192 were German, 800 French, 318 English, 184 Swiss, 292 Belgians; the remainder being mostly Austrians and Armenians. Of the remaining population about 460,000 were Chinese, 24,000 Arabs, and 27,000 other Orientals, and about 32,000,000 natives.

The movement of population between Europeans and persons assimilated to them, by marriages, births, and deaths, was as follows:—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1895 { Java and Madura	497	1,835	1,381
Outposts	66	524	435
1896 { Java and Madura	514	2,106	1,542
Outposts	77	536	570
1897 { Java and Madura	517	1,718	1,597
Outposts	75	495	589
1898 { Java and Madura	590	1,916	1,227
Outposts	77	489	484
1899 { Java and Madura	658	1,902	1,289
Outposts	96	514	398

The population of the three principal towns of Java was :—

January 1900	Europeans	Natives.	Chinese.	Arabs.	Other Orientals.	Total.
Batavia . .	8,893	77,700	26,817	2,245	232	115,887
Samarang . .	4,800	70,426	12,872	724	964	89,286
Soerabaya . .	8,906	121,886	13,035	2,791	326	146,944

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these. The former are generally living under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into these two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for legislation in Dutch East India. The Governor-General, however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions on this rule.

Religion.

According to the terms of the regulations for the government of Netherlands India, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The Reformed Church counted in 1900, 40 ministers and 26 assistants, the Roman Catholic 31 curates and 16 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. The number of Christians among the natives and foreign Orientals was :—

In Java and Madura in 1873 . . 5,673, and in 1896 (1 Jan.) 19,193
 ,, the Outposts ,, ,, . 148,672 ,, ,, . . 290,065

In 1900, 133 missionaries of various societies were working to propagate Christianity in the Dutch East Indies. In the same year 5,068 natives went to Mekka on pilgrimage, and 5,465 returned.

Instruction.

For the education of Europeans and persons assimilated with them there were in 1900, 7 public middle class schools, with 1,139 pupils and 120 teachers. The cost of these schools to the Government in the same year was 598,033 guilders, and the revenue out of the school fees 89,036 guilders.

In 1900 there were for Europeans 139 mixed public elementary schools, and 30 for girls only, with 22 private schools, or a total of 191 elementary schools. The 169 public schools had a teaching staff of 566, and an attendance of 15,462 pupils, whereof 1,870 natives, and the 22 private schools a teaching staff of 172, and an attendance of 3,530 pupils. The cost of the public elementary schools was, in 1900, 2,513,411, and the income 287,880 guilders.

The following statement relates to schools for natives :—

In 1900 Dutch India had 5 normal schools, with 27 teachers and 154 pupils ; besides there were 4 schools for sons of native chiefs, with 208 pupils.

The elementary schools for natives were, for Java and Madura, in 1875 : 104 Government schools, with 14,906 pupils, and 132 private schools, with 6,978 pupils ; and in 1900, 238 Government schools with 43,617 pupils, and 259 private schools with 29,905 pupils. In the Outposts in 1881, 281 Government schools with 21,388 pupils, and 205 private schools with 10,696 pupils ; and in 1899, 301 Government schools with 45,618 pupils, and 581 private schools with 28,227 pupils.

In 1875 the Government spent 803,906 guilders for the education of natives, and in 1900 1,590,782 guilders.

For foreign Orientals there were in 1900 about 439 schools with 8,085 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is based on the principle that Europeans and persons assimilated with them are subject to laws nearly similar to those of the mother-country, while the natives are subject to their own customs and institutions. The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases.

There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, and Makassar—Resident and Regent courts, courts of circuit, district courts, and courts of priests.

The number of persons committed for trial in 1899 was 14,449. There are about 300 prisons; their population was 31,019 at the end of 1899.

The relations of the State to pauperism are limited to subvention to Protestant and Catholic orphan-houses; for this purpose the budget contains about 100,000 guilders yearly.

Finance.

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates from licences, customs duties, personal imposts, and a number of indirect taxes. Further from the Government monopolies of salt and opium, railways, and from the sale of Government products, chiefly of coffee, grown under the 'culture system,' and sold in India and Europe.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1898-1902:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1870	123,525,000	115,765,000	+ 7,760,000
1880	146,838,000	146,936,000	- 98,000
1890	137,789,482	127,736,739	+ 10,052,743
1898	132,432,135	150,709,404	- 18,277,269
1899	142,600,402	144,371,544	- 1,771,142
1900	151,626,560	145,821,972	+ 5,804,588
1901	149,255,776	148,279,953	+ 975,823
1902	152,186,414	159,728,866	- 7,542,452

The percentage of the different sources of revenue is shown in the following table:—

Year	Taxes	Monopolies ¹	Products ²	Other Receipts	Total
1897	40·8	24·7	20·0	14·5	100
1898	39·1	24·1	22·4	14·4	100
1899	42·6	23·3	18·7	15·4	100
1900	40·4	21·7	20·8	17·1	100
1901	39·3	21·0	24·9	14·8	100
1902	39·4	21·8	23·2	15·6	100

¹ Opium and salt, etc.

² Coffee, cinchona, tin, and coal.

The budget estimates for 1903 are :—

	Guilders	
Home government expenditure . . .	34,662,874	
Expenditure in the Colonies . . .	130,720,725	
		165,383,599
Revenues in the mother country . . .	26,742,833	
„ „ Colonies . . .	126,606,425	
		153,349,258
Deficit		12,034,341

The sources of revenue are stated as follows :

Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee (8,164,966 guilders), cinchona (285,120 guilders), tin (19,666,697 guilders), railways (998,000 guilders), share of the State in the profits of the Biliton Company (2,000,000 guilders), various (628,050 guilders).

Receipts in India from sales of opium (18,171,000 guilders), import, export, and excise duties (18,333,000 guilders), land revenues (20,282,500 guilders), sales of coffees (5,134,500 guilders), sales of salt (11,701,500 guilders), railways (14,400,000), tax on trades (3,234,000), coal (3,192,000), from all other sources (32,157,925 guilders).

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands.

Defence.

The army is purely colonial. At the end of 1900 the strength of the army was 1,367 officers and 36,798 sub-officers and soldiers, comprising 13,762 Europeans, 40 Africans, 4,093 Amboinese, and 18,903 natives. The number of horses was 1,300. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the army of Dutch India. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together, though in separate companies in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are Europeans and natives.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Dutch India, is divided into field, garrison, and dépôt battalions. Each battalion is composed of four companies, two companies consisting of European soldiers and two of natives, or one of Europeans and three of natives. The 'half-castes' are on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank to whom honorary ranks are given; in each of the companies composed of natives, at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A military academy is established at Meester Cornelis, near Batavia. Schools for soldiers are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the army, which is purely colonial, the navy in Dutch India is partly colonial, partly belonging to the royal navy, and its expenses are therefore borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. (See 'Defence,' mother-country.) The *personnel* in the Dutch Indies numbered in 1900 : 3,317 men, thus divided : 1,018 Europeans and 733 natives with the Indian marine (17 ships); 1,314 Europeans and 252 natives with the auxiliary squadron (6 ships).

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The Government or private landowners can enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates; in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The extent of the soil of Java and Madura regularly cultivated by the natives was, in 1900, 7,073,036 acres ($1\frac{1}{2}$ acre = 1 bahu). From 1896–1900 the increase of various cultures was as follows, in acres:—

Year	Rice	Maize, Arachis, Cotton, and various plants.	Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Indigo	Total
1896	4,828,642	3,595,226	213,349	258,930	54,252	8,950,399
1897	4,899,924	4,019,092	229,894	240,308	51,707	9,440,925
1898	5,202,957	4,046,816	246,372	252,835	49,784	9,798,764
1899	5,198,622	4,331,327	265,382	265,809	60,998	10,122,550
1900	5,474,546	4,019,981	305,921	233,232	48,485	10,082,166

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased in recent years, as well in Java as in the Outposts. In 1900 were ceded by the Government to 784 Companies and Europeans, 1,039,482 acres; to 52 Chinese, 35,593 acres; to 6 natives, 2,318 acres—total, 1,077,393 acres. Since 1816 no land in Java has been alienated by the Government. The lands, now the property of Europeans, have an extent of 2,306,153 acres, of Chinese, 344,484 acres, and of other foreign Orientals, 30,525 acres.

In 1891 the Government ceased to cultivate sugar. The sugar is grown on lands hired from the natives, or on lands held on emphyteutic tenure from the Government, or on private properties. In 1900 the number of sugar estates was 191. The yield of sugar in six years has been as follows:—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1896	490,061	1898	683,032	1900	710,150
1897	548,611	1899	780,842	1901	766,288

The production of coffee in Dutch India in the years 1896–1900 was, in lbs.:—

Year	Government Lands	Free Cultivation by natives	Lands on Emphyteusis and on Lease	Private Lands	Total
1896	42,164,666	0,663,066	58,309,333	4,928,000	116,065,065
1897	68,338,400	12,947,200	70,223,600	4,994,666	156,503,866
1898	17,676,800	19,814,800	27,973,600	5,104,400	60,569,600
1899	32,988,533	7,884,800	69,575,600	7,595,466	118,044,399
1900	34,338,400	11,666,666	51,971,600	8,530,267	106,506,933

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows :—

Year	Government		Lands on Emphyteusis		Private Lands	
	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production	Plantations	Production
1896	8	321,760	86	3,440,393	1	63,932
1897	8	325,887	83	2,910,718	3	116,497
1898	8	357,958	83	3,817,234	3	837,824
1899	8	399,496	85	4,089,654	5	673,413
1900	8	561,765	86	4,749,020	3	358,910

The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—

Year.	In Java.		In Sumatra (Deli, etc.).	
	Plantations.	Production.	Plantations.	Production.
1896	90	13,360,013	103	15,704,703
1897	87	16,354,372	106	17,112,831
1898	110	18,418,575	115	20,527,171
1899	131	24,346,626	130	23,958,369
1900	140	21,737,198	139	20,010,487

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows :—

1895	4,746,588	1897	4,205,576	1899	5,452,773
1896	3,916,398	1898	4,757,168	1900	6,636,571

The production of 1900 was obtained from 113 plantations.

The production of indigo in Java in kilogrammes was as follows :—

1895	621,666	1897	936,236	1899	783,132
1896	721,719	1898	1,094,225	1900	716,556

The production of 1900 was obtained from 115 plantations.

The tin mines of Banca are worked by the Government; those of Biliton and Riouw by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in tons :—

1897-98	15,686	1899-1900	16,460
1898-99	17,703	1900-01	17,320

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in tons :—

1896	139,864	1898	162,760	1900	199,536
1897	160,691	1899	182,712		

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was in gallons, 1897, 53,510; 1898, 66,981; 1899, 43,956; 1900, 13,127,611.

At the end of 1895 there were in Java in all about 2,643,000 buffaloes, 2,572,000 oxen and cows, and 485,500 horses. Horses are never used in India for agricultural purposes.

In 1900 there were 3 Government and 55 private printing-offices, 74 ice and soda water manufactories, 25 soap factories, 8 arak distilleries, 14 saw mills, and 94 rice mills. The industrial establishments in Dutch India used, in 1900, 2,306 steam engines.

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels. There is a tariff of 6 per cent. on certain goods; on some articles there is a

small export duty, including tobacco. The export duty on sugar is definitely abolished in 1898, on coffee in 1902.

The following table shows the value of the general import and export during the years 1896–1900, in guilders (12 guilders = £1) :—

<i>Imports</i>							
Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
1896	6,746,832	615,000	7,361,832	152,055,300	8,932,001	160,987,301	168,349,133
1897	5,172,145	—	5,172,145	167,296,526	9,236,877	176,533,403	181,706,548
1898	6,563,279	1,600,000	8,163,279	160,861,010	10,797,143	171,658,153	179,821,432
1899	4,530,029	—	4,530,029	164,013,315	22,778,926	186,792,241	191,322,270
1900	6,985,149	2,385,000	9,370,149	176,078,795	10,474,578	186,553,373	195,923,522
<i>Exports</i>							
1896	14,325,256	—	14,325,256	184,413,534	891,921	185,305,455	199,630,711
1897	18,305,874	—	18,305,874	191,169,334	939,070	192,108,404	210,414,278
1898	13,560,199	—	13,560,199	202,996,658	1,197,240	204,193,898	217,754,097
1899	14,944,387	—	14,944,387	235,383,570	595,301	235,978,871	250,923,258
1900	26,954,304	—	26,954,304	231,283,548	795,754	232,079,302	259,033,606

The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, and tin. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, in each of the last five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U. K. from Java . . .	£ 318,052	£ 406,943	£ 272,358	£ 223,344	£ 212,222
Exports of British produce to Java	1,803,416	1,915,802	2,165,252	2,547,405	2,028,473

The chief articles of import into the United Kingdom are unrefined sugar ; in 1882 of the value of 3,579,119*l.* ; in 1896, 677,750*l.* ; in 1901, 86,771*l.* ; tea, 38,261*l.* The staple articles of British home produce exported to Java are manufactured cotton (including cotton yarns) of the value of 1,429,687*l.* ; machinery, 106,900*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 75,433*l.* ; coals, 47,284*l.* ; woollens, 24,088*l.* ; manure, 165,644*l.*, in the year 1901.

Shipping and Communications.

The following table shows the navigation at the various ports of Netherlands India in 1899 and 1900, and the share of England in it :—

Year		Entered		Whereof, from England :	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1899	Steamers	3,661	1,638,666	330	528,168
	Sailing vessels	389	84,606	24	27,966
1900	Steamers	3,445	1,721,148	380	509,052
	Sailing vessels	184	59,888	10	1,770

At the end of 1900 the total length of railways (State and private) opened for traffic was about 1,348 English miles; the revenues were 18,447,000 guilders.

There are about 200 post-offices; the number of letters carried in 1900 for internal intercourse was 11,363,170, while 7,301,840 newspapers, &c., for the interior passed through the various post-offices in the Dutch Indies. In 1900, 1,614,683 letters were carried for foreign postal intercourse.

There were 7,003 miles of telegraph lines in Dutch India in 1900 with 383 offices; the number of messages was 708,037. In December, 1896, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya were connected by telephone.

Money and Credit.

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve of about 1,200,000 guilders. The Government has a control over the administration. Two-fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion. In March, 1901, the value of the notes in circulation was 56,335,000 guilders, and of the bank operations 31,593,000. There are two other Dutch banks, besides branches of British banks.

In the savings-banks, including the Postal savings-bank, there were, in 1900, 34,130 depositors, with a deposited amount of 10,027,987 guilders.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Amsterdamsch Pond*. = 1.09 lb. avoirdupois.

„ *Pikol* . . . = 133½ „ „

„ *Catty* . . . = 1½ „ „

„ *Tjengkal* . . . = 4 yards

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India are those of the Netherlands.

Consular Representatives.

British Consul at Batavia.—M. Abrahams.

Vice-Consul at Samarang.—A. Dowie.

Vice-Consul at Sourabaya.—A. MacLean.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (a) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (b) the colony *Curaçao*.

Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America, between 2° and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50' and 58° 20' E. longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Turmchumce Mountains.

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674. Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The superior administration and executive authority of Surinam is in the hands of a governor, assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, a vice-president and three members, all nominated by the Queen. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members are chosen for 6 years by electors in proportion of one in 200 electors.

Dutch Guiana is divided into sixteen districts and numerous communes.

The area of Dutch Guiana is 46,060 English square miles. At the end of 1900 the population was about 68,968, exclusive of the negroes living in the forests. The capital is Paramaribo, with about 31,817 inhabitants.

According to the terms of the regulation for the government of Dutch Guiana, entire liberty is granted to the members of all religious confessions.

At the end of 1900 there were : Reformed and Lutheran, 9,584 ; Moravian Brethren, 28,027 ; Roman Catholic, 12,771 ; Jews, 1,121 ; Mohammedans, 3,918 ; Hindus, 11,158, etc.

There were, in 1900, 20 public schools with 2,342 pupils, and 33 private schools with 4,822 pupils. Besides these elementary schools, there are a normal school and a central school of the Moravian Brethren for training teachers and of the Roman Catholics.

There is a court of justice, whose president, members, and recorder are nominated by the Sovereign. Further, there are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

The relations of Government to pauperism are limited to subventions to orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions.

The local revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes. A subvention from the mother-country is necessary. The revenue and expenditure in the last five years, in guilders, were :—

—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1898	2,227,000	2,207,000	20,000
1899	2,261,000	2,085,000	176,000
1900	2,424,000	2,296,000	128,000
1901	2,705,000	2,324,000	381,000
1902	2,601,000	2,302,000	299,000

In 1900 the militia ('Schutterij') consisted of 27 officers and 411 men, the

civic guard of 59 officers and 1,061 men, and the garrison of 20 officers and 351 men. The navy consists of a few guard ships, with some vessels of the royal navy.

In 1900 sugar was produced on 7 plantations of 1,975 hectares to the amount of 13,050,389 kilogrammes; cacao on about 75 plantations of 11,847 hectares to the amount of 2,183,018 kilogrammes. The other productions in 1900 were bananas, 513,105 bunches; coffee, 196,431 kilogrammes; rice, 285,927 kilogrammes; maize, 534,001 kilogrammes; rum, 1,275,080 litres; and molasses, 1,770,334 litres.

For gold mining were granted, at the end of 1900, 375 concessions, comprising 347,238 hectares. In that year the export of gold was 873,096 grammes, valued at 1,196,141 guilders. This export was: to the Netherlands, 844,420 grammes. In 1900 the gold production amounted to 876,277 grammes. The working for gold has hitherto been carried on chiefly by alluvial washings, but several companies have now been started for crushing operations.

In 1901 there entered 217 vessels of 130,058 tons, and cleared 217 ships of 130,058 tons. The following table shows the value of the imports and exports during the years 1897-1901:—

Year	Imports	Exports
1897	5,294,424 guilders	5,241,671 guilders
1898	5,703,427 „	5,211,123 „
1899	6,122,112 „	5,517,384 „
1900	6,166,608 „	5,540,855 „
1901	7,077,780 „	5,365,560 „

In 1901 the imports into the United Kingdom from the Dutch West Indies, including Curaçao, were valued at 39,607*l.*; and exports from the United Kingdom of British produce or manufacture to the Dutch West Indies, 129,376*l.*

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers.

British Consul at Paramaribo and Cayenne.—J. R. W. Pigott.

Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of the islands *Curaçao*, *Bonaire*, *Aruba*, *St. Martin* (as far as it belongs to the Netherlands), *St. Eustache*, and *Saba*, lying north from the coast of Venezuela.

	Square Miles	Population Dec. 31, 1900
Curaçao	210	30,828
Bonaire	95	5,086
Aruba	69	9,702
St. Martin ¹	17	3,174
St. Eustache	7	1,334
Saba	5	2,177
	<hr/> 403	<hr/> 52,801

Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

The colony is governed by a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of a vice-president and three members, he himself being president, all nominated by the Sovereign.

There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign. The different islands of the colony, except Curaçao, are placed under officials called 'gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Sovereign.

At the end of 1900 there were 43,160 Roman Catholics, 9,037 Protestants, 103 Jews. The number of schools was in 1900 about 33 with about 5,503 pupils.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes. In the Budget for 1902 the revenue is estimated at 613,000 guilders, and the expenditure at 712,000 guilders; the difference is supplied by the mother-country.

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1900 of 27 officers and 372 men; the garrison of 9 officers and 192 men. A vessel of the royal navy is always cruising and visiting the different islands. In Aruba gold and phosphate of lime are being worked under concessions recently granted.

The imports of the island of Curaçao in 1900 were valued at 2,651,709 guilders; the exports of the other islands—Curaçao has no export duties—at 308,130 guilders. The chief products are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime.

There entered the ports of the different islands in 1900, 2,772 vessels of 414,180 English tons.

British Consul at Curaçao.—J. Jesurun.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE new Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on July 4, 1894 and amended December 10, 1896. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of one House. The Legislature is elected by universal suffrage, the term being two years, and the number of representatives 40. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—General José Santos Zelaya, for the term 1902–1906.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the five departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; Finance; Interior, Justice, and Police; War, and Marine; Public Works.

The Republic is divided into 13 departments, 2 comarcas, and 3 districts, each of which is under a political head, who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and is also military commandant. The Mosquito Reserve forms one of these departments, and is now named Zelaya.

The Indians in this region are under the protection of Great Britain; but it is stated that the British Government is desirous of withdrawing all claim to jurisdiction in the country.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, two chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

The active army consists of 2,000 men, with a reserve of 10,000 men, and a militia or national guard of 5,000.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and the population (1895) 380,000, or including uncivilised Indians 420,000, giving about 8·5 inhabitants per square mile. In 1900 the population was estimated at about 500,000. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' mulattoes, negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small but on the increase. Their number is about 1,200. There are 28 towns with from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with about 30,000 inhabitants. Leon has a population of 45,000; Granada, 25,000; Masaya, 20,000; Chinandega, 20,000; Matagalpa, 4,000; Bluefields and San Juan del Norte (Greytown) have each over 2,000. Other towns are Corinto, and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

Immigration is encouraged, and in 1900 a concession of 60,000 acres of land was granted for colonisation, the concessionaire undertaking to introduce agricultural immigrants from Northern Europe, to establish an agricultural school, and to import approved breeding cattle.

Instruction.

According to an official statement of 1900 there were 323 elementary schools with 17,803 pupils. There were, besides, ten colleges and two universities (*facultades*). The total teaching staff of schools, colleges, and universities was 631; the expenditure during the year was 284,945 pesos.

A national Industrial, Commercial, and scientific Museum has been established at Managua.

Finance.

For the calendar years 1899 and 1900 the revenue and expenditure (exclusive of debt service), and for 1901 and 1902 the budget estimates, were:—

—	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenue . .	4,475,827	5,589,604	5,760,920	5,896,741
Expenditure .	4,557,794	5,335,059	5,758,923	5,918,590

Of the revenue in 1900 the principal sources were customs, duties, 3,001,235 pesos; liquor and tobacco duties, 1,256,657 pesos; slaughter tax, 222,750 pesos; railways, steamers, posts, and telegraphs, 820,241 pesos; smaller amounts being obtained from stamps, the gunpowder and other monopolies. Of the expenditure in 1900 the Ministry of War and Marine absorbed 1,361,935 pesos; of Fomento, 1,125,214 pesos; of Finance, 838,561 pesos; of Instruction, 492,310 pesos; Police, 532,798 pesos; Government, 362,334 pesos; Justice, 204,945 pesos.

The foreign debt consists of a railway loan raised in London in 1886 for 285,000*l.* in 6 per cent. bonds. Default was made in payment of interest on July 1, 1894, and in 1895 an arrangement was made for the settlement of the debt, reducing the interest to 4 per cent. and the arrear coupons to half their nominal value. The amount outstanding in July, 1902, consisted of bonds 266,500*l.*, and arrear coupons 2,898*l.*; total, 269,398*l.*

The internal debt amounted to 9,216,549 pesos at the end of 1900.

The value of the urban property of Nicaragua is put at 8,590,429 dollars; and of the rural at 33,972,690 dollars.

Industry and Commerce.

Comparatively little of the land is cultivated, but coffee cultivation and banana culture are extending. About one-third of the coffee estates are in the hands of Germans. The coffee crop in 1902 was estimated at about 30,000,000 lbs., the largest ever produced. Banana culture flourishes in the Bluefields region, whence, in 1900, 1,303,845 bunches were exported. The sugar industry tends to expand; the sugar export in 1901 reached 4,000,000 lbs.; there is also a large output of spirit. The production of cocoa is insufficient for local supply, but is rapidly extending. The exportation of rubber (mostly from Bluefields) in 1900 amounted to 313,393 kilogrammes. There are several rubber plantations from which good returns are expected, but results are not obtained till long after planting, and at present the production of rubber is declining. Tobacco is cultivated in Masaya, in the island of Ometepe, and in Jalapa; the leaf is coarse and serves only for home consumption.

There are in the Republic 109 mines, worked by American and British companies. In nearly all of these gold is found mixed with silver; in a few, silver mixed with copper. In 1895 the shipments of gold bar and dust reached 8,000 ounces; in 1898, 16,242 ounces; in 1900, 18,500 ounces. Local industries are the manufacture of furniture, boots and shoes, cigars and cigarettes, sugar, rum, beer, candles and soap; but these products are almost entirely for local use.

In 1901 the total imports were estimated at 2,302,488 gold or about 9,209,900 silver pesos (about 11 pesos=*l.*), and the exports at 7,651,068 silver pesos. The principal imports were cottons, food-stuffs, and iron-work. The chief exports were coffee, bananas, rubber, cattle, mahogany and cedar, dye-woods, hides, gold in bars, gold dust, gold ore. Of the imports, 59 per

cent. were from the United States; 20 per cent. from Great Britain; 7 per cent. from Germany; 8 per cent. from France. Of the exports 60 per cent. went to the United States; 9 per cent. to Great Britain; 14 per cent. to Germany; 8 per cent. to France. The trade of the United Kingdom with Nicaragua (according to the Board of Trade Returns) has been as follows:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Nicaragua	148,176	71,088	47,896	76,735	25,286
Exports of home produce to Nicaragua	113,537	110,621	145,687	193,548	109,962

The chief imports from Nicaragua in 1901 were coffee, 8,768*l.*; woods, 16,280*l.*; and the chief exports to Nicaragua, cottons, 65,657*l.*

The commerce of the United States with Nicaragua (according to United States statistics) in 5 years, ended June 30, was as follows;—

—	1893	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports into U.S.	1,095,865	1,514,630	1,520,266	2,035,636	1,978,025
Exports to Nicaragua	1,040,505	1,186,511	1,817,809	1,482,194	1,351,286

In 1900-01 the chief imports from Nicaragua were rubber, 444,234 dollars; wood, 430,985 dollars; bananas, 288,465 dollars. The chief exports to Nicaragua were iron-work, 267,252 dollars; bread-stuffs, 189,478 dollars; cottons, 154,881 dollars.

Shipping and Communications.

About two-thirds of the trade of Nicaragua passes through Corinto. At this port in 1900 there entered, of ocean-going vessels, 200 vessels of altogether 328,622 tons. These were almost entirely the steamers of 4 shipping companies, American, British, Chilean and German, which regularly visit the port. A dock 500 ft. by 315 ft. has been constructed at Corinto. In 1900 the Government entered into a contract for a line of steamers to connect Bluefields with other eastern ports, and with New Orleans in the United States.

Work on the canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts has been suspended for several years. A treaty of 1867 empowering the United States to construct a canal across Nicaragua was, on October 24, 1901, denounced by Nicaragua, but on December 10 a protocol was signed preparatory to a lease to the United States in perpetuity of a strip of land including the canal route. On November 18, 1901, a new treaty between Great Britain and the United States, modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, and neutralising the proposed canal, was signed, and on December 16 it was accepted by the United States Senate. It seems improbable that the interoceanic canal will be constructed by this route (see under *Colombia*).

There are few good roads in the country, but contracts have recently been made for roads and transport from Momotombo to Matagalpa, 79 miles, and

for 3 roads leading respectively from Matagalpa, from New Segovia, and from the Pis Pis mines in the Cape Gracias district to the head of steamboat navigation on the Cuco Wanks river, about 160 miles from its mouth. For the repairing and making of roads a tax varying from 1 peso (about 22*d.*) to 10 pesos is imposed on all male inhabitants over 18 years of age. There are about 175 miles of railway in connection with which steamers ply on the Lakes. In 1902 the railway of 35 miles connecting Managua with Leon and Corinto was completed. The line from Masaya to Jinotepe, connecting the coffee district with Corinto, is being continued to Diriamba. Various other railway schemes are projected. All the railways belong to Government, except the Silica Railway of 7 miles belonging to a steamboat company.

In 1901 there were 145 post offices. There are 2,440 miles of telegraph wires, and 119 offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Bank of London and Central America has a subscribed capital of 260,000*l.* of which 130,300*l.* is paid up.

The system of money is the same as in Honduras, though Mexican, Chilian, Peruvian, and other South and Central American dollars are issued.

The silver *peso* or dollar is of the value of about 20*d.* or 12 silver dollars to the £. In fractional silver coin the *peso* is worth about 19 pence; the value of the paper *peso* fluctuates, but is usually about 17 pence; business is transacted mostly with paper money. The Government note circulation December 31, 1899, amounted to 2,691,000 pesos. In 1899 (under law of October 26, 1898) a nickel coinage amounting to 150,000 pesos was issued. Since January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister (residing at Paris).—Crisanto Medina.

Consul-General (Manchester).—J. Lacayo.

There are Consular Representatives at Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Edward Thornton.

Consul at Granada.—Walter J. Chambers.

Consul at Greytown.—H. F. Bingham.

Consul at Managua.—Charles E. Nicol.

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Norway. See SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

OMAN.

AN independent State in South-eastern Arabia extending along a coast line—S. E. and S. W.—of almost 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Ormuz and inland to the deserts. Area, 82,000 square miles; population, 1,500,000. The capital, Muscat (40,000 inhabitants), was occupied by the Portuguese till the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was taken in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741. His family have since ruled. The present Sultan is Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, second son of the late Seyyid Turki bin Sa'eed bin Sultan, who succeeded his father June 4, 1888, and was formally recognised by the British Government. In the beginning of the present century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip on the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1856, one son proclaimed himself Sultan in Zanzibar and another in Muscat. Eventually the rivals agreed to submit their claims to the arbitration of Lord Canning, Viceroy of India, who formally separated the two Sultanates. Subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia. The island of Kishn or Tawilah, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, formerly belonging to the Imam of Oman, is now under Persian government and is ruled by a Sheikh, but the port of Basidu at the western extremity of the island is British. Further south on the Persian coast of the Gulf of Oman is the Port of Jask formerly belonging to Oman, but now British. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman, and a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Muscat.

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 250,000 dollars.

The exports in 1901-02 were valued at 1,641,076 dollars; chiefly dates, 916,908 dollars; fruit, 27,924 dollars; pearls, 25,000 dollars; mother-o'-pearl, 22,588 dollars; salt, 2,750 dollars; fish, 21,778 dollars; limes, 25,403 dollars. The imports were valued at 2,996,688 dollars; chiefly rice, 841,619 dollars; coffee, 82,509 dollars; sugar, 68,771 dollars; piece goods, 291,128 dollars; twist and yarn, 93,758 dollars; silk and silk goods, 46,068 dollars; cereals, wheat, and other grain, 103,447 dollars; oils of all kinds, 35,517 dollars; ghee, 43,919 dollars; arms and ammunition, 603,980 dollars.

The imports from United Kingdom were valued at 497,280 dollars; India, 1,961,157 dollars; France, 116,700 dollars; America, 47,200 dollars; Asiatic Turkey, 24,517 dollars; Persia, 285,571 dollars; other countries, 64,263 dollars.

The number of vessels entered and cleared the port of Muscat in 1901-02, including the native craft, was 425 of 176,609 tons, of which 273 of 161,448 tons were British.

There is a mail weekly from and to Bombay, and Muscat is connected by cable with the Indo-European telegraph system.

British Consul.—Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President; he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 3,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted. The Senators and Deputies receive each 200*l.* per annum.

President of the Republic.—Juan Ezcurra for the term 1902–06.

Vice-President.—Manuel Dominguez.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Justice, of War, and of Foreign Affairs. The President receives a salary of 1,900*l.*, the Vice-President 960*l.*, and each of the ministers 600*l.* a year; but the total administrative expenses are stated not to exceed 5,000*l.*

The country is divided into 23 counties (*partidos*), which are governed by chiefs and justices of the peace, assisted by municipal councils.

Area and Population.

The area of Paraguay is 157,000 square miles. In 1895 the population was estimated at 432,000. The census results of 1899 show a population of 530,103, exclusive of about 100,000 Indians. The population is a mixture of Spanish, Guarani Indian, and Negro races. Of foreigners in Paraguay, in 1895 there were 18,180, including 5,090 Argentines, 2,500 Italians, 1,500 Spanish, 1,250 German, 800 French, 600 Brazilian, 600 Swiss, 450 Austrians and Hungarians, 200 English. The population of the capital, Asuncion, in 1895, was 45,000; other towns are Villa Rica, 25,000; Concepcion, 15,000; San Pedro,

8,000; Luque, 8,000 Carapegua 13,000, Paraguari 10,000, Villa del Pilar, 10,000. In the 10 years 1890-1899 there were 4,655 immigrants mostly Italians, Germans, French, and Spaniards. The total number in 1897 was 197; in 1898, 337; in 1899, 340; in 1900, 170. Nearly three-fourths of the territory was national property, but in recent years most of it has been sold, much of it in very large estates.

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. The law of civil marriage was suspended on March 1, 1899. Education is free and compulsory. In 1887 only 20 per cent. of the adult Paraguayans and 60 per cent. of adult foreigners could read and write. There were in 1897 390 public and private elementary schools, with 25,000 pupils and 700 teachers. Private schools are subsidised by the Council of Education. There are several Protestant schools for boys and girls. Near Asuncion there is an agricultural school with a model farm doing good work. At Asuncion there is a National College, with 15 professors and 205 students. Besides contributions from general taxes, there is a special Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c.

Asuncion has also a public library and five newspapers.

A High Court of Justice, and various inferior tribunals, with local magistrates, exercise judicial functions. In 1897 there were 519 convictions of crime.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from customs, stamps and other dues, and from the sale of land and yerbaes. The revenue and expenditure for five years are officially given as follows in paper dollars:—

—	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1899-1900	1900-01
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue .	5,832,867	4,200,009	8,977,299	9,866,000	11,412,747
Expenditure .	6,526,518	6,852,334	8,441,275	8,122,139	—

The expenditure for 1901-02 was estimated at 8,122,179 dollars. Of this expenditure, 1,846,567 dollars was for internal administration; 2,469,663 for finance; 2,118,640 for justice and public instruction; 645,852 for war and marine.

In 1874, the principal of the foreign debt of Paraguay stood at 1,505,400*l.*, the outstanding amount of loans contracted in 1871 and 1872. In 1885 it was agreed that 850,000*l.* of new bonds should be issued in exchange for this amount, an arrangement was made for the future payment of interest, and an assignment of land was executed in payment of arrears of interest up to July, 1886. Land warrants were issued to holders of unpaid coupons, and the Paraguay Land Company (now called the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company) was formed to deal with these warrants. Interest under the new arrangement was paid till January 1, 1892. In 1895, an arrangement was made with the bondholders for the reduction of interest, the funding of arrear coupons, the creation of a sinking fund, and the assignment of

securities. In 1902, the outstanding debt amounted to 937,750*l*. The guarantee debt due by the Government to the Paraguayan Central Railway, April 30, 1902, amounted to 1,026,061*l*. There was also a gold debt due to the Argentine National Bank, amounting to 42,590 pesos. The debt due to Brazil is put at 9,876,500 pesos, and that to the Argentine Republic at 12,393,600 pesos. On December 31, 1901, the internal debt amounted to 827,300 pesos, besides 10,566,171 pesos of notes in circulation.

Defence.

The army, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, maintained chiefly to preserve internal order, consists of 82 officers and 1,500 men. Every citizen from 20 to 35 years of age is liable to military service. There is a screw steamer of 440 tons and 4 guns, and 2 small steamers on the river.

Production and Industry.

Excellent grazing land is abundant in Paraguay, especially in the Chaco region, which is now being taken up by cattle-raisers. The estimated number of horned cattle in 1900 was 2,743,665; horses 182,790, mules and asses 7,626, sheep 214,060, goats 32,834, pigs 23,900. The saladero industry is encouraged by Government; at Ascension 33,245 head of cattle were slaughtered in 1901. The most important industry is the growing of *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, the yerbales, formerly the property of the State, being now in the hands of capitalists and companies. The total quantity of the leaf exported in 1900 was valued at 111,816*l*. Other industries are timber, tobacco, and fruit-growing, while maize, mandioc, beans, &c., are also cultivated. In 1900, over 86,500,000 oranges were exported. Attempts are being made to cultivate the manioçoba rubber plant. The most important timber is the quebracho colorado, used for sleepers, but chiefly for tanning; the logs contain from 25 to 29 per cent. of tanning substance. Large quantities of the wood are annually exported to Germany, and a local factory is (1901) being established for the production of the extract. A large sugar factory is being established on the Tebicuary River. Hides (225,000 annually) are exported to Buenos Ayres. The immense forests contain valuable timber both hard and soft, which now finds a market in neighbouring countries and in Europe. Immigration is small, but is encouraged and there are seven agricultural settlements or 'colonies,' with, in all, 2,148 colonists. In 1897 these settlements possessed about 10,000 acres under cultivation; 235,246 fruit trees; 62,620 coffee plants; 1,444 horses; and 14,615 cattle. The New Australia colony, which was long unsuccessful, is now prosperous, its members being engaged mostly in stock-raising. The Cosme colony, an offshoot, has a population of 154, with about 70 plots of cultivated land growing maize, mandioca, potatoes, rice, tobacco, sugar-cane and peanuts, besides oranges, bananas, coffee, and yerba maté. In 1898 a new colony was founded consisting of Sicilians. In 1899 the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company sold 52,000 acres of land.

In 1899 there were in Paraguay 16 yerba establishments, 308 distilleries, 35 wood yards, 3 sugar factories, 184 carpenters' shops, 73 kilns (brick, &c.), 36 bakeries, and 26 blacksmiths' shops, the capital invested in such industries amounting to 15,669,166 pesos currency.

Paraguay contains valuable minerals which are now unworked. Iron abounds in the south, and marble in the north, and pyrites, copper, kaolin, are found. In 1900 a concession was granted to a company to search for and work minerals in the district south of Asuncion.

Commerce.

The following is the value of the imports and exports in gold dollars at Asuncion :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports .	2,203,459	2,608,487	2,147,838	1,838,710	3,003,658
Exports .	14,467,770 ¹	2,463,294	2,021,023	2,064,290	2,529,307

¹ Paper dollars.

The chief imports are textiles—85 per cent. from Great Britain ; wines, rice. About 48 per cent. of the total imports come from Britain.

The chief exports are *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, valued at 774,090 dollars gold in 1901 ; tobacco, 193,845 dollars gold ; hides, 755,845 dollars gold ; timber, oranges, and hair.

The British trade passes almost entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. There are no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Paraguay, and the British exports (mostly cottons, machinery, and ironwork) direct to Paraguay amounted to only 27,124*l.* in 1901.

Communications.

In 1901, 2,157 steamers, sailing vessels, and large coasting vessels entered and cleared at the port of Asuncion. The steamers are mostly "liners" regularly visiting the port. Works are in progress for the improvement of the harbour at Asuncion.

There is a railway from Asuncion to Pirapó, the actual length of line open being about 156 miles. Gross receipts in the year 1901 amounted to 1,838,600 paper pesos. During the year 1900, 624,741 passengers were carried, and 75,503 tons of goods. There are 20 miles of tramway, on which carried, in 1899 there were 870,546 passengers. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult and costly. There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway ; the national telegraph connects Asuncion with Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world ; there are altogether 500 miles of telegraph line ; there were 97,044 messages in 1901. The telephone is in operation at Asuncion. Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881 ; in 1900 the number of post offices was 142 ; letters, &c., received or transmitted, 1,729,878.

Money and Credit.

The banks in Paraguay are the Agricultural Bank, with a capital of 3,025,723 pesos ; the Territorial Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the Bank of los Ríos and Company, and the Caja de Credito Comercial (founded in 1901).

Paper money is the chief circulating medium ; the amount in circulation on December 31, 1901, was 10,566,171 pesos. Gold was at a premium of about 1,000 per cent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.—The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos*. Nominal value, 4*s.*

The <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Sino</i> (land measure)	= 69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua cuadrada</i>	= 12½ Engl. sq. miles.

The weights and measures of the Argentine Republic are also in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Señor E. Machain.

Consul-General in Great Britain.—Alfred James. Appointed 1897.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARAGUAY.

Envoy and Minister.—W. H. D. Haggard (residing at Buenos Aires).

Consul at Asuncion.—C. W. Gosling.

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

Reigning Shah.

Muzaffar-ed-dîn, born 14 Jemâdi II. A.H. 1269 = March 25, 1853, second son of Nâsr ed-dîn, Shah; succeeded his father May 1, 1896.

Children of the Shâh.—I. Mohammed Ali Mirza, Valiahd (heir-apparent), born 1872. II. Malik Mansur Mirza, Shua es-Saltaneh, born 1880. III. Abu'l Fath Mirza, Salar ed Dowleh, born 1881. IV. Abu'l Fazl Mirza, Azud es-Sultan, born 1883. V. Husein Kuli Mirza, born 1894. VI. Nâsr ed-dîn Mirza, born 1896. There are also twelve daughters.

Brothers of the Shâh.—I. Mas'ûd, Zil es-Sultân, born January 5, 1850, has five sons and six daughters. II. Kâmrân, Nâib es-Saltaneh, born July 22, 1856, has three daughters. III. Sâlâr es-Saltaneh, born May 2, 1882. IV. Rukn es-Saltaneh. V. Yamin ed-Dowleh. VI. Azud es-Saltaneh.

The royal family is very numerous: there are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the official year-book only mentions two uncles, two aunts, and about 100 great-uncles and cousins of the Shah.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinshâh,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune, but that of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to only two or three millions sterling, most of it represented by diamonds, the largest, the Deryâ i Nûr, of 186 carats, and the Tâj i Mâh, of 146 carats, and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fifth of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the sovereigns of the dynasty was as follows:—

1. Agha Muhammed	1794	4. Nâsr ed-dîn, son of Muham-med	1848
2. Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammed	1797	5. Muzaffar-ed-dîn, son of Nâsr-ed-dîn	1896
3. Muhammed, grandson of Fath Ali	1835		

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family, but preference is generally given to a prince whose

mother was a Kajâr princess. The mother of the present Crown Prince is not a Kajâr princess.

Government.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shâh is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Muhammedan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shâh is regarded as vicegerent of the Prophet (a great part of the priesthood and descendants of the Prophet [Syeds] deny this), and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into several departments, after the European fashion. The office of Sadr Azam or Grand Vizir, twice vacant since November, 1896, has, since August 11, 1898, been held by Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, Amin es Sultan, with the title of Atabak Azam. The chief ministers now, September 1902, are Mushir-ed-Dowleh, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Amir Khan Serdar, Minister for War. Other departments represented in the Ministry are: Interior, Treasury, Justice, Commerce, Instruction, Telegraphs, Posts, Religious Endowments, Agriculture, Crown Domains, Court, Public Works, Press, Crown Buildings, Ceremonies, Mines, Mint, Arsenal. There are twenty ministers of departments and also several ministers without portfolios, but only five or six of the more important are consulted on affairs of state.

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments-general. Some of the governments-general are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c.; others are very large, and comprise several provinces. Governors-general and lieutenant-governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Wâli, Fermân Fermâ, &c. A lieutenant-governor is sometimes called Nâib el-Hukûmah; one of a small district is a Zâbit. Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglerbeggi. Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Kedkhodâ. These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the lieutenant-governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. Most of the governors have a vizir or a pîshkâr, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the accounts and the details of the government. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânî, Ilbeggi, Wâli, Serdâr, Sheikh, Tushmâl; they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribe resides.

Area and Population.

According to the latest and most trustworthy estimates, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 628,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, twelve inhabitants to the square mile. According to the latest estimates, based on personal observation of travellers and statistics of the Persian Home Office, the population of Persia numbered in 1881 :—

Inhabitants of cities	1,963,800
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,909,800
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	3,780,000
Total population	7,653,600

The population in 1902 was estimated at about 9½ millions.

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 1,000.

The principal cities of Persia are :—Teherân, with 250,000 ; Tabriz, with 180,000 ; Ispahân, with 80,000 ; Meshed and Kermân, with 70,000 ; Yezd, with 55,000 ; Bârfurûsh and Shîrâz, with 50,000 ; Hamadân, Kazvin, Kom, Kashân, Resht, each with 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. Of the nomads 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Balûchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs.

Religion.

Of the population about 8 millions belong to the Shîa'h faith, 800,000 Sunnis, 9,000 Parsis (Guebres), 35,000 Jews, 45,000 Armenians, and 25,000 Nestorians.

The Mahometans of Persia are mostly of the sect called Shîa'h, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunnî. The Persian priesthood (Ulemâ) is very powerful, and works steadily against all progress. Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (Mullâ). As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, he is called a Mujtahid, a chief priest. There are many Mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town ; there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final. The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the Mujtahid¹ who resides at Kerbelâ, near Baghdâd, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm. The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the Mujtahids, but the Sheikh-el-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm-i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jâm'ah) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jum'ah are the pîsh nemâz or khatib (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin

¹ The last holder of this office died on February 20, 1895 ; no successor has yet been appointed.

(crier for prayers), and sometimes the Mutavalli (guardian of the mosque). this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers-on.

The Orthodox Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop. One bishop resides at Tabriz, the other at Ispahan. There are also a few hundred Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside; in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Mussulmans belonging to the lower classes.

Instruction.

There are a great number of colleges (medresseh), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teherân in 1849, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia. There are also military colleges at Teherân and Tabriz. Two or three preliminary schools with an improved system of teaching, supported by public subscriptions and small payments (4 sh. per month for each pupil), were opened in March, 1898, in Teherân, and since then similar schools have been established at Rasht, Bushire, Ispahan and other cities, all being under the supervision of the Minister of Public Instruction. The pupils in the new schools number about 3,000. But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Koran. A 'political college,' Medresseh i Siasi, now having 30 pupils, was opened in 1900, and prepares candidates for service in the Foreign Office, which pays 1,000*l.* per annum for its maintenance.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the governors and their representatives, and by the Sheikhs-el-Islâm and the priesthood. The former administer justice according to the Urf, the unwritten or common law; the latter according to the Shar', the written or divine law.

The dispensation of justice is always summary. In May, 1888, the Shah published a proclamation stating that henceforth no subject would be punished except by operation of law, and that all subjects had full liberty as to life and property. But another proclamation published in June annulled the first as far as regards liberty of property.

Finance.

The total revenue in cash and kind in 1839-40 amounted to 34,026,150 krans, or (1 kr. = 12·95*d.*) 1,835,995*l.* In the year 1876-77 the amount was 50,700,000 krans, or (1 kr. = 9·25*d.*) 1,950,000*l.* In 1888-89 it was 54,487,630 krans or (1 kr. = 7·06*d.*) 1,602,580*l.* With the rise in the price of silver, the value of the revenue rose in 1890-91 to 1,775,000*l.*, and owing to the fall in silver the receipts for 1899-1900 are estimated at less than 1,500,000*l.*

The expenditure for the year 1888-89 amounted to about 50,100,000 krans, and was about the same for 1898; of this expenditure 18,000,000 were for the army, 10,000,000 for pensions, 3,000,000 for allowances to princes, 600,000 for allowances to members of the Kajär tribe, 800,000 for

the Foreign Office, 5,000,000 for the royal court, 500,000 for colleges, 1,500,000 for civil service, 2,630,000 for local government expenses, 800,000 remission of revenue in poor districts; the remainder was paid into the Shah's treasury. The Foreign Office now costs about 2,600,000 tomans, but of other expenditures there are no later data.

About 82 per cent. of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (*mumayiz*) appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes. The amount collected from Christians, Jews, and Parsis is very small. About 15 per cent. of the revenue is from customs, while posts, telegraphs, fisheries, mines, and other concessions supply the remainder. In May, 1892, the Government concluded with the Imperial Bank of Persia a contract for the issue of a loan of 500,000*l.*, the produce of which should serve for the payment of an indemnity to the Tobacco Regie Company of Persia. The loan, guaranteed by the Customs receipts of Southern Persia and the Persian Gulf, was repayable in eighty half-yearly instalments together with 6 per cent. interest. Yearly instalments and interest were regularly paid until the redemption of the loan in 1900.

In January 1900, the Russian Imperial Government permitted the Russian *Banque des Prêts de Perse* to take up a loan to be issued by the Persian Government to the amount of 22,500,000 roubles, under the designation of Five per Cent. Persian Gold Loan of the Year 1900. The payment of interest and the redemption of the loan in the course of 75 years is guaranteed by all the Persian Customs receipts, with the exception of the revenues of the custom houses of the province of Fars and the ports of the Persian Gulf. The Persian Government undertook to redeem all its former foreign obligations out of the proceeds of this loan, and not to conclude, without the consent of the bank, any foreign loan before the amortisation of the Five per Cent. Gold Loan. The Persian Government also leaves it at the discretion of the bank to place on the market, if it considers necessary, bonds of the Persian loan to the extent of the balance of the debt owing to the bank, these bonds, in such case, to enjoy the full guarantee of the Russian Imperial Government. The English 1892 loan was redeemed in 1900. In March, 1902, the Russian Bank agreed to grant a further loan of about 10,000,000 roubles on the same conditions as those of the first. A great part of this sum has been received by the Persian Government, but the loan has not yet (September, 1902) been issued.

Defence.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery (20 batteries), 54,700 the infantry (78 battalions), 25,200 the cavalry, regular and irregular, and 7,200 militia (24 battalions). Of these troops, however, only half are liable to be called for service, while the actual number embodied—that is, the standing army—does not exceed 24,500. The number liable to be called for service is as follows:—Infantry, 35,400; irregular cavalry, but more or less drilled, 3,300; undrilled levies, 12,130; artillery, 2,500; camel artillery, 90; engineers, 100; total, 53,520.

By a decree of the Shâh, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life; but the decree has never been enforced.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one and sometimes two, and a district contributes one. The commanding officers are generally selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Parsis, as well as the Mussulman inhabitants of the

Kashan and Yazd districts, are exempt from all military service. The army has been under the training of European officers of different nationalities for the last ninety years.

The navy consists of 2 vessels, built at Bremerhaven in 1884—the *Persepolis*, screw steamship, 600 tons, 450 horse-power, armed with four 3-inch guns; and the *Susa*, a river steamer, on the river Karūn, of 30 horse-power.

Production and Industry.

Besides wheat, barley, rice, fruits, and gums, Persia produces silk, chiefly in the region south-west of the Caspian. The silk produced in Gilan in 1899 was valued at 400,000*l.*, and, in addition, 532,546 kilogrammes of cocoons were exported to Europe. The opium industry is on the increase. The export is estimated at 4,800 chests, each chest containing about 132 lbs., worth from 16 to 20 shillings per lb. The opium sent to Europe is prepared for medicinal purposes, and that to China for smoking. The production of tragacanth gum is extending in the districts of Kermanshah, Shiraz, Ispahan, and Fars, the annual exports now exceeding 40,000*l.* in value. Tobacco is exported annually to the amount of 5,500 tons; cotton, 9,934,400 lbs.; wool, 9,000,000 lbs., about one-third to Bombay and the remainder, mixed with Turkish wool, chiefly to Marseilles. The wool produce of Khorassan is the finest, amounting to about 2,640,000 lbs. annually, worth 35,000*l.* Persian carpets, of which there are about thirty different kinds, are all made by hand, and the design varies with each carpet. The export of these carpets amounts to over 140,000*l.*

Tea plantations were started in the province of Gilān in the early part of 1901, and the last report (October) is very favourable. Plants and seed were obtained from India, Assam, and Ceylon.

The pearl-fishing industry in the Persian Gulf has its headquarters at Bahrein and Lingah, work being carried on also at Debay, Shargah, Abu-Thabi, and some other small places. There are no statistics of the fishery, but estimates, based on reports of native dealers, put the local value taken in 1899 at about 3,000,000 rupees. In 1900, owing to disease in one of the pearl banks, the output of pearls was smaller than usual.

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable, but great distances from shipping ports or markets, want of good roads, and in many parts scarcity of fuel and water, have prevented any development on a large scale. Mines of lead and copper exist in nearly all the provinces, and have been worked from ancient times, but there are many considerable deposits yet untouched. Some of the lead ores are argentiferous, but the precious metal is not extracted. Tin ore has been found in Azerbaijan; antimony, nickel, cobalt, in the desert region near Yazd, zinc near Teheran, manganese and borax near Kerman, and there are enormous deposits of rich iron ore in several places; iron ochre is obtained on some islands in the Persian Gulf, and coal of good quality near Teheran; great seams of the latter in South-Eastern Persia are not worked. Salt pits are abundant; sulphur exists in small quantities; two mines of orpiment in North-Western Persia yield two or three tons per annum; at Zaj Kanin, near Kazvin, are some quarries of alum. Auriferous sands are plentiful, but the quantity of the gold in them is too small to make their working profitable. A naphtha-bearing zone extends along the western frontier from Kurdistan to the Persian Gulf, and traces of the oil have also been discovered in Northern Persia; a concession for working the former was granted to a British subject in June, 1901, and boring operations are now being undertaken. The turquoise has been mined near Nishapur

from an early age; other precious stones are not found. The total revenues to the Government under the head of royalties and rents from mines are less than 16,000*l.* per annum. In virtue of a concession granted to a Russian company in 1898, mining operations were to have commenced during the winter 1900-1901 in northern Azerbaijan, but nothing has yet been done.

Commerce.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teherân, and Ispahân; the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed i Sar, and Bender i Gez on the Caspian. Until quite recently the Customs were farmed out, and a great part of the revenue was lost to the State. Persian subjects paid an import and export duty varying from 1½ to 8 per cent. on the frontier, and road, transit and gate dues at many places in the interior, while Europeans, in accordance with the Turkmanchai treaty of February, 1828, between Persia and Russia, paid 5 per cent. On March 21, 1899, the Government abolished the farm system in Azerbaijan and Kermanshah, and one year later, when the receipts in the two provinces for the year were found to be much in excess of the farm money of previous years, the farm system was abolished altogether. However, the districts of Muhamrah (with imports and exports valued at about 300,000*l.* per annum), of the Karûn River and of Kurdistan on the western frontier, that of Sistan on the eastern frontier, and some of the smaller ports on the Persian Gulf, were not interfered with, and the greater part of the Persian Gulf pearl trade also escaped the authorities. The Customs Department is worked by Belgian officials. The following figures, taken from a Belgian report, show the estimated value of the imports into Persia (with exception of imports of bar silver and imports into the Karun River district) in two years ended March 20 (50 krans = 1*l.*) :—

Imports from	1900-01	1901-02
	Krans	Krans
Russia	94,520,323	113,755,584
British Empire	75,636,388	106,112,317
France	13,642,983	23,887,076
Turkey	11,782,422	12,515,172
Austria	10,102,585	12,080,466
Afghanistan	1,481,201	2,688,515
Germany	1,263,736	2,382,755
Other countries	4,362,351	5,770,553
Total	212,791,989 4,256,000 <i>l.</i>	279,192,438 5,584,000 <i>l.</i>

On April 7, 1901, all interior transit, road and gate dues were abolished, and Persian subjects pay since then the same as Europeans, a uniform duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The imports into Persia in 1901-02 comprised cotton fabrics, 2,386,000*l.* (1,464,000*l.* from British Empire, and 745,900*l.* from Russia); woollens

318,000*l.*; sugar, 1,260,000*l.*, mostly from Russia; cloth, glass, carriages, petroleum, tea, coffee, drugs, &c. The exports principally consist of dried fruits, opium, cotton and wool, silk, carpets, pearls, turquoises, rice, &c.

The following figures from Persian Gulf Consular Reports and from reports published by the Persian Custom House relate to the foreign trade of the year 1901.

Ports	Imports from			Exports to		
	India	U.K.	Total	India	U.K.	Total
Bushire . . .	£ 318,180	£ 899,880	£ 1,631,478	£ 90,532	£ 110,179	£ 573,649
Lingah . . .	326,705	—	657,209	304,995	8,133	602,981
Bunder Abbas . .	163,788	159,190	422,735	119,878	—	154,613
Muhamrah ¹ . .	80,940	81,268	232,448	79,747	23,642	151,723
Total . . .	889,563	1,140,338	2,943,870	595,152	141,954	1,482,968

¹ Including transhipped cargo to and from Karun.

In 1901 the total tonnage entered at these ports was 544,913 tons, of which 492,697 tons was British.

The chief imports through these ports in 1901 were:—cotton goods, 751,033*l.* at Bushire; 134,401*l.* at Muhamrah, and 44,427*l.* at Lingah; 135,211*l.* at Bunder Abbas; grain and pulse, 12,245*l.* at Bushire, and 70,748*l.* at Lingah; sugar, 142,371*l.* at Bushire, 31,181*l.* at Muhamrah; 46,454*l.* at Bunder Abbas; pearls, 269,334*l.* at Lingah; tea, 85,894*l.* at Bunder Abbas; 81,911*l.* at Bushire; indigo, 32,586*l.* at Bushire. The chief exports were: opium, 308,488*l.* from Bushire; 25,840*l.* from Muhamrah; 30,406*l.* from Bunder Abbas; gum, 53,155*l.* from Bushire; carpets, 39,679*l.* from Bushire; pearls, 267,566*l.* from Lingah; mother-o'-pearl, 7,174*l.* from Bushire; 2,470 horses valued at 49,400*l.* from Muhamrah. The transit trade through Trebizond in 1901 comprised merchandise on its way to Persia amounting to the value of 641,810*l.*, of which 317,890*l.* was from Great Britain. The more important articles were cottons, 204,100*l.*; woollens, 147,000*l.*; tea, 72,860*l.* The exports from Persia through Trebizond amounted to 163,320*l.* of which the value of 20,410*l.* was shipped to Great Britain, and 103,150*l.* to Turkey and Egypt. The chief exports were carpets, 80,200*l.*; silk goods, 44,560*l.*; dried fruit, 30,430*l.* The trade of Meshed in 1901-02 comprised imports from Russia amounting to 341,447*l.* of which 144,625*l.* was for sugar, 115,799*l.* for cottons, and 14,618*l.* for kerosene; and exports to Russia amounting to 304,951*l.* of which 74,330*l.* was for cotton; 34,498*l.* for wool; 34,062*l.* for tea; 32,536*l.* for skins; 20,851*l.* for cotton goods; 16,579*l.* for shawls; 15,600*l.* for carpets; 10,129*l.* for silk goods; and smaller amounts for opium, cattle, fruits, &c. There was also considerable trade with India and Afghanistan. In the same year the imports into Khorassan and Seistan from India amounted to 46,728*l.* and the exports to India to 9,984*l.*, the trade being chiefly in tea, cottons, and indigo.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom in each of the last five years was as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Persia . . .	197,778	193,291	148,027	180,279	200,124
Exports of British produce to Persia	427,150	817,845	351,912	877,370	548,884

The direct imports from Persia into Great Britain in 1901 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 35,209*l.*; shells, 11,509*l.*; wool, 16,669*l.*; fruit, 9,210*l.*; gum, 94,052*l.*; woollen manufactures, 8,738*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 497,499*l.*, woollen goods, 10,522*l.*, and copper-work, 10,540*l.* were the staple articles of British export to Persia in 1901.

Money and Credit.

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of an Imperial Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities. The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, and incorporated by Royal Charter granted by H.M. the late Queen, and dated September 2, 1889. The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased. The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34. In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December 1894, to 650,000*l.* The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l.* without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes on the basis of the silver krân. The coin in reserve for the first two years was 50 per cent.; it is now 33 per cent. The bank had the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded. It started business in Persia in October 1889, in April 1890 took over the Persian business of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (London), which had established branches and agencies in Persia in the summer of 1888, and now has branches at Tabriz, Resht, Meshed, Ispahan, Yezd, Shiraz, Bushire, and Bombay; and agencies at several other towns. The mining rights were ceded to the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation, Limited, which was formed in April 1890, and went into liquidation in January, 1894. There are also established at Teheran the Russian 'Banque des Prêts de Perse' (which is connected with the Russian State Bank and floated the 1900 loan to Persia), and a branch of the Russian 'Banque de Commerce de Moscou.'

Communications.

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul-azim (six miles) was opened in July, 1888, and is in the hands of a Belgian company, 'Société des chemins de fer et tramways de Perse.' The river Karûn at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwâz, and Messrs. Lynch Brothers are running a steamer on it once a fortnight, with a subsidy from the British Government. In virtue of a concession to a Persian subject, Messrs. Lynch have obtained certain rights and employed some capital, about 5,500*l.*, for opening a caravan road (improved mule track) and constructing some bridges between Ahwâz and Ispahan. Three bridges, two iron, one stone, have been erected, and the road was opened in the autumn of 1900.

The only carriageable roads in Persia are Teherân-Kom and Teherân-Kazvîn, each about 91 miles, and on the latter mails and travellers are conveyed by post-carts. A concession for the construction of a cart road with the option of changing it later for a "chaussée," or macadamized road, from Kazvîn to Enzeli on the Caspian was granted to a Russian firm in 1893, and the Russian Government having aided with capital and guarantee, construction was begun in 1897 and the road opened for traffic in August, 1899. The concession includes the road from Kazvîn to Teherân, which has been open for wheeled traffic since 1880, and a branch from Kazvîn to Hamadan, not yet surveyed.

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of about 4,800 miles of line, with about 7,000 miles of wire, and 95 stations.

(a) 675 miles of line with three wires—that is, 2,025 miles of wire between Bushire and Teherân—are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia,' an English Government department, established in virtue of the conventions of 1868 and 1872 between the British and Persian Governments.. (b) 415 miles of line with three wires, 1,245 miles of wire between Teherân and Julfâ on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited, according to its concession of 1868. A new convention between the British and Persian Governments was signed in August, 1901, for the construction and working by the British Government of a three-wire line, 900 miles in length, from Kashân to British Balûchistan via Yezd, Kermâu, Bam and Bampur. Construction of this line was begun in October, 1902. (c) About 3,700 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff. A line, connecting some posts along the north-western frontier with Tabriz and Ardabil was constructed in 1899. A line from Meshed to Sistân, about 300 miles in length, is now being constructed. During the year 1899-1900, 152,837 messages with an aggregate of 2,135,375 words were transmitted by the English Government and Indo-European Telegraph Company's lines. The average time of transmission of a message between Karachi and England was fifty-two minutes. The income of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1899-1900 was 111,867*l.*; that of the Indo-European Telegraph Company for the same year, 154,926*l.* The Persian lines are held in farm by the Minister of Telegraphs for 800,000 krâns (6,000*l.*) per annum. No statistics are published.

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877. Under it mails are regularly conveyed to and from the principal cities in Persia. There is a service twice a week to and from Europe via Resht or Tabriz and Tiflis (letters to be marked 'via Russia'), and a weekly service to India via Bushire. There are about 100 post offices. From August to November 1898 the posts were held in farm by the Minister of Posts for 700,000 krâns (14,000*l.*) per annum; the farm was then reduced to 400,000 krâns, and in September, 1899, increased to 600,000 krâns (12,000*l.*) per annum. In March, 1901, the farm system was abolished and in 1902 the post office was joined to the Customs Department worked by Belgian officials, but as to the number of letters, postcards, parcels, &c., conveyed, no statistics are obtainable.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the krân, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver

was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent. ; it was then for some time 90 per cent., and is now about 89½ per cent. The value of the krân has in consequence much decreased. In 1874 a krân had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l*. In consequence of the recent fall in the price of silver, the value of a krân is at present (September, 1902) 4½*d*., a 1*l*. bill on London being worth 56 krâns, the average exchange for some years having been 50 krâns.

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1*l*. = 50 krâns, are:—

Copper.		Silver.	
<i>Pal</i>	0·12 <i>d</i> .	Five <i>Shâhts</i> = 10 <i>Pal</i> = ½ <i>Krân</i>	1·20 <i>d</i> .
<i>Shâht</i> = 2 <i>Pal</i>	0·24 <i>d</i> .	Ten <i>Shâhts</i> = ½ <i>Krân</i>	2·40 <i>d</i> .
Two <i>Shâhts</i> = 4 <i>Pal</i>	0·48 <i>d</i> .	One <i>Krân</i> = 20 <i>Shâhts</i>	4·80 <i>d</i> .
Four <i>Shâhts</i> = (1 <i>Abbâsst</i>)	0·96 <i>d</i> .	Two <i>Krâns</i>	9·60 <i>d</i> .
		Five <i>Krâns</i>	2 <i>s</i> . 0·00 <i>d</i> .

In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint-master the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and was circulating at less than its price of copper, viz. 80 to 83 copper shahis (weighing about ½ lb.) to one silver krân (4½*d*.). The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead; great quantities of five and ten centimes pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of ⅓ and ⅒ krân, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the Autumn of 1900, the copper coinage being withdrawn.

Gold coins are: ½ *Toman*, ¼ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*. The *Toman* is nominally worth 10 *Krâns*; very few gold pieces are in circulation, and a gold *Toman* is at present worth 16·50 *Krâns* = 6*s*. 7½*d*.

Accounts are reckoned in dinârs, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten krâns. A krân therefore = 1,000 dinârs; one shâhi = 50 dinârs.

The unit of weight is the miskâl (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2·96 grains) of 4 gandum (·74 grain) each. Sixteen miskâls make a sir, and 5 sir make an abbâssi, also called wakkeh, kervânkeh. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called batman or man. The mans most frequently in use are:—

<i>Man-i-Tabrtz</i> = 8 <i>Abbâsst</i>	= 640 <i>Miskâls</i>	= 6·49 lbs.
<i>Man-i-Noh Abbâsst</i> = 9 <i>Abbâsst</i>	= 720	" = 7·30 "
<i>Man-i-Kohneh</i> (the old man)	= 1,000	" = 10·14 "
<i>Man-i-Shâh</i> = 2 <i>Tabrtz Mans</i>	= 1,280	" = 12·98 "
<i>Man-i-Roy</i> = 4 "	= 2,560	" = 25·96 "
<i>Man-i-Bender Abbâsst</i>	= 840	" = 8·52 "
<i>Man-i-Hâshemt</i> = 16 <i>Mans</i> of	720	" = 116·80 "
Corn, straw, coal, &c., are sold by <i>Kharâdr</i> = 100 <i>Tabrtz Mans</i>	= 640	" "

The unit of measure is the zar or gez; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40·95 inches; another, used in Azerbâijân, equals 44·09 inches. A farsakh theoretically = 6,000 zar of 40·95 inches = 3·87 miles. Some calculate the farsakh at 6,000 zar of 44·09 inches = 4·17 miles.

The measure of surface is jerib = 1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40·95 inches = 1,294 to 1,379 square yards.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, Ala-es-Saltaneh, accredited March 4, 1890.

Councillor of Legation.—Mirza Mehdi Khan, Mo'in-el-Vezareh.

Secretaries.—Mirza Abdul Goffar Khan and Mirza Hussein Khan.

Consul-General.—H. S. Foster.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Teherdn: Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B., appointed August 12, 1900.

First Secretary of Legation.—C. L. Des Graz.

Military Attaché.—Captain J. A. Douglas.

There are Consular representatives at Tehran, Tabriz (C.-G.), Resht, Bunder Abbas, Bushire (C.-G.), Meshed (C.-G.), Ispahan (C.-G.), Sistan, Kerinan, Muhumrah, Shiráz, Kermansháh, Hamadán, and Yezd.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. The present Constitution, proclaimed October 16, 1856, was revised November 25, 1860. It is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of deputies of the provinces, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000, and the former of representatives in the proportion of four senators for each department which has more than eight provinces; three for each department which has less than eight provinces and more than four; two for each department which has less than five and more than one; one for a department having only one province; and one for the littoral province of Callao. Senators must have an income of 1,000 soles a year, or belong to a scientific profession; and deputies 500 soles a year, or belong to a scientific profession. Both senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote, and so are municipal councillors. There are 48 senators and 108 deputies, and there are as many *suplentes*, or substitutes, as there are members in each chamber. Every two years one-third of the members of each chamber, as decided by lot, retire. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 days only. It may be summoned again, but must not then sit for more than 45 days.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 4 years, and not re-eligible till after another 4 years. He receives 30,000 soles (3,000*l.*) a year and 18,000 soles for expenses. There are two Vice-Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for four years. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected by direct vote.

President of the Republic.—Señor Eduardo de Romaña, installed September 8, 1899.

Vice-Presidents.—Señor Isaac Alzamora and Señor Federico Bresani.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of six ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The

ministers are those of the Interior, War and Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, with Worship and Instruction, Finance and Public Works. Each minister receives 6,000 soles a year. None of the President's acts have any value without the signature of a minister.

Area and Population.

There has been no enumeration of the population in recent years. The census returns of 1876 put the number of inhabitants at 2,660,881, of whom about 13·8 per cent. were white, 1·9 per cent. negroes, 57·6 per cent. Indian, 24·8 per cent. mestizos (Cholos and Zambos), and 1·9 per cent. Asiatic, chiefly Chinese. The population of the capital, Lima, is estimated at over 100,000, Callao 16,000 (35,000 in 1880), Arequipa 35,000, Cuzco 20,000, Iquitos district 12,000.

The Republic (including Tacna) is divided into 18 departments and 2 provinces (Callao and Moquegua), the areas of which, according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society, are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 and an estimate for 1896. The estimate, however, is not to be accepted as satisfactory, grave doubts being entertained whether the population is increasing. The Peruvian Government are of opinion that the population is under 3,000,000 :—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1896
		1876	1896	
Piura	16,825	135,015	213,909	12·7
Cajamarca	12,538	212,746	442,412	35·2
Amazonas	13,948	34,284	70,676	5·0
Loreto	288,456	61,905	100,596	0·4
Liberdad	10,206	147,336	250,931	24·5
Ancachs	16,562	284,830	428,703	25·9
Lima	13,310	225,800	298,106	22·4
Callao	14	34,492	48,118	3437·0
Huancavelica	9,251	103,069	223,796	24·2
Huanuco	14,024	78,991	145,309	10·3
Junin	23,847	209,759	394,893	16·9
Ica	8,718	60,255	90,962	10·4
Ayacucho	18,185	142,215	302,469	16·6
Cuzco	156,270	243,032	438,646	2·8
Puno	41,198	259,449	587,345	18·0
Arequipa	21,947	157,046	220,007	10·4
Moquegua	5,549	28,785	42,694	7·7
Apurimac	8,187	118,525	177,387	20·4
Lambayeque	4,614	86,738	124,091	26·9
Tacna	12,590	36,009	50,449	4·0
Total	695,733	2,660,881	4,609,999	6·6

There are, besides, many uncivilised Indians, but their numbers are absolutely unknown.

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapacá. The Chilians have also, under the treaty signed in 1883 and ratified in 1884, occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica since 1883. A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country

they are to belong, but owing to the failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus operandi*, the decision was deferred. A convention for the purpose of carrying out the plébiscite was signed at Santiago, April 16, 1898, but, two years afterwards, was rejected by the Chilian House of Representatives. The Peruvian Government holds that Peruvians only should vote, while the Chilian Government asserts that all the inhabitants should vote. In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of this question diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru are at present suspended. Territorial disputes with Bolivia will, according to an agreement of November 25, 1901, be submitted to arbitration. There are also boundary disputes with Ecuador.

Religion.

By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the State. But practically there is a certain amount of tolerance, there being Anglican churches and missionary schools in Callao, Lima, and Cuzco. In 1897 an Act was passed enabling non-Catholics to contract civil marriages, and in May, 1899, a presidential decree regulating the formalities to be observed was issued. At the census of 1876 there were 5,087 Protestants, 498 Jews; other religions, 27,773.

Instruction, Justice.

Elementary education is compulsory for both sexes, and is free in the public schools that are maintained by the municipalities. In 1898 there were in Peru 1,226 official schools with 76,442 enrolled pupils, and 318 free schools with 15,441 enrolled pupils: total, 1,544 primary schools with 91,883 enrolled pupils. The attendance at the official schools was 51,501 and at the free schools 11,797: total attendance, 63,298, of whom 22,037 were girls. The number of teachers was 1,991. The cost of primary instruction was 483,581 soles. High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, the pupils paying a moderate fee. In 1898 there were 2,168 pupils enrolled at these colleges. The cost of the instruction in the colleges was 186,223 soles. There is in Lima a central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' the most ancient in America, its charter, granted by Philip II., being dated 1572; it has faculties of jurisprudence, literature, medicine, political science, and theology; in 1898 it had 650 students. There are also universities at Arequipa (136 students), Cuzco (54 students), and Trujillo (36 students). The amount spent on the universities in the year was 186,611 soles. Lima possesses a school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories. There are in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German, and Italian staffs. Lima has also a public library, besides that of the university and school of mines.

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court at Lima containing 11 judges and 2 fiscals, and in Superior and Minor Courts at Lima and 8 other judicial districts. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by Congress from lists of names presented by the Government; those of the Superior Courts and of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists of names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively.

Finance.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs. A departmental and municipal direct tax is levied, at the rate of 5 per cent. (with a rebate of one-fifth of the tax for cash) on the rent derived from real property.

For the collection of the dues on alcohol, opium, tobacco, and stamps, a contract was made in 1900 with a syndicate formed for the purpose. The syndicate retains 60,000%, for expenses of collection, and also 6 per cent. of the profits, and hands over the remaining 94 per cent. to the Government. In 1896 salt was declared to be a Government monopoly, the proceeds from which were to be devoted exclusively to the ransom of Tacna and Arica, but the money thus obtained has been used for the guarantee of loans raised by the Government; the administration of this branch of revenue has been farmed to a company.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (ended May 31) were as follows in soles (10 soles = 1L.).

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
Revenue . . .	10,721,520	10,785,850	13,701,370	13,119,870	15,478,615
Expenditure.	11,308,240	11,488,240	12,817,910	12,729,900	14,417,253

The excess of revenue over expenditure is only apparent; many services are not attended to, and there are always claims of old standing far beyond the amount of the surplus. The distribution of revenue and expenditure for 1902 was as follows:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Soles		Soles
Customs . . .	8,572,210	Congress . . .	426,970
Taxes . . .	4,571,000	Ministry of Interior .	3,853,470
Salt Monopoly . .	800,000	„ Foreign Affairs .	684,380
Posts and Telegraphs	532,830	„ Justice . .	1,449,040
Various . . .	920,640	„ Finance . .	5,225,930
Total . . .	15,396,680	„ War, Marine .	3,853,230
		„ Public Works .	774,520
		Total . . .	15,767,540

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872:—

	£
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	11,141,580
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	20,437,500
Total	31,579,080

These two loans were secured on the guano deposits and the general resources of Peru. No interest having been paid on the foreign debt since 1876, the arrears in 1889 amounted to 22,998,651L. In January, 1890, by the final ratification of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, Peru was released of all responsibility for the two loans, and the bondholders had ceded to them all the railways, and certain rights over guano deposits, mines, and lands in Peru for 66 years. There were stipulations for the payment of 80,000L. a year by the Government to the Corporation, and for railway construction by

the Corporation, and there are now unsettled disputes as to the fulfilment of the conditions on either side.

The internal liabilities of Peru, consisting of internal debt and floating debt, amount to about 4,759,000L., of which 2,660,645L. bears interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.

Defence.

The army, on a peace footing, contains, according to the estimates, 4,000 men. It consists of 7 battalions of infantry of 310 men each, 965 cavalry, and a regiment of artillery of 665 men with 7 batteries of mountain and quick-firing guns. There are also 3 columns, one of 100 men and two of 50 men each, in the departments of Puno and Cuzco. The army is provided with 20,000 Mauser rifles, 24 gatling guns, and 24 light guns. Four officers have been lent by the French Government for the purpose of reorganising the army. A military school has been opened at Chorrillos, near Lima. There is also a police force numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

The Peruvian navy now consists of 4 vessels: the *Lima*, a cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, the *Constitucion*, a transport, the *Santa Rosa* and *Chalaco*, small steamers used as transport or despatch boats. The *Lima* and the *Santa Rosa* are out of commission and out of repair. Money is being subscribed by the public for the purchase of a small modern war vessel.

Industry.

The chief productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. For the extension of cotton-growing, irrigation works are in progress on both banks of the river Chira in the department of Piura, and in the department of Lima, and similar works are being undertaken on the coast lands. The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Pórené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonising work. The concession to the Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 acres, but the labour and transport difficulties in the tropical forest region are serious; much less than half the area conceded for colonisation is as yet occupied. The sugar industry is carried on chiefly in the coast region. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation is about 187,000 acres, of which 95,000 are planted with cane. Cocoa cultivation is extending, about 200,000 cocoa trees having been recently planted in the Pórené region; in 1901, 107 tons of cocoa were exported. Rice, tobacco, wines and spirits, maize, are also produced. The most important coca growing district is in the province of Otuzco in the department of La Libertad, where there are 9 coca estates with, altogether, about 2,700,000 coca trees. In 1901 there were exported 610 tons of coca and 10·69 tons of cocaine. Besides, there are in the country cinchona, dyes, and medicinal plants. There is a large export of alpaca, sheep, and llama wool. Rubber is collected in large quantities and shipped down the Amazon from Iquitos, over 1,500 tons annually. The exports of the chief agricultural products of Peru in recent years were (in metric tons of 2,204·6 lbs.):—

Products	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Cotton . .	5,586	6,712	5,876	7,246	8,011
Coffee . .	1,239	1,245	1,215	1,450	946
Sugar . .	105,000	103,718	102,789	112,000	114,637
Wool . .	—	3,487	3,435	3,535	3,856

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, which had been delivered over to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Chilean Government on February 2, 1901; but those on the island of Lobos de Afuera, and at some places on the coast, still remain in possession of the Corporation.

The number of mining claims of all kinds in 1900 was 5,178, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, coal, salt, sulphur, and petroleum. Many of the claims, however, are unworked. Gold is found in most of the departments of Peru, and mining operations are now being resumed in the Cerro de Pasco region. There are important silver mines at Cerro de Pasco, Caylloma, Castrovireina, and Recuay. The silver produced and melted into bars at Cerro de Pasco was, in 1891, 1,277,532 oz.; in 1892, 1,304,152 oz.; in 1893, 1,331,840 oz.; in 1894, 1,190,072 oz.; in 1895, 1,398,928 oz.; in 1896, 1,381,880 oz.; in 1897, 1,270,248 oz.; in 1898, 1,000,704 oz.; in 1901, 1,000,000 oz. The copper ore, containing from 30 to 50 per cent. of copper, exported from Cerro de Pasco, amounted in 1900 to 16,800 tons. The value of the ores of all metals exported from Peru in 1898 was 9,481,210 soles; in 1899, 10,667,013 soles; in 1900, 20,949,636 soles; in 1901, 17,508,484 soles. Silver mining has recently been almost at a standstill. A tunnel, 1½ miles long, is being bored to drain the inundated region at Cerro de Pasco.

Anthracite and bituminous coal fields are reported to exist in the province of Hualgayoc, about 120 miles from Pascamayo, and deposits of coal are known in the Huamachuco and other districts. Railways for the development of the coal fields were under consideration; but capital was not forthcoming.

In the manufacturing industries Peru is making some progress. In the north straw hats are plaited; in the neighbourhood of Cuzco coarse woollen blankets and cloth are woven; there are in Peru 1,400 looms employed in cotton factories. Other articles of manufacture are beer, boots and shoes, candles, cigars, wines, clothing, soap, matches, furniture, saddlery, lard, olive oil, cotton-seed oil cake.

Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru in 5 years has been as follows (10 soles = £1.) :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900 ¹	1901 ¹
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
Imports	16,128,649	19,297,272	21,230,183	23,171,500	27,582,239
Exports	28,168,452	30,274,775	33,615,311	44,979,990	42,983,783

¹ Exclusive of Iquitos trade.

The principal imports and exports were (10 soles = £1.) :—

Imports	1899	1900	Exports	1899	1900
	Soles	Soles		Soles	Soles
Cottons . . .	3,770,317	3,612,570	Ores	10,667,013	16,950,551
Woollens . . .	1,451,861	1,477,680	Sugar	10,103,518	14,558,420
Other tissues .	525,606	665,090	Wool	8,118,066	2,966,730
Furniture, &c.	1,324,489	1,691,620	Cotton	1,787,478	3,260,740
Small wares, &c.	7,988,644	11,768,150	Coffee	484,050	654,310
Provisions, &c.	2,580,950	2,529,080	Borax	611,024	566,370
Wines, &c. . .	365,856	455,840	Hides	783,449	1,085,580
Drugs, &c. . .	927,720	971,540	Rice	426,591	639,080
			Cocaine . . .	675,075	1,161,780

In 1901: the chief exports were ores, 17,508,484 soles, and cotton, 3,685,411 soles.

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1899	1900	1899	1900
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
United Kingdom	7,571,151	10,811,450	14,854,540	20,892,680
Germany	3,451,516	3,605,990	3,357,231	5,159,930
U.S. America	2,183,109	2,974,360	5,146,581	9,548,960
France	1,733,954	1,663,490	749,626	1,204,680
Chile	1,525,656	914,133	4,940,373	6,105,200
Italy	766,532	970,750	33,162	55,860
Belgium	591,919	725,390	197,379	21,250
Spain	146,621	142,610	—	32,010
Ecuador	81,276	55,600	335,416	444,030
Bolivia	52,133	98,360	626,066	995,810

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, for each of the last 5 years:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Peru	1,453,627	1,537,428	1,303,130	1,307,004	1,813,505
Exports of British produce to Peru	728,211	805,793	814,039	948,627	991,350

The difference between the Peruvian and British statistics is probably due to difference in manner of valuation.

The quantities and value of the imports of guano into Great Britain from Peru in the last 6 years were as follows:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Quantities, tons	4,834	6,680	15,201	13,806	18,332	11,037
Value . . . £	21,576	30,675	69,176	65,036	90,475	43,028

Imports into the United Kingdom from Peru are:—sugar, 1,380,622*l.* in 1879; 42,005*l.* in 1901; sheep and alpaca wool, 296,694*l.*; raw cotton, 228,548*l.* in 1901; copper ore and copper, 154,733*l.* in 1899; 250,659*l.* in 1900; 584,254*l.* in 1901; silver ore, 77,967*l.* in 1899; 78,377*l.* in 1900; 109,778*l.* in 1901; borax, 36,980*l.* in 1900; 47,225*l.* in 1901.

The chief exports from Great Britain to Peru are:—cotton goods, 419,227*l.*; woollens, 144,986*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 102,784*l.*; machinery, 76,765*l.* in 1901.

Shipping and Navigation.

At the port of Callao in 1901, of vessels of over 50 tons, 531 vessels of 755,461 tons (203 vessels of 346,190 tons British) entered, and 537 vessels of 753,334 tons (238 of 393,358 tons British) cleared. There entered also 959 vessels, under 50 tons, of 12,697 tons. The vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company plying between Chile and Central America and

San Francisco, call at almost every Peruvian port. The vessels of the Chilean Company also call at the Peruvian ports.

The merchant navy of Peru in 1902 consisted of 1 steamer of 19 tons, and 29 sailing vessels of over 50 tons, and 86 under 50 tons, the aggregate tonnage being 10,629 tons.

Internal Communications.

Good roads and bridges are required all over the country. A road is being constructed from La Merced in Chanchamayo to the Pichis River, by which communication with the Amazon has been established, but is maintained irregularly; on this road a large sum has been spent, but the result, so far, is unsatisfactory. A rough carriage road has been made from Oroya, the terminus of the Central Railway, to Cerro de Pasco, 66 miles, but the sole means of transport is still by llamas, horses, and mules. The construction of a carriage road from Sicuani, the railway terminus, to Cuzco, 90 miles, has been completed. It is proposed to employ motor cars on both these roads.

In 1902 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 1,035 miles, of which 844 miles was worked by the Peruvian Corporation. The Peruvian railways, including those ceded to Chile, cost about 36 millions sterling. A contract has been signed for the construction of a railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco, a concession for 25 years being granted to the contractor. The Peruvian Corporation works a navigation system on Lake Titicaca and the Desaguadero river. A railway, to be worked by the Corporation, is being constructed between Guaqui on Lake Titicaca and La Paz, 45 miles. In the year 1901-02 the gross receipts from railways and steamers amounted to 501,775*l.*; the working expenses to 323,827*l.*; the net receipts being 177,948*l.* exclusive of 3,271*l.* from the companies which work the Pisco to Ica and Chimbote lines.

The length of State telegraph lines in 1897 was 1,400 miles, and of the Corporation lines, 533 miles. There are 48 telegraph offices. In 1901, 152,808 telegrams were despatched. The telegraph cables laid on the west coast of America have stations at Paita, Callao, Lima, and Mollendo, and thus Peru is placed in direct communication with the telegraphic system of the world. A telephone system has a network of 3,000 miles.

In 1900, 8,884,604 letters, post-cards, &c., passed through the Post Office; there are 369 offices.

Money and Credit.

A decree was issued by the President of the Republic on January 10, 1898, to give effect to the law of December 29, 1897, establishing a gold currency. By Act of December 14, 1901, gold became the only standard. The national gold coin, the *libra*, is of the same standard and weight as the pound sterling, which is also legal tender. Silver is legal tender up to 100 soles. The gold and silver coinage of Peru in recent years has been to the following nominal amount:—

Years	Gold	Silver	Total
	Soles	Soles	Soles
1898-1900	1,374,710	510,000	1,884,710
1901	812,550	152,553	965,103
1898-1901	2,187,260	662,553	2,849,813

During 1902 silver coin was demonetised to the amount of 1,000,000 soles.

In Peru the commercial banks are : the Bank of Peru and London, with a paid-up capital and reserve fund of 2,116,100 soles ; the Italian Bank, paid-up capital and reserve fund of 1,260,289 soles ; the International Bank of Peru, paid-up capital and reserve fund of 724,776 soles, and the Banco Popular, recently established, with a capital and reserve fund of 724,776 soles. There is also a Savings Bank, with deposits amounting to over 1,500,000 soles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The gold coin is the *Libra* = the English sovereign. The coinage of gold 5-sol pieces (equivalent to half sovereigns) has been authorised. Silver coins are the *Sol* (10 soles = 1 libra), $\frac{1}{2}$ sol, $\frac{1}{4}$ sol, $\frac{1}{8}$ sol, $\frac{1}{16}$ sol. Bronze coins are 1 and 2 *centavo* pieces (100 centavos = 1 sol).

The Ounce	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	=	101·44 lbs. „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	=	25·36 „ „
		of wine or spirits	.	.	=	8·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·74 „ gallon.
„ <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·835 square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use, except for the customs tariff.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Carlos Candamo (residing in Paris.)

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General (London).—Edward Lembeke.

Secretary.—Don Alberto Rey de Castro.

Attachés.—Don Pablo Enrique Cabellero and Don Ricardo E. Lembeke.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, and other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General.—William Nelthorpe Beauclerk.

There are a Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Callao, a Consul at Iquitos. Vice-Consuls at Lima, Payta, Arequipa, Mollendo, Pisco, a Vice-Consul for Trujillo and Salaverry, one for Perené and Chanchamayo districts, another for Pacamayo, and a Consular Agent at Cerro de Pasco.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning King.

Carlos I., born September 28, 1863, son of King Luiz I. and his Queen Maria Pia, daughter of the late King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, who still survives; married, May 22, 1886, Marie Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orléans, Comte de Paris; succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889. Offspring:—I. *Luiz Philippe*, Duke of Braganza, born March 21, 1887. II. *Manuel*, born November 15, 1889.

Brother of the King.—Prince *Affonso Henriques*, Duke of Oporto, born July 31, 1865.

Aunt of the King.—Princess *Antonia*, born February 17, 1845; married, September 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born September 22, 1835. Offspring of the union are three sons:—1. Prince Wilhelm, born March 7, 1864. 2. Prince Ferdinand (Crown Prince of Rumania), born August 24, 1865. 3. Prince Karl, born September 1, 1868.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the end of the fourteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João, or John I., was created by his father Count of Barcellos, Lord of Guimarães, and by King Affonso V., Duke of Braganza (1442). When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his successor, Cardinal Henrique, Philip II. of Spain became King of Portugal in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess. After 60 years' union under the same kings with Spain, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Dom João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their national king, he being the nearest Portuguese heir to the throne. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title of 'the Restorer.' From this João the present rulers of Portugal are descended. Queen Maria II., by her marriage with a Prince of Coburg-Gotha, Fernando, Duke of Saxe, united the House of Braganza with that of the Teutonic Sovereigns. Carlos I. is the third Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza Coburg.

Carlos I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis; while his consort has a grant of 60,000 milreis. The whole grants to the royal family amount to 525,000 milreis.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. <i>House of Burgundy.</i>		A.D.			A.D.
Henri of Burgundy	.	1097	Philip II.	.	1598
Affonso I., 'the Conqueror'	.	1140	Philip III.	.	1621
Sancho I., 'the Colonizer'	.	1185			
Affonso II., 'the Fat'	.	1211	IV. <i>House of Braganza.</i>		
Sancho II., 'Capel'	.	1223	Joan IV., 'the Restorer'	.	1640
Affonso III., 'the Bolonian'	.	1248	Affonso VI.	.	1656
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	.	1279	Pedro II.	.	1683
Affonso IV., 'the Brave'	.	1325	Joan V.	.	1706
Pedro, 'the Severe'	.	1357	José	.	1750
Ferdinando I., 'the Hand- some'	.	1367	Maria I. and Pedro III.	.	1777
			Maria I.	.	1786
II. <i>House of Avis.</i>			Joan, Regent	.	1799
Joan I., 'of Happy memory'	.	1385	Joan VI.	.	1816
Duarte	.	1433	Pedro IV.	.	1826
Affonso V., 'the African'	.	1438	Maria II.	.	1826
Joan II., 'the Perfect'	.	1481	Miguel I.	.	1828
Manoel, 'the Fortunate'	.	1495	Maria II., restored	.	1834
Joan III.	.	1521			
Sebastian, 'the Desired'	.	1557	V. <i>House of Braganza-Coburg.</i>		
Cardinal Henrique	.	1578	Pedro V.	.	1853
III. <i>The Spanish Dynasty.</i>			Luiz I.	.	1861
Philip I. (II. of Spain)	.	1580	Carlos I.	.	1889

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the Kingdom is the 'Constitutional Charter' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, altered by the additional Acts, dated July 5, 1852, July 24, 1885, and by laws of 1895 (March 28, September 25). The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line ; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The Constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Camara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Camara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The law of July 24, 1885, provided for the abolition of hereditary peerages, though only by a gradual process. The laws of March 28, 1895, and April 3, 1896, altered the constitution of the House of Peers fixed by the law of July 24, 1885. The number of life peers appointed by the King must not exceed 90, exclusive of princes of the royal blood and the 12 bishops of the Continental dioceses. The nominated peers, who must be over 40 years of age, may be selected without limitation as to class, but certain restrictions and disqualifications are imposed. The elective portion of the Chamber ceased to exist. The election and constitution of the second Chamber are regulated by

the law of August 8, 1901. Electors are all citizens twenty-one years of age who can read and write, or who pay taxes amounting to 500 reis: convicts, bankrupts, beggars, domestic servants, workmen in the Government service, and non-commissioned soldiers are not electors. The deputies must be graduates of one of the highest, secondary, or professional schools, or have an income of at least 400 milreis per annum. Peers, naturalised foreigners and certain Government employees cannot be deputies, and deputies cannot accept from Government during the session any paid employment to which they are not entitled by law. Continental Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, are divided into 26 electoral circles, which return 113 deputies, besides 35 deputies as representatives of minorities; total, 148; there are also 7 deputies for the Colonies. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. A committee composed of members of the two houses decides in case of conflict, the King having the final decision if the committee does not come to a decision.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet of seven ministers, as follows (June 25, 1900):—

Premier and Minister of the Interior.—E. R. H. Ribeiro.

Foreign Affairs.—F. M. Santos (*ad interim*).

Finance.—F. M. Santos.

Justice and Worship.—A. Campos Henriques.

War.—L. A. P. Pinto.

Marine and Colonies.—A. T. de Sousa.

Public Works, Industry, and Commerce.—M. A. de Vargas.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council.

Area and Population.

Continental Portugal was divided into six natural provinces and is now divided into seventeen districts; in addition there are the Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), which

are regarded as an integral part of the Kingdom. The area, according to the latest official geodetic data, and the *de facto* population, according to the census of December 1, 1890, and the preliminary results of the census of December 1, 1900, are given in the following table:—

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq. miles	Population		Per sq. mile 1900
		1890	1900 (preliminary returns)	
Entre Minho-e-Douro:—				
Vianna do Castello	867	207,366	214,599	247·5
Braga	1,068	338,308	356,819	337·2
Porto	882	546,262	601,688	682·1
	2,807	1,091,936	1,173,106	417·9
Tras-os-Montes:—				
Villa Real	1,718	237,802	243,584	141·8
Braganza	2,576	179,678	185,586	72·1
	4,293	416,980	429,170	100·0
Beira:—				
Aveiro	1,124	237,437	302,181	268·8
Vizeu	1,920	391,015	402,799	209·8
Coimbra	1,500	316,624	333,505	222·8
Guarda	2,146	250,154	263,292	122·7
Castello Branco	2,558	205,211	216,629	84·7
	9,248	1,450,441	1,518,406	164·2
Estremadura:—				
Leiria	1,343	217,278	240,167	178·8
Santarem	2,651	254,844	283,676	107·0
Lisbon	2,882	611,168	708,750	245·9
	6,876	1,083,290	1,232,593	179·3
Alentejo:—				
Portalegre	2,484	112,834	124,697	50·2
Evora	2,738	118,408	127,232	46·5
Beja	4,209	157,671	161,602	38·4
	9,431	388,813	413,531	43·8
Algarve (Faro)	1,873	228,635	254,851	136·0
Total Continent	34,523	4,660,095	5,021,657	145·4
Islands:—				
Azores	1,005	255,594	256,474	255·1
Madeira (Funchal)	505	134,040	150,523	298·0
Total Islands	1,510	389,634	407,002	269·5
Grand total	36,038	5,049,729	5,428,659	150·6

The following table gives the population according to occupation in 1890:—

	Total	Actually engaged in the various occupations			Depend- ents in household	Domestic servants
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Agriculture	3,088,610	1,536,874	1,054,410	481,964	1,498,143	54,008
Fishing and hunting . .	61,189	26,560	21,925	4,635	34,299	330
Mining	9,495	4,451	4,256	195	4,992	52
Industry	905,017	447,620	289,873	157,747	447,607	9,790
Transport	138,608	52,487	50,265	2,222	83,896	2,125
Commerce	244,714	103,354	72,184	31,070	122,296	19,164
National defence . . .	66,185	41,086	41,086	—	22,600	2,339
Administration	54,829	16,902	16,767	135	31,718	6,209
Liberal professions . .	83,003	29,349	23,863	5,986	37,314	16,240
Private fortune	67,319	28,683	15,997	9,686	38,942	14,694
Domestic occupation . .	147,281	147,281	7,361	139,920	—	—
Unproductive and un- classified	183,629	183,629	83,736	[99,893]	—	—
Total	5,049,729	2,612,676	1,679,223	933,453	2,311,967	125,066

In 1900 the population consisted of 2,597,270 males and 2,831,389 females, or 109 females to every hundred males. In the 14 years, 1864 to 1878, the population increased by 362,289, or at the yearly rate of '62 per cent. of the population in 1864; in the 12 years 11 months, 1878 to 1890, the increase was 499,030, or at the yearly rate of '85 per cent. of the population in 1878; in the 10 years, 1890 to 1900, the increase was 378,930, or at the yearly rate of '75 per cent. of the population in 1890. In 1890 the continental urban population was 1,445,032 or 31·0 per cent., and the rural 3,215,063 or 69·0 per cent., the island urban and rural being respectively 37·4 and 62·6 per cent.

In 1890 the foreign population of Portugal numbered 39,000, comprising 27,000 Spanish, 5,000 Brazilian, 2,500 French, 1,786 English, 800 German, and 800 Italian.

With respect to conjugal condition, the following was the distribution of the population over 15 years of age in 1890:—

	Males	Females	Total
Unmarried	655,646	742,682	1,398,328
Married	828,865	840,950	1,669,815
Widowed	94,198	218,249	312,447
Total	1,578,709	1,801,881	3,380,590

The chief towns with their population in 1900 were: Lisbon, 357,000; Oporto, 172,421; Braga, 24,309; Setubal, 21,819; Coimbra, 18,424; Ponta Delgada (Azores), 17,675; Evora, 16,152; Covilhã, 15,527; Elvas, 14,018; Tavira, 12,178; Portalegre, 11,893; Faro, 11,835; Angra (Azores), 10,843; Aveiro, 10,012.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira) in five years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1893	164,141	109,931	—
1894	153,971	107,450	—
1895	156,405	108,435	—
1896	157,546	119,508	33,018
1897	160,441	114,546	35,841

Of the births in 1897, 14,174, and of the deaths, 8,784 were in the islands. The total population being estimated at 5,284,745, the birth-rate in 1897 was 30·36 per 1,000; the death-rate was 21·67 per 1,000, and the number of marriages was 6·78 per 1,000 of the population. In 1897 the illegitimate births numbered 20,195, or 12·5 per 100 of total births.

The number of emigrants from Portugal from 1866 to 1890 was 359,517. From 1891 to 1899 it was 259,727. In the last 5 years the numbers were: 1896, 27,980; 1897, 21,621; 1898, 23,510; 1899, 17,776; 1900, 21,306. Portuguese emigration is chiefly to Brazil and the United States. In 1900, 18,908 emigrants went to America, 1,928 to Africa, 445 to various European countries, and 25 to Asia and Oceania.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their seats at Lisbon, Braga and Evora; the first is under the jurisdiction of a Patriarch, the others of Archbishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon, if not a Cardinal at the time of his nomination, receives that dignity as soon as a place becomes vacant in the Holy College. The Archbishop of Braga bears the title of Primate. The ecclesiastical provinces are divided into 14 dioceses. The Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa constitute parts of the ecclesiastical province of Lisbon.

The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis. There are 93,979 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

Instruction.

By a law enacted in 1844, primary education is compulsory; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a small fraction of the children of the lower classes really attend school. According to census results the proportion of the population (including children) that could not read in 1878 was 82·4 per cent.; in 1890, 79·2 per cent. In 1890 there were 5,339 public and private primary schools or 10·6 per 10,000 of population, the number

of pupils being 237,791 or 471 per 10,000 of population. There were 175 primary schools for adults with 6,774 pupils. In 1899 there were 4,483 public primary schools. Normal schools for the training of teachers are being gradually created in the chief towns. Secondary instruction is regulated by a law of December, 1894. There are 24 State lycées (one in the chief town of each district, and also at Amarante, Guimarães, and Lamego) with (in 1900) 4,248 pupils; a military college with (1898) 213 pupils; a secondary school for girls at Lisbon, with 275 pupils; many private secondary schools; 18 seminaries (clerical) with (1899) 2,774 pupils. Commercial, industrial, and general education is supplied in 28 industrial schools with (1897) 3,429 students, 2 commercial elementary schools, and 2 higher technical schools at Lisbon, with (1900) 393 students, and Oporto, 640 students.

For higher instruction there are polytechnic schools at Lisbon and Oporto, the former with (1900) 462, and the latter with 193 students; schools of medicine at Lisbon (1900, 296 students), Oporto (310 students), and Funchal (in 1898, 42 students); a school of agriculture at Lisbon with 98 students; a military school (259 students); a naval school (62 students); a high school of letters (92 students); a school of fine art at Lisbon (350 students) and one at Oporto (133 students); a Conservatorio at Lisbon for music and dramatic art with 321 students. The University of Coimbra (founded in 1290) has faculties of theology (84 students in 1901), law (707 students), medicine and pharmacy (185), mathematics (170), and philosophy (319 students), and a school of design with 219 students.

The expenditure on Public Instruction, according to the budget of 1898-99, was 1,178,593 milreis, exclusive of 91,166 milreis to be expended through the War and Marine ministries.

Justice and Crime.

The Kingdom is divided for judicial purposes into comarcas; in every comarca there is a court of first instance. More than half of the chief towns are seats of such courts. There are three courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação), at Lisbon, Oporto and Ponta Delgada (Azores), and a Supreme Court in Lisbon.

The number of persons convicted of crime in the years 1891-95 was:—

Years	Persons Convicted		
	Males	Females	Total
1891	13,778	3,372	17,150
1892	13,514	3,355	16,869
1893	14,806	3,800	18,606
1894	13,078	3,656	16,734
1895	14,588	3,892	18,480

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary for six years (estimated for the last two years) were:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Milreis	Milreis		Milreis	Milreis
1897-98	53,367,000	57,818,000	1900-01	55,582,000	56,079,000
1898-99	52,850,000	55,498,000	1901-02	53,270,000	55,240,000
1899-00	54,541,000	61,940,000	1902-03	54,913,000	55,862,000

The following are the estimates for 1903-1904 :—

Sources of Revenue	Milreis	Branches of Expenditure	Milreis
Direct taxes	14,189,375	Civil list, Cortes, and Various	9,489,077
Registration and Stamps	5,482,300	Consolidated debt	21,272,898
Indirect taxes	25,128,480	Loss on exchange	400,000
Additional taxes	1,067,400	Finance	3,987,002
National property and sundries	3,703,836	Interior	3,120,429
Receipts <i>d'ordre</i>	4,618,950	Justice, &c.	1,092,467
		War	6,441,218
Total ordinary	54,140,341	Marine	3,272,338
Extraordinary	785,000	Colonies	915,609
		Foreign Affairs	363,150
		Public Works	4,921,416
		Deposit and Consignment Office	63,337
Total	54,925,341	Total ordinary	55,843,436
		Extraordinary	1,381,604
Deficit	1,799,699	Total	56,725,040

The public debt of Portugal, which in 1853 consisted of: internal debt, 5,704,627 milreis, and external, 3,667,435 milreis, had in 1890 increased to internal, 258,086,897 milreis; external, 46,366,759 milreis; amortisable, 104,172,464 milreis; floating, 19,565,172 milreis.

In 1891 the finances became quite deranged, and steps were taken for the reduction of the amount of interest payable. The law of February 26, 1892, reduced by 30 per cent. the interest on the internal public debt payable in currency, and that of April 20, 1893, reduced by 66½ per cent. the interest on the external debt to be paid in gold.

In 1902 (according to the Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders) the outstanding debt of Portugal was as follows :—

External 3 per cent. Consolidated	£ 41,727,171
„ 4 „ „ Redeemable	1,800,611
„ 4½ „ „ „	12,670,131
„ 4½ „ „ Tobacco Loan	8,987,835
Total external	65,185,748
Internal, 3 per cent. (quoted in London)	104,030,746
Total	169,216,494

Also outstanding :

Internal, at 4 and 4½ per cent.	6,080,035
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The floating debt on December 31, 1901, amounted to 58,381,139 milreis.

Defence.

The fortified places of the first class in Portugal are Lisbon (with the forts of Monsanto, San Julião-da-Barra, and other defensive works), Elvas and Angra (Azores). The defences of Lisbon, now almost complete, are the only thoroughly modern ones.

The army is formed partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription. The conscription is regulated by the law of 1887, modified in 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1901. All young men of twenty-one years of age are, with certain exceptions, obliged to serve. The period of service extends over fifteen years, of which three years are spent in the active army, five years in the first reserve, and seven in the second reserve. The number of men in the annual contingent is fixed each year by the Cortes; for 1900 the number was 16,000, besides 1,000 for the navy.

The organisation of the army is based on the laws of September 7, 1899, and December 24, 1901. Continental Portugal is divided into 3 great military circumscriptions, each of them comprising 2 divisions, and the islands into 2 military commands, the Azores and Madeira. Continental Portugal is divided into 24 conscription and reserve districts, and the islands into 3. The army consists of 24 regiments of infantry of 3 battalions; 3 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions, 6 battalions of chasseurs, of 6 companies, each battalion with a section of sappers, 1 of cyclists, and 1 of machine guns; 10 regiments of cavalry, each regiment of 4 squadrons; 6 regiments of field artillery, each of 6 batteries; 1 group of 2 horse batteries; 6 groups of fortress artillery, each group of 3 batteries; 4 independent batteries of fortress artillery; 1 regiment of engineers consisting of 6 companies of sappers, 2 of pontooners, 1 of telegraphists, and 1 railway company; 3 independent companies of engineers, being 1 of fortress sappers, 1 of fortress telegraphists, and 1 of torpedoists. In time of war the Municipal Guards of Lisbon and Oporto, and the Fiscal Guard, are incorporated in the army. The following table shows the peace and war effectives of the army, central services, administration and sanitary services not included:—

	Peace Effective				War Effective			
	Officers	Men	Horses and Mules	Guns	Officers	Men	Horses and Mules	Guns
Active Army:								
Engineers . . .	77	1,967	214	—	80	3,740	931	—
Artillery . . .	294	5,467	1,794	160	420	12,319	6,484	240
Cavalry . . .	270	4,920	4,150	—	330	7,260	6,820	—
Infantry & Chasseurs	1,146	18,927	321	—	1,779	85,209	253	—
Total . . .	1,787	31,281	6,479	160	2,609	108,528	14,457	240
Reserve Troops:								
Engineers . . .	—	—	—	—	22	1,073	621	—
Artillery . . .	—	—	—	—	152	4,500	2,206	96
Cavalry . . .	—	—	—	—	112	2,860	2,256	—
Infantry & Chasseurs	81	297	—	—	1,161	54,864	189	—
Total . . .	81	297	—	—	1,447	62,796	5,113	96
Grand Total . . .	1,868	31,578	6,479	160	4,056	171,324	19,600	336
Municipal Guards . . .	80	2,176	419	—	—	—	—	—
Fiscal Guard . . .	100	4,622	311	—	—	—	—	—

The navy of Portugal comprises:—1 armoured vessel, the *Vasco da Gama*, now rebuilding at Leghorn; 5 protected cruisers, *Don Carlos* (4,253 tons), *São Gabriel* (1,800 tons), *São Raphael* (1,800 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons), and *Dona Amelia* (1,656 tons), 2 old third class cruisers, *Infante Dom Henrique* and *Duque da Terceira*; 20 gun-boats (100 to 802 tons), 1 destroyer, *Tejo* (530 tons); 16 river gun-boats, 5 steamers, besides 1 royal yacht, *Amelia* (1,100 tons), 3 training ships and 3 navy depôts.

A third-class cruiser, *Patria*, is now in hand at Lisbon dockyard, and 2 river gun-boats are finishing at Harburg.

The *Dom Carlos I.* is a cruiser 360 feet long, with 46 ft. 6 in. beam and 17 ft. 6 in. draught, having a 4 in. protection deck, and a speed of 22 knots, and carrying four 6 in., eight 4·7 in., twelve 3 pr., and six smaller quick-firers, besides machine guns. She has five torpedo tubes.

Production and Industry.

Of the whole area of Portugal 2·2 per cent. is under vineyards; 7·2 per cent. under fruit trees; 12·5 per cent. under cereals; 2·7 per cent. under pulse and other crops; 26·7 per cent. pasture and fallow; and 2·9 per cent. under forest; 45·8 per cent. waste. In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of common and waste lands, and it is asserted that from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation.

There are four modes of land tenure commonly in use:—Peasant proprietorship, tenant farming, métayage, and emphyteusis. In the northern half of Portugal, peasant proprietorship and emphyteusis prevail, where land is much subdivided and the 'petite culture' practised. In the south large properties and tenant farming are common. In the peculiar system called *aforamento* or emphyteusis the contract arises whenever the owner of any real property transfers the *dominium utile* to another person who binds himself to pay to the owner a certain fixed rent called *foro* or *canon*. The landlord, retaining only the *dominium directum* of the land, parts with all his rights in the holding except that of receiving quit-rent, the right to distrain if the quit-rent be withheld, and the right of eviction if the *foro* be unpaid for more than five years. Subject to these rights of the landlord, the tenant is master of the holding, which he can cultivate, improve, exchange, or sell; but in case of sale the landlord has a right of pre-emption, compensated by a corresponding right in the tenant should the quit-rent be offered for sale. This system is very old—modifications having been introduced by the civil code in 1868.

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are:—In the north, maize and oxen; in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats; in the central region, wheat and maize; and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods. Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large and increasing quantities. Olive oil, figs, tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The quantity and value of the mineral produce in 1900 was:—

Minerals	Metric Tons	Value	
		At the Mines	At the Market
		Milreis	Milreis
Antimony ore . . .	38	513	759
Arsenic	1,031	57,891	63,094
Coal anthracite . . .	24,066	84,053	112,558
Copper precipitate . .	2,948	475,209	531,221
Cupreous iron pyrites .	57,540	169,954	355,009
Gold	—	2,259	2,259
Iron ore	19,803	42,821	107,017
Lead ore	3,620	107,728	149,543
Manganese ore	1,971	9,664	15,612
Ore for sulphur . . .	345,330	499,115	739,104
Tin ore	81	24,090	25,151
Wolfram	49	8,034	9,209
Zinc	114	1,482	2,280
Gold and antimony concentrates . .	75	3,375	3,902
Total	—	1,486,188	2,116,718

Common salt, gypsum, lime, and marble are exported. In 1900 there were in force 428 concessions of mines, embracing an area of 11,636 acres. Of the concessions, 428 were of mines yielding metallic ores, 22 yielding coal, 5 coal and iron, 6 asphalt, graphite, asbestos, &c. The persons employed in and about the mines numbered 5,760.

In northern Portugal cotton spinning and weaving are prosperous. In the neighbourhood of Oporto, in 1899, there were 15 cotton mills, their manufactures being intended chiefly for Africa. The population engaged in industries of various kinds, exclusive of agriculture, in 1900 was 447,620.

Portugal has about 4,000 vessels engaged in fishing, and the exports of sardines and tunny fish are considerable. The value of the fisheries in 1898 was 3,717,606 milreis.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the imports for consumption and the exports (including coin and bullion) for five years :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Milreis	Milreis
1897	40,681,700	29,507,000
1898	50,802,447	33,203,241
1899	51,538,465	30,020,204
1900	60,221,713	32,564,035
1901	57,868,000	28,283,000

Of the imports into Portugal in 1901, 28 per cent. came from Great Britain, 15 per cent. from Portuguese colonies, 10 per cent. from the United States,

13 per cent. from Germany, 8 per cent. from France, 9 per cent. from Spain. Of the exports Great Britain took 29 per cent.; Brazil, 11 per cent.; the Portuguese colonies, 12 per cent.; Spain, 13 per cent.; Germany, 11 per cent.

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports (special trade) in two years :—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Living animals . . .	2,831,514	3,348,000	3,846,426	3,377,000
Raw materials . . .	27,398,746	25,968,000	5,800,481	6,114,000
Textiles . . .	6,514,690	6,459,000	2,542,418	1,333,000
Food substances . . .	15,367,495	12,931,000	16,365,438	15,484,000
Machinery, &c. . .	3,522,438	4,621,000	155,472	109,000
Various manufactures.	4,016,552	4,459,000	2,217,512	1,866,000
Packing . . .	87,997	82,000	—	—
Coin and bullion	59,739,432 482,281	57,868,000	30,927,747 1,636,288	28,283,000
Total . . .	60,221,713		32,564,035	

The following table shows the declared values of the leading special imports and exports in 1901 :—

Imports		Exports	
	Milreis		Milreis
Coal . . .	5,096,000	Wine . . .	9,384,000
Wheat . . .	3,145,000	Cork . . .	3,276,000
Cottons and yarn . . .	3,058,000	Cattle . . .	494,000
Cotton . . .	3,855,000	Horses . . .	358,000
Iron . . .	1,505,000	Copper ore . . .	1,234,000
Machinery & ironwork	1,978,000	Cotton prints . . .	657,000
Codfish . . .	3,449,000	Olive oil . . .	505,000
Sugar . . .	2,308,000	Sardines . . .	1,154,000
Rice . . .	1,201,000	Sheep . . .	723,000
Woollens and yarn . . .	1,183,000	Pigs . . .	367,000
Wool . . .	600,000	Figs (dried) . . .	311,000
Hides and skins . . .	1,299,000	Eggs . . .	482,000
Silk goods . . .	775,000	Potatoes . . .	308,000
Coffee . . .	625,000		
Tobacco leaf . . .	476,000		

Wine is the most important product; the export in 1901 consisted of 49,838,400 litres of common wine, and 29,232,900 litres of liqueur wine, comprising 2,392,800 litres of Madeira, and 26,840,100 litres of port. Most of the wine is sent to Brazil and to England, considerable quantities being exported also to the Portuguese colonies.

The recorded quantities, values, and origin or destination of imports and exports are those presented in the declarations to the Customs houses, the values being reduced to averages.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports from Portugal into the United Kingdom and of the exports of British produce to Portugal, in the last five years, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Portugal.	2,652,718	3,448,056	3,172,258	3,241,367	3,305,150
Exports of British produce to Portugal . .	1,416,887	1,529,909	2,100,126	2,065,570	1,710,829

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the value amounting in 1901 to 1,120,527*l.* Other imports from Portugal are :—copper ore and regulus, 111,427*l.* ; cork, 476,271*l.* ; fruits, 137,269*l.* ; fish, 262,379*l.* ; onions, 36,323*l.* ; wool, 90,300*l.* ; caoutchouc, 118,512*l.* The exports of British home produce to Portugal embrace cotton goods and yarn to the value of 371,020*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 235,279*l.* ; woollens and worsted, 54,858*l.* ; coal, 424,811*l.* ; machinery, 132,047*l.* in 1901.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Portugal in each of the last five years :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1897	3,957,505	1,141,704
1898	4,471,507	1,423,450
1899	3,965,182	1,181,781
1900	3,861,931	1,110,392
1901	3,908,665	1,120,527

In 1901 the total imports of wine from all countries into the United Kingdom amounted to 16,546,206 gallons, valued at 4,931,335*l.* ; consequently the imports from Portugal were 23·6 per cent. of the total quantity, and 22·7 per cent. of the total value of the wine imported.

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

The commercial navy of Portugal (including the colonies) on January 1, 1902, contained 44 steamers of 29,443 tons in the aggregate, and 238 sailing vessels of 56,588 tons.

Including vessels merely calling at different ports, the shipping (foreign trade) which entered and cleared the ports of Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira in two years was :—

—	1900		1901	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Entered . . .	6,226	9,981,765	6,493	10,414,793
Cleared . . .	6,224	9,978,553	6,516	10,395,615
Total . . .	12,450	19,960,318	13,009	20,810,408

Of the vessels entered (1901), 4,218 of 6,526,153 tons; and of those cleared, 4,998 of 7,646,271 tons had cargoes. In the coasting trade (1901) there entered 4,164 vessels of 1,322,095 tons, and cleared 4,073 vessels of 1,249,011 tons.

The length of railways open for traffic in 1901 was 1,464 miles, of which 507 miles belonged to the State. The number of passengers conveyed in the year 1899 was 11,404,764; the tonnage of goods, 2,430,881; traffic receipts (net), 3,589,700 milreis.

The number of post-offices in the Kingdom in December 1900 was 2,906; the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried in the year was: internal, 54,955,714; international and colonial 12,275,272. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1900 was 443. There were at the same date 5,180 miles of line and 11,460 miles of wire. The number of telegrams (including transit) in the same year was: internal, 2,117,611; international, 1,302,842.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

At the end of 1895 there were on the continent 35 banks (including the savings banks), with cash in hand 18,252,007 milreis; bills, 26,028,403 milreis; loans on security, 24,818,841 milreis; deposits, 32,645,944 milreis; note circulation, 59,075,973 milreis. On December 17, 1902, the situation of the Bank of Portugal was as follows:—Metallic stock, 10,719,031 milreis; note circulation, 68,475,741 milreis; deposits, 2,922,267 milreis; commercial account, 17,580,850 milreis; advances 3,238,965 milreis; balance against Treasury, 26,180,925 milreis.

On December 31, 1901, the Monte Pio Geral and the Portuguese (State) Savings Bank had deposits amounting to 17,492,000 milreis, the monthly average of deposits in the banks of Lisbon and Oporto, in the same year, was 21,413,000 milreis.

The gold coinage of Portugal issued 1854–1901 amounts to the nominal value of 7,950,002 milreis, and the silver coinage to 31,518,436 milreis. No gold has been coined since 1891.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* is of the value of 4s. 5d., or about 4·5 milreis to the £1 sterling. Large sums are expressed in *Contos* (1,000 milreis of the value of £222 4s. 5d.).

Gold coins are 10, 5, 2 and 1 milreis pieces, called the *corôa*, *meia corôa*, &c. The gold 5 milreis piece weighs 8·8675 grammes, '916 fine, and consequently contains 8·12854 grammes of fine gold.

Silver coins are 10, 5, and 2-testoon (*testão*) pieces, or 1,000, 500, and 200, reis pieces. The 5-testoon piece weighs 12·5 grammes, '916 fine and therefore contains 11·4588 grammes of fine silver.

Nickel coins are the 100 and the 50-reis pieces.

Bronze coins are 20, 10, and 5 reis pieces.

The standard of value is gold. The English sovereign is legal tender for 4,500 reis. In the present derangement of the monetary system, Bank of Portugal paper is chiefly in circulation.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are:—

• The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·012 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3·7	imperial gallons.
		„ Oporto	=	5·6	„ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i>	.	.	.	=	0·36 „ bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2·78 „ quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—The Marquess de Soveral, G.C.M.G.

First Secretary.—J. da C. Manoel.

Second Secretary.—E. Moreira Marques.

First Secretary Attached to Legation.—General L. de Quillinan.

Attachés.—Baron da Costa Ricci and Mario do Nascimento.

Consul-General in London.—J. Batalha Reis.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir M. Gosselin, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Secretary.—F. L. Cartwright.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon, Belem, Faro, Setubal, Figueira, Leixões, Oporto, &c.; Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verdes).

Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows :—

Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion	Colonial Possessions	Area : English sq. miles	Popula- tion
Possession in Africa:			Possessions in Asia :		
Cape Verde Islands			In India—Goa (1887)	1,890	494,836
(1900)	1,490	147,424	Damão, Diu (1887) .	168	77,454
Guinea	4,440	820,000	Indian Archipelago		
Prince's and St.			(Timor, &c.)	7,458	800,000
Thomas' Islands			China: Macao, &c.		
(1902)	360	42,108	(1896)	4	78,627
Angola	484,800	4,119,000			
East Africa . .	301,000	3,120,000	Total, Asia . . .	9,020	940,917
Total Africa	792,040	8,248,527	Total, Colonies .	801,060	9,267,444

Few of these possessions have revenues sufficient to meet the cost of administration. According to the estimate presented by the Minister of Finance in March, 1899, the expenditure of Portugal on her colonies since 1870 amounts to about 15,000,000*l.* sterling.

Portuguese India consists of *Gôa*, containing the capital, Panjin, on the Malabar coast; *Damão*, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay; and *Diu*, a small island about 140 miles west of *Damão*. In *Gôa* there are 501 salt works employing 1,968 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,200 tons. In *Damão* there are 11 salt works, and in *Diu* 5. The military force consists of not less than 1,082 men (786 natives). The Marmugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India. The estimated revenue of *Gôa*, &c., in 1902–03 was 957,187 milreis; expenditure, 1,074,644 milreis. The trade chiefly in grain, pulse, and salt, is largely transit. In 1901 the imports by sea and land amounted to 902,268 rupees, the exports to 402,345 rupees, and the transit trade (to and from British

India) to 8,171,084 rupees. The shipping at the port is mostly in the coasting trade. There is about 50 miles of railway in Portuguese India.

Macao, in China, situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Colôane, a province, the city being divided into two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese, each having its own administrator. The population, in 1896, numbered 74,568 Chinese, 3,106 Macao Portuguese, 615 Portuguese from Portugal, 177 other Portuguese, 161 various nationalities, 78,627 in all. Estimated revenue, 1902-03, 655,991 milreis; expenditure, 445,688 milreis, including 32,400 milreis, the contribution for the administration of Timor. The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives). The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. The most important article of commerce is opium, which is imported raw and exported manufactured to San Francisco and Australia for the use of the Chinese there, but this trade is rapidly declining. The value exported in 1898 was 1,387,202 taels. Imports (1900) 17,920,339 dollars; exports (1900) 14,068,269 dollars.

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the neighbouring isle of Pulo Cambing. By treaty of 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and Holland; in July, 1902, a boundary arrangement was made between the two governments, certain *enclaves* being exchanged and the possession of other territories settled. This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was in 1896 made an independent district, but it still receives a contribution from Macao. Estimated revenue, 1902-03, 118,493 milreis, including 32,400 milreis from Macao; expenditure, 178,974 milreis. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). The chief products exported are coffee and wax, but the island is quite undeveloped. Imports (1899) 195,461 milreis; exports, 134,220 milreis.

The **Cape Verde Islands**, fourteen in number, are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital. The population according to the census of December 31, 1900, is 147,424 (68,793 males and 78,631 females), including 245 foreigners, and its distribution is as follows: whites, 8,856; coloured, 24,639; negroes, 48,929. Military force not less than 264 men (168 natives). The chief products are coffee, medicinal produce, and millet. The estimated revenue in 1902-03 was 443,740 milreis; expenditure, 345,960 milreis; imports in 1900, 2,843,314 milreis; exports, 351,948 milreis. The ports of the Archipelago were visited in 1900 by 3,841 vessels of 4,786,609 tons, including 1,424 vessels in the coasting trade.

Portuguese **Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, with France, and is entirely enclosed on the land side by French possessions. It includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz, with the island of Bolama, in which the capital of the same name is situated. The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil seeds, ivory, hides. Estimated revenue, 1902-03 129,910 milreis; expenditure, 214,778 milreis. Military force not less than 247 (143 natives). Imports in 1899, value 950,828 milreis; exports in 1899, 332,979 milreis; in 1900, 401,455 milreis. The chief port is Bissau. The ports were visited in 1900 by 150 vessels of 57,007 tons, besides coasting trade.

The islands of **S. Thomé** and **Príncipe** constitute a province under a Governor. According to the census of November 12, 1900, the population is 42,103 (including 597 foreigners), 37,776 in S. Thomé and 4,327 in Príncipe), and its distribution is as follows: whites, 1,185 (1,095 males and

90 females); coloured 279 (145 males and 134 females); and negroes 40,639 (21,881 males and 18,758 females). The islands are hilly, the soil volcanic, and the vegetation rich and various. The chief commercial products are cacao (yield in 1901, 14,914 tons), coffee (in 1901, 1,092 tons), and cinchona. Estimated revenue, 1902-03, 639,870 milreis; expenditure, 382,508 milreis. Military force, at least 240 men (181 natives). Imports in S. Thomé (1900), value 2,037,961 milreis; exports (1900), 3,525,773 milreis. The ports were visited in 1901 by 162 vessels of 295,798 tons.

Angola, with a coast-line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886; from the Congo Independent State by those fixed by the convention of May 21, 1891; from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from German South-west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886. This possession is divided into five districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguella, Mossamedes, and Lunda. The capital is S. Paulo de Loanda, other important towns being Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguella, Mossamedes, and Port Alexander. The military force varies between 2,721 men (1,976 natives) and 4,731 (3,602 natives). The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar (for rum distilleries), vegetable oils, coco-nuts, ivory, oxen, and fish. The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt. Gold has also been found. For commercial, agricultural, mining, and other purposes there are 3 Portuguese and 3 Belgian companies at work in the colony. Estimated revenue (1902-03), 1,743,413 milreis; expenditure, 2,026,212 milreis. Imports in 1899, 6,314,846 milreis; in 1900, 7,267,239 milreis; exports in 1899, 7,035,414 milreis; in 1900, 5,369,818 milreis. The chief imports are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee and rubber. For 1900 the quantity of rubber exported was 1,995,934 kilogrammes. The trade is largely with Portugal. From Portuguese West Africa (according to the Board of Trade Returns), the imports into the United Kingdom in 1901 amounted to 53,635*l.*, and the exports of British produce and manufactures thereto to 448,914*l.* (coal, 351,624*l.*). In 1900 there entered the ports of Ambriz, Loandia, Benguella, and Mossamedes, 348 vessels of 504,146 tons, exclusive of coasting vessels. In 1900 the length of railway open was 244 miles. In November, 1902, a concession was granted for the construction of a railway from Lobito Bay, near Benguella, to the eastern frontier of the Colony. On December 31, 1900, there were 1,170 miles of telegraph line; 83 telegraph offices.

Portuguese East Africa is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891. It is separated from German East Africa, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40' S. lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. The whole possession is divided into three districts: Mozambique, Zambezia, and Lourenço Marques, to which have to be added the districts of Inhambane, formed on the failure of the administrative concession to the company of that name, and the Gaza region, which, has been temporarily constituted as a military district. The Manica and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891. The Nyasa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 men (1,379 natives) and 3,904 men (2,468 natives).

For 1902-03 the estimated revenue was 3,094,698 milreis; expenditure, 3,127,736 milreis. In 1900 the imports and exports were as follows:—

	Imports	Exports	Transit
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
State Territories	5,829,880	5,836,404	2,288,346
Mozambique Company . . .	4,737,723	270,601	3,975,521
Nyasa Company	469,396	320,060	—
Total	11,036,999	6,427,065	6,263,867

The principal ports are Mozambique (population in 1901, 285 Europeans, 226 Asiatics, and about 5,000 natives), Ibo, Quilimane, Chinde (population 1,282, of whom 207 were European), Beira (population in 1900, 3,879, of whom 1,438 white), Inhambane (population, 3,330, of whom 100 European and 250 Asiatic), and Lourenço Marques, the last having a European population of 6,370 (3,319 European). The Zambezia Company carries on industrial, commercial, agricultural, and mining operations, and the Mozambique Sugar Company has plantations on the Lower Zambeze.

The trade (exclusive of re-exports) and shipping (exclusive of war vessels) of the chief ports in 1901 were as follows:—

Ports	Imports	Exports	Transit	Tonnage ent. and cld.
	£	£	£	Tons
Lourenço Marques (1900)	937,906	1,061,449	4,276,683	640,448 ¹
Beira (1901)	484,007	181,286	394,937	423,641
Chinde (1901)	43,382	24,086	6,017	174,648 ¹
Quilimane (1901) . . .	58,920	20,923	—	81,072 ¹
Mozambique (1901) . .	80,027	23,371	—	493,886

¹ Entered only.

The chief articles imported into the colony are cottons, iron-work, spirits, beer, and wine. The exports are mainly rubber, various ores, wax, and ivory. In 1901 the imports into the United Kingdom from Portuguese East Africa, according to the Board of Trade returns, were of the value of 48,187*l.* (rubber, 33,129*l.*); and the exports thereto from the United Kingdom, 698,491*l.* (ironwork, 119,420*l.*; cottons, 112,378*l.*). The ports are visited regularly by the steamers of the German East Africa line, and on the Zambesi and Shire rivers there are plying 24 small steamers of, in all, 969 tons, and 97 barges of 397 tons. The Zambesi is navigable for sternwheelers as far as Tete.

In Manica the gold mining industry has been taken up mainly by British subjects, but, as ordinary means of communication such as roads and postal and telegraph arrangements scarcely exist in the region, little has been done in actual mining.

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. The commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions are regulated by the agreement signed December 18, 1901. The Beira railway

has a length of 222 miles in the colony, and is continued from the British frontier to Bulawayo. Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quilimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo. In the colony there were on December 31, 1901, 1,850 miles of telegraph line and 67 telegraph offices.

The Portuguese coinage is little used. At Mozambique the currency is chiefly British-Indian rupees, on which an import duty of 10 per cent. is levied. At Lourenço Marques English gold and silver coins are chiefly used.

Consul to Portuguese Possessions in West Africa south of the Gulf of Guinea.—A. Nightingale, residing at Loanda.

Consul at Beira.—Ralph Belcher.

Consul-General at Lourenço Marques.—Captain F. H. E. Crowe, R.N.

There are Vice-Consuls at Chindo, Mozambique, Tete, and Quilimane, Consul at Marmagao (Goa), Vice-Consul at Macao (China).

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RUMANIA.

Reigning King.

Carol I. King of Rumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; elected 'Domn,' or Lord, of Rumania, April 20 (N.S.), 1866; entered Bucharest May 22 (N.S.), 1866. Proclaimed King of Rumania March 26 (N.S.), 1881. Married, November 15, 1869, to Princess Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born Dec. 29, 1843.

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 1,185,185 lei, or 47,400*l.* The heir to the crown has an annual donation of 300,000 lei (12,000*l.*).

The succession to the throne of Rumania, in the event of the King remaining childless, was settled, by Art. 83 of the Constitution, upon his elder brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who renounced his rights in favour of his son, Prince Wilhelm, the act having been registered by the Senate in October 1880. Prince Wilhelm, on November 22, 1888, renounced his rights to the throne in favour of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865, who, by a decree of the King, dated March 18, 1889, was created 'Prince of Rumania.' Prince Ferdinand was married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; offspring of the union are Carol, born October 15, 1893; Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894; and Marie, born January 8, 1900.

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution now in force in Rumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. It has twice been modified—viz., in 1879, and again in 1884. The Senate consists of 120 members, elected for 8 years, including 2 for the Universities, and 8 bishops. The heir to the crown is also a Senator. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 183 members, elected for 4 years. A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. For the Senate an assured income of 9,400 lei (376*l.*) is required. All citizens of full age, paying taxes, are electors, and are divided into three Electoral Colleges. For the Chamber of Deputies, electors who are in possession of property bringing in 50*l.* or upwards per annum vote in the first College. Those having their domicile and residence in an urban commune, and paying direct taxes to the State of 20 fr. or upwards annually, or being persons exercising the liberal professions, retired officers, or State pensioners, or who have been through the primary course of education, vote in the second College. The third College is composed of those who, paying any tax, however small, to the State, belong to neither of the other colleges; those of them who can read and write and

have an income of 300 lei (12*l.*) from rural land, vote directly, as do also the village priests and schoolmasters, the rest vote indirectly. For each election every fifty indirect electors choose a delegate, and the delegates vote along with the direct electors of the Colleges. For the Senate there are only two Colleges. The first consists of those electors having property yielding annually at least 80*l.*; the second, of those persons whose income from property is from 32*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Both Senators and Deputies receive 25 lei (francs) for each day of actual attendance, besides free railway passes. The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is vested in a council of eight ministers, the President of which is Prime Minister, and may or may not have a special department.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into seventeen, Moldavia into thirteen, and the Dobruja into two districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. (The chief difference between the Dobruja and the other districts is that it does not elect senators or deputies.) In Rumania there are 119 arrondissements (plăși) and 2,977 communes, 71 urban and 2,906 rural. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are given by law.

Area and Population.

Rumania, with an area estimated at about 50,700 square miles, has a population of 5,912,600. The following table shows approximately the area of each of the 32 departments and the population according to the provisional returns of the enumeration made in December, 1899:—

Departments	Area sq. miles	Population 1899	Departments	Area sq. miles	Population 1899
Argesh . . .	1,710	205,822	Muschel . . .	1,140	113,458
Bacau . . .	1,540	192,963	Neamtso . . .	1,540	146,694
Botosani . . .	1,220	170,455	Olt . . .	1,090	142,496
Braila . . .	1,680	147,006	Prahova . . .	1,800	304,376
Buzau . . .	1,880	220,439	Putna . . .	1,250	150,410
Kustunjé . . .	2,670	185,050	R.-Sarat . . .	1,260	136,467
Covurlui . . .	1,140	144,075	Roman . . .	810	108,704
Dimbovitsa . . .	1,340	209,440	Romanatsi . . .	1,770	202,439
Dolj . . .	2,540	864,193	Suchava . . .	1,320	129,687
Dorohoi . . .	1,090	158,605	Tecuchi . . .	980	120,026
Falchi . . .	850	93,317	Teleorman . . .	1,610	236,129
Gorj . . .	1,810	169,324	Tulcha . . .	3,830	123,192
Ilfov . . .	2,230	545,766	Tutova . . .	920	115,786
Jalomitsa . . .	2,620	187,193	Vaslui . . .	840	109,356
Jassy . . .	1,210	191,828	Vilcha . . .	1,640	189,365
Mehedintsi . . .	1,910	247,228	Vlashka . . .	1,730	200,636
			Total . . .	50,720	5,912,520

The population in 1899 consisted of 2,994,896 males and 2,917,624 females. The density varied from 37 inhabitants per square mile in Tulcha to 271 per square mile in Ilfov, the average for the whole country having been 116 per square mile. The Rumanians numbered 5,469,036 (92.5 per cent.); foreigners, 171,063 (2.9 per cent.); inhabitants not under foreign protection, 272,421 (4.6 per cent.). Rumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria; their total number probably is between 9 and 10 millions.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows in each of the last five years :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1897	247,814	171,071	41,387	76,743
1898	214,980	155,417	43,611	59,563
1899	250,818	164,900	50,033	85,418
1900	234,843	146,144	40,407	88,699
1901	240,704	160,351	43,750	80,353

Not included in the births and deaths are the still-born, 4,008 (1·6 per cent. of the total births in 1901). The illegitimate births in 1900 were about 8·72 per cent. of the total number. In 1900 there were 1,252 divorces. There is a large emigration of Jews and also of Mahometans.

According to the results of the enumeration in December, 1899, the population of the principal towns was as follows :—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 282,071; Jassy, 78,067; Galatz, 62,678; Braila, 58,392; Botosani, 32,193; Ploesti, 42,687; Craiova, 45,438; Berlad, 24,484; Focsani, 23,783.

Religion and Instruction.

Of the total population of Rumania in 1899, 5,408,743 belonged to the Orthodox Greek Church, 168,276 were Catholics or Protestants, 6,598 were Armenians, 269,015 were Jews, 43,740 were Mahometans, and 16,148 were of other creeds. The government of the Greek Church rests with two archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Rumania, and the second the Archbishop of Moldavia. There are, besides, six bishops of the National Church, and two Roman Catholic bishops. Only the clergy of the national Orthodox church are recognised and paid by the State.

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' but is still in a very backward condition. In 1899, according to the census returns, 88·4 per cent. of the population could neither read nor write. The following figures show the number of public primary schools, rural and urban, the number of teachers and of enrolled pupils, and the estimated number of the school population in 1899-1900 :—

1899-1900	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	School population
Rural primary .	3,653	4,462	265,048	704,039
Urban ,, .	382	1,351	71,252	109,001
Total ...	4,035	5,813	336,300	813,040

There are 11 normal schools, with 1,489 pupils; 71 high schools and secondary schools, with 1,110 teachers and 20,153 pupils, besides special schools for agriculture, engineering, &c. There are 2 universities with faculties in law, philosophy, science and medicine, and theology; that at Bucharest had 80 professors and 4,314 students in 1902; that at Jassy, 51 professors and 782 students.

Finance.

The chief sources of revenue consist in direct and indirect taxes, and the profits derived from the extensive State domains and valuable salt-mines, and from the salt and tobacco monopolies. A tax, at the rate of 6 lei (4s. 9d.) per head, called 'Contribution for means of Communication,' is, with certain exceptions, levied on all persons over 21 years of age. There is an income tax of 6 per cent. on houses, 5½ per cent. on property farmed by a resident owner, 6½ per cent. on property let by an owner resident in Rumania, and 12 per cent. on estates whose owners reside abroad. The State also levies taxes on alcohol, petroleum, and sugar (taxes on consumption.) The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 (old style):—

—	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Revenue	210,591,020	221,935,617	200,083,576	210,042,758	218,207,812
Expenditure	217,335,486	206,042,202	235,488,486	237,286,775	201,585,433

For the year 1903-04 the budget estimates (in lei or francs) were:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Lei		Lei
Direct taxes	41,080,000	Public Debt	86,441,092
Indirect „	63,750,000	Ministries:—	
State monopolies	52,000,000	War	37,720,000
Ministries:—		Finance	34,823,000
Agriculture, &c.	23,774,000	Worship and Public	
Public Works	22,010,000	Instruction	24,924,000
Interior	10,624,000	Interior	15,259,000
Finance	3,701,000	Public Works	5,790,000
War	933,000	Justice	5,230,000
Foreign Affairs	211,000	Agriculture, &c.	4,193,000
Instruction and Worship	778,000	Foreign Affairs	1,539,000
Justice	176,000	Council of Ministers	56,400
Various	6,060,000	Supplementary credit	2,524,508
Total	225,117,000	Total	218,500,000

The public debt of Rumania amounted on March 31, 1902, to 1,413,389,384 lei. Of the total amount more than half has been contracted for public works, mainly railways. The remainder has been contracted to cover deficits, reduce unfunded debt, and pay off peasant freeholds. For 1902-03 the service of the debt (interest, amortization, pensions, &c.) was estimated at 86,441,092 lei.

Defence.

At Galatz on the Danube at the mouth of the Sereth are 3 lines of fortification with 51 batteries; at Nemiolassa on the Sereth are 2 lines with 30 batteries; and at Focsani to the north-west near the Sereth are 3

lines with 71 batteries. All these fortifications are in the nature of entrenched camps with elements of permanence, concrete and iron being used in their construction. They are armed with Krupp and Gruson guns. Bucharest is protected by 18 forts with as many intervening batteries, all armed with 6-inch guns, howitzers, and quick-firing guns.

The entire military strength of Rumania consists of the Active Army divided into Permanent and Territorial, each with its reserve; the Militia and the *levée en masse*. Every Rumanian from his 21st to his completed 46th year is liable to military service as follows:—From the 21st to the 23rd year, under arms; from the 23rd to the 28th, on leave; from the 28th to the 30th, in the reserve; from the 30th to the 36th in the militia; and from the 36th to the 46th in the *gloata* or *levée en masse*. Every retired officer must serve in the reserve, subalterns to the age of 52, and higher officers to the age of 65. The army is also kept up to its strength by the enlistment of volunteers and the re-enlistment of men in the reserve.

According to the organisation in force the army consists of Infantry: 8 battalions of rifles or chasseurs; 34 regiments of infantry (Dorobantzi), of 3 battalions each, 1 permanent, 2 territorial, and 1 platoon not in the ranks; Cavalry: 6 regiments of hussars (Roshiori); 11 regiments cavalry (Calarashi), of which 8 consist each of 1 permanent squadron and 4 territorial; 2 of 4 permanent squadrons and 1 territorial; and 1 of 2 permanent and 2 territorial squadrons. Gendarmerie: 2 companies on foot, and 3 squadrons mounted; Artillery: 12 regiments of field artillery, with 60 batteries and 2 regiments of siege artillery; Engineers: 2 regiments. The Administrative Troops consist of 5 companies of artificers, and 4 squadrons of train. The Hospital Service has 72 officers, 51 employés, and 4 companies. The larger units are 16 infantry brigades, grouped in 8 divisions which form 4 army corps, to each of which a cavalry brigade is attached. The head-quarters of the corps are at Carajova, Bucharest, Galatz, and Jassy. Besides, there are a division in the Dobruja and 2 separate cavalry brigades at Tecuciu and Galatz. The strength of the permanent army in time of peace is 3,280 officers, 388 clerks, 60,000 men, 11,930 horses, and 390 guns. The Territorial Army consists of 72,000 men and 7,500 horses. The war strength is put at 8,948 officers, 170,000 men, and 43,114 horses. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher repeating rifle, model 1893.

Rumania has in the navy the *Elisabeta*, launched at Elswick in 1887, a protected cruiser of 1,320 tons displacement and 4,900 horse-power, 3½-inch armour at the belt, 4 6-inch and 8 machine guns; the *Mircea*, training ship, a composite brig of 350 tons; 7 gunboats; 6 coast-guard vessels; a screw despatch vessel (240 tons); 6 first-class and 2 second-class torpedo-boats. A floating dock has been purchased in Scotland and several gunboats will be constructed in it. The fleet is gradually expanding, and there is a project of building two armoured vessels. At Galatz there is a marine arsenal.

Production and Industry.

Of the total population of Rumania 70 per cent. are employed in agriculture. There are about 700,000 heads of families who are freehold proprietors. 40·8 per cent. is under agricultural crops, 1·1 per cent. under vines, 0·4 under plum trees, 7·9 under pasture, 4·3 under natural grass, 19·7 under forest, and 25·8 unproductive.

In 1900 and 1901 the chief agricultural crops were as follows:—

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectolitres	Hectolitres
Wheat .	1,589,492	1,636,557	19,967,900	25,508,840
Rye .	164,267	211,424	2,110,900	3,373,650
Barley .	438,815	503,698	5,151,200	8,535,925
Oats .	255,273	265,124	3,067,300	5,828,550
Maize .	2,035,268	2,128,023	29,970,400	41,211,350
Wine .	145,612	133,084	3,497,650	891,240
Plums .	72,411	69,431	3,567,380	277,439
			Quintals	Quintals
Tobacco .	4,550	4,301	40,096	29,047

In 1901, 136,000 hectares were under colza, yielding 1,519,000 hectolitres ; 20,940 hectares under flax, yielding 195,205 hectolitres of seed ; 7,198 hectares under hemp, yielding 20,350 quintals of fibre and 68,300 hectolitres of seed ; and 630,217 hectares under grass, yielding 14,000,000 quintals of hay.

The State forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 921,644 hectares and the annual produce is valued at 2,338,310 lei. Unproductive State lands cover 163,389 hectares ; communal forests have a total area of 70,181 hectares ; public bodies own 125,986 hectares ; and private persons, 1,492,841 hectares. The total forest area is thus 2,774,048 hectares.

In 1900 Rumania had 864,746 horses, 2,589,040 cattle, 5,644,210 sheep and 1,709,909 swine.

The country, especially in the Carpathians, is rich in minerals. A mining law of 1895 permits the introduction of foreign capital, and gives other facilities for the development of mining industries. Coal and petroleum are worked and the latter is now exported in considerable quantities. The petroleum out-put in 1900 amounted to 224,760 metric tons. Salt-mining is a State monopoly, the mines being worked by convicts ; the out-put of the 4 mines in 1900 was 104,665 tons. Other Government monopolies include tobacco, matches, playing cards, gunpowder, and cigarette paper. The sugar industry has recently extended. In 1901 there were 6 sugar factories, which turned out together 25,869 metric tons of sugar. The production of alcohol and beer is also increasing. In Rumania there are 7 paper mills turning out altogether about 6,480 tons of paper annually.

Other industries are the manufacture or preparation of cement, woollen goods, hides, and timber.

Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania in the last five years (in lei or francs) were :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Lei	Lei
1897	355,782,804	224,179,690
1898	389,908,439	283,181,567
1899	333,267,938	149,119,657
1900	216,985,878	280,000,431
1901	292,435,760	353,880,877

In the last two years the chief imports and exports were as follows :—

Merchandise	Imports (1900)	Imports (1901)	Exports (1900)	Exports (1901)
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Cereals	7,077,657	4,600,000	172,726,869	245,800,000
Textiles	73,963,403	141,900,000	2,881,325	2,400,000
Metals and manufactures	58,162,020	47,800,000	5,333,281	3,400,000
Hides, leather, &c.	6,395,626	13,300,000	2,962,327	1,400,000
Mineral fuel	4,636,917	6,200,000	10,448,180	6,000,000
Minerals, pottery, glass	3,939,157	5,000,000	592,655	700,000
Oil, wax, &c.	5,605,646	8,000,000	6,326	—
Colonial produce, fruits, &c.	14,252,283	15,900,000	86,717	80,200,000
Animals and animal products	4,655,001	5,700,000	7,202,960	15,600,000
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	10,464,379	22,000,000	9,548,048	24,900,000
Wood	2,188,088	2,200,000	12,321,859	18,000,000
Paper	4,582,959	5,100,000	247,973	200,000

In the last two years the trade was mainly distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	Lei	Lei	Lei	Lei
Austria-Hungary	69,395,818	71,407,000	44,274,895	24,439,000
Germany	55,664,507	84,320,000	19,195,377	39,468,000
Great Britain	31,150,217	56,426,000	16,872,762	24,439,000
France	16,132,873	18,810,000	7,676,624	9,848,000
Belgium	6,974,450	5,097,000	140,545,933	174,539,000
Italy	9,684,797	21,832,000	16,368,888	18,025,000
Russia	5,746,531	6,320,000	5,231,825	6,284,000
Switzerland	2,683,622	5,104,000	1,302,936	1,375,000
Turkey and Bulgaria	10,931,406	13,145,000	12,226,425	19,634,000
Greece		3,776,000		1,536,000

The following table, taken from the Board of Trade Returns, shows the value of the imports into Great Britain from Rumania, and of the domestic exports from Great Britain to Rumania, for five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into Great Britain	2,258,503	2,579,601	2,084,369	1,396,639	3,993,970
Exports to Rumania	1,340,281	1,338,264	1,175,431	586,179	1,023,103

The leading imports into Great Britain from Rumania were barley, to the value of 885,581*l.*; maize, 2,494,770*l.*; wheat, 153,738*l.*, and petroleum, 49,559*l.* in 1901. The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Rumania were in 1901 cottons to the value of 377,585*l.*; cotton yarn, 216,525*l.*; woollens, 44,785*l.*; coal, 97,317*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 124,452*l.*; machinery, 37,073*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The total number of vessels that entered the ports of Rumania in 1901 was 29,296 of 8,187,927 tons, and the number that cleared was 29,216 of 8,217,710 tons. In 1902 the merchant navy of Rumania consisted of 391 vessels of 75,440 tons, including 72 steamers of 16,146 tons.

The navigation of the Danube is carried on under regulations agreed to at the Berlin Conference of 1878, and subsequently modified at a conference of the delegates of the leading Powers (Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and Turkey), which met in London in 1883. From its mouths to the Iron Gates it is regarded as an international highway, the interests of the several States being specially provided for. The navigation, except that of the northern branch, is under the superintendence of a mixed commission of one delegate each for Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Servia, with a delegate appointed for six months by the signatory Powers in turn. The commission has its seat at Galatz, in Rumania. The arrangement lasts for 21 years from April 1883. In 1901, 1,411 vessels of 1,830,002 tons cleared from the Danube at Sulina. Of these, 461 of 804,304 tons were British.

In 1902 Rumania had 2,000 miles of State railway besides 295 miles under construction or projected. The gross revenue in 1899 was 1,847,891*l.* and the working expenses 1,500,000*l.* Up to the end of 1899, 28,705,082*l.* had been expended on the railways. The State has the working of all the lines, and has, besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea.

In 1901 there were 3,336 post-offices, through which there passed 19,351,717 letters, 13,500,447 post-cards, 22,538,784 newspapers, samples, and parcels. In 1901 there were 4,344 miles of telegraph lines, and 8,762 miles of wire, on which 2,219,767 messages were forwarded. The number of offices was 1,866. In 1900 there were 6 urban telephone systems with 334 miles of line and 1,890 miles of wire, and 1,159 interurban systems with 6,280 miles of line and 8,584 miles of wire. On the urban systems during the year there were 1,384,414 conversations, and on the interurban 204,124.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Rumania on December 23, 1900, had a note circulation of 121,730,000 *lei*, and cash in hand amounting to 50,875,000 *lei*. On May 1, 1899, the Rumanian savings banks had 112,939 depositors with 31,517,362 *lei* to their credit, showing an average of 279 *lei* to each depositor.

The nominal value of the coinage of Rumanian money since 1867 has been: gold, 3,805,800 *lei*; silver, 82,700,000 *lei*; bronze, 5,345,000 *lei*; total, 91,850,000 *lei*. No gold coinage has been issued since 1884, nor silver since 1894, nor bronze since 1885.

The decimal system was introduced into Rumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *leu*, equivalent to the franc. The gold *leu* is the monetary unit. Silver is legal tender up to 50 *lei* only. Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5-*lei* pieces. A law of 1900 authorised the minting of nickel 5-, 10-, and 20-centimes (*bani*) pieces.

The metric system has been introduced, but Turkish weights and measures are, to some extent, in use by the people.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. Alexander Catargi.

Councillor of Legation.—M. D. Nedeyano.

Attachés.—M. Alexis Catargi, M. M. Boéresco, and M. D. Burilleano.

Consul-General in London.—J. Inman.

There is a Consul at Manchester.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUMANIA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir John G. Kennedy, K.C.M.G. Appointed to Bucharest, 1897.

Vice-Consul.—Hamilton E. Browne.

Consul-General at Galatz and Danube Commissioner.—Lieut.-Col. H. Trotter, R.E., C.B.

There are Vice-Consuls at Galatz, Braila, Kustendjie, and Sulina.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Emperor.

Nicholas II., Emperor of All the Russias, born May 6 (May 18 new style), 1868, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III. and of Princess Dagmar (*Maria Feodorovna*), daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; ascended the throne at the death of his father October 20 (November 1 new style), 1894; married November 14 (November 26), 1894, to Princess Alexandra Alix (*Alexandra Feodorovna*), daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born May 25 (June 6), 1872. Offspring of this union four daughters: Olga, born November 3 (November 15), 1895, Tatiana, born May 29 (June 10), 1897, Marie, born June 14 (June 26), 1899, and Anastasia, born June 5 (June 18), 1901.

Mother of the Emperor.

Empress *Marie* (*Dagmar*), widow of Emperor Alexander III., born November 26, 1847; married November 9, 1866.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duchess *Xenia*, born March 25 (April 6), 1875; married to Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich (see next page).

II. Grand-duke *Michael* (heir presumptive), born November 22 (December 4), 1878.

III. Grand-duchess *Olga*, born June 1 (June 13), 1882; married July 27 (August 9), 1901, to Peter Alexandrovich, Duke of Oldenburg.

Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

I. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess Marie Pavlovna of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter:—1. Cyril, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 2. Boris, born November 12 (November 24), 1877. 3. Andreas, born May 2 (May 14), 1879. 4. Helene, born January 17 (January 29), 1882; married August 16 (29), 1902, to Prince Nikolaos of Greece.

II. Grand-duke *Alexis*, high admiral, born January 2 (January 14), 1850.

III. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 23, 1874, to the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, who died July 30, 1900.

IV. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857;

married June 3 (June 15), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt.

V. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860; married June 5 (June 17), 1889, to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece; widower September 24, 1891. Offspring: *Maria*, born April 6 (18), 1890; *Dimitri*, born September 6 (18), 1891.

Grand-uncle of the Emperor.

The Grand-duke *Michael*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., born October 13 (October 25), 1832, General Field-Marshal, President of the State's Council and Chief of Artillery; married to Princess Cecilia of Baden, who died March 31 (April 12), 1891. His children:—1. Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859. 2. Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and married January 12 (January 24), 1879, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow April 10, 1897. 3. Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861, and married February 26, 1891, to Sophie, Countess of Merenberg, which marriage led to his exclusion from the army, a trust being nominated on his estates. His children: Anastasia, born 1892, Nadezhda, born 1896, and Michael, born 1898. 4. George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863, and married May 13, 1900, to Princess Marie of Greece; offspring, Nina, born June 7 (June 20), 1901. 5. Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; married to the Grand-duchess Xenia, sister of the reigning Emperor; offspring: a daughter, Irene, born July 3 (July 15), 1895, Andreas, born January 12 (January 24), 1897, Feodor, born December 11 (December 23), 1898, Nikita, born January 4 (January 16), 1900, and Dimitri, born August 2 (August 15), 1901. 6. Sergius, born September 25 (October 7), 1869.

Cousins of the late Emperor.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Constantine*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., and his wife Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue:—1. Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850. 2. Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes. 3. Vera, born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugene of Württemberg; widow January 27, 1877. 4. Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; married April 15 (April 27), 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg, Duchess of Saxony; offspring:—John, born July 5, 1886; Gabriel, born July 15, 1887; Tatiana, born January 23, 1890; Constantine, born January 1, 1891; Oleg, born November 27, 1892; and Igor, born June 10, 1894. 5. Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860.

The children of the late Grand-duke *Nicholas*, brother of the Emperor Alexander II.:—1. Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856. 2. Peter, born January 10 (January 22), 1864; married July 14 (July 26), 1889, to the Princess Militsa of Montenegro; issue, Marina, born Feb. 28 (March 11), 1892; Roman, born October 5 (October 17), 1896; Nadezhda, born March 3 (15), 1898.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1700, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., intended to bring Russia

into closer contact with the Western States of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by Peter II., the grandson of Peter, with whom the male line of the Romanoffs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan VI., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., Catherine II., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The Emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

<i>House of Romanof—Male Line.</i>			
Michael	1613	Ivan VI. . . .	1740
Alexis	1645	Elizabeth	1741
Foedor	1676	<i>House of Romanof-Holstein.</i>	
Ivan and Peter I. . . .	1682	Peter III. . . .	1762
Peter I. . . .	1689	Catherine II. . . .	1762
Catherine I. . . .	1725	Paul	1796
Peter II. . . .	1727	Alexander I. . . .	1801
		Nicholas I. . . .	1825
<i>House of Romanof—Female Line.</i>		Alexander II. . . .	1855
Anne	1730	Alexander III. . . .	1881
		Nicholas II. . . .	1894

Constitution and Government.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I. is

that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed twentieth year.

The administration of the Empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions. The first of these boards is the *Council of the State*, established by Alexander I. in the year 1801, and reorganised by the imperial ukase of May 20, 1901. It consists of a president nominated every year by the Emperor, and an unlimited number of members appointed by him. The Council is divided into four departments, namely, Legislation, Civil and Church Administration, State's Economy and Industry, Sciences and Commerce. The fourth section was established on January 5, 1900. Each department has its own president, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the four sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation. A special department is entrusted with the discussion of the requests addressed to the emperor against the decisions of the Senate.

The second of the great colleges or boards of government is the *Ruling Senate* or 'Pravitelstvuyushchiy Senat,' established by Peter I. in the year 1711. The functions of the Senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by the Senate. It is also the high court of justice for the Empire. The Senate is divided into six departments or sections, which all sit at St. Petersburg, two of them being Courts of Cassation. Each department is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of several sections, the Minister of Justice takes

the chair. Besides its superintendence over the courts of law, the Senate examines into the state of the general administration of the Empire, and has power to make remonstrances to the emperor. A special department consisting of five members is entrusted with judgments in political offences, and another (ten members) with disciplinary judgments against officials of the crown.

The third college, established by Peter I. in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It is composed of the three metropolitans (St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev), the archbishop of Georgia (Caucasus), and several bishops sitting in turn. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Antonius.

The General Procurator, Actual Privy Councillor K. P. *Pobyedonostseff*.

The fourth board of government is the *Committee of Ministers*. It consists of all the ministers, who are—

1. *The Minister of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains*.—General *W. Fredericksz*, aide-de-camp of the Emperor; appointed 1898.
2. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—Actual Privy Councillor Count *Lamsdorf*, appointed 1900.
3. *The Minister of War*.—General *Kuropatkin*, appointed December, 1897.
4. *The Minister of the Navy*.—Admiral *Tyrtloff*, appointed July 13, 1896.
5. *The Minister of the Interior*.—Actual Privy Councillor *von Plehwe*, appointed March, 1902.
6. *The Minister of Public Instruction*.—Privy Councillor *Zaenger*, appointed March, 1902.
7. *The Minister of Finance*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Witte*, appointed 1892.
8. *The Minister of Justice*.—Privy Councillor N. V. *Muravieff*, appointed 1893.
9. *The Minister of Agriculture and State Domains*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Yermoloff*, appointed 1893.
10. *The Minister of Public Works and Railways*.—Actual Privy Councillor, Prince *Khilkoff*, appointed January, 1895.
11. *The Department of General Control*.—General *Lobko*, appointed Controller-General, November, 1899.
12. *The Procurator-General of the Holy Synod*.—Actual Privy Councillor *Pobyedonostseff*.
13. *Minister and State Secretary for Finland*.—Actual Privy Councillor *von Plehwe*.

Besides the Ministers, three Grand Dukes, and many functionaries, chiefly ex-ministers, form part of the Committee, of which Actual Privy Councillor *Durnovo* is President.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers who supply

their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign.

The emperor has two Private Cabinets, one of which is occupied with charitable affairs, and the other is devoted to public instruction of girls and to the administration of the institutions established by the late Empress Maria, mother of the Emperor Nicholas I. Besides, there is the Imperial Headquarters (Glavnaya Kwartira), and a Cabinet, which is entrusted also with the reception of petitions presented to the emperor, formerly received by a special Court of Requests (abolished in 1884). According to a law of May 19, 1888, a special Imperial Cabinet having three sections (Economy, Mines and Manufactures, and Legislation) has been created, instead of the same departments in the Ministry of Imperial Household.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Empire is divided into governments or provinces (*oblast*), and districts (*uyezd* or *okrug*). There are (1902) 78 governments (49 in European Russia proper, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in Caucasus, 4 in Siberia); 19 provinces (1 in European Russia, 4 in Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia, 1 in China, the Kwang-Tung Province, created August 1899), and 1 section (*oldyel*)—the island of Sakhalin. Some of the governments or provinces are united into general governments, which are now those of Finland, Poland, Vilna, Kiev, Moscow, Caucasus, Turkestan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), Irkutsk, and of the Amur. At the head of each general government is a governor-general, the representative of the emperor, who as such has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. In Siberia the governors-general are each assisted by a council, which has a deliberative voice. A civil governor assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government, and a military governor in eighteen provinces. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of control under the presidency of a special officer, depending directly on the Department of Control. Each government is divided into from 5 to 15 districts (792 in all Russian Empire), having each several administrative institutions. The townships (*gradonachalstvo*) of St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kerch, and Sebastopol, are administered by special governors (*gradonachalnik*); Cronstadt, and Nikolayev are under separate military governors.

In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is entrusted to the people. For this purpose the whole country is divided into communes (107,676 in European Russia, exclusive of the three Baltic provinces), which elect an elder (Starosta), or executive of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies ('Mir'—which means both 'the village' and 'the world') by the peasants, and from among themselves. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies are held as business requires. The communes are united into cantons, or 'Volost,' each embracing a population of about 2,000 males (10,530 in European Russia). Each of the cantons is presided over also by an elder, 'Starshina,' elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the village communities in proportion of one man to every ten houses. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies, but concerning each its respective

canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges 'for peasants' affairs,' instituted in each government. In Poland the 'Volost' is replaced by the 'Gmina,' the assemblies of which are constituted of all landholders—nobility included, the clergy and the police excluded—who have each but one voice, whatever the area of land possessed. The 'Gmina' has, however, less autonomy than the 'Volost,' being subject directly to the 'Chief of the District.' In conjunction with the assemblies of the Volost and Gmina are cantonal tribunals, consisting of from four to twelve judges elected at cantonal assemblies. Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property between the peasants, not involving more than a hundred roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals. Affairs of more importance, up to 300 roubles, are judged by Judges of Peace, appeal against their judgments can be made to the 'S'yezd,' or gathering of judges of the district, and further to the Senate. In 1889 an important change was made in the above organisation. Justices of Peace have been replaced in twenty provinces of Central Russia by Chiefs of the District (*uyezdnyi nachalnik*), nominated by the administration from among candidates taken from the nobility, recommended by the nobility, and endowed with wide disciplinary powers against the peasants; in the cities, except St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, special 'town magistrates' (*gorodskoi sudia*), nominated in the same way, are to take the place of the former Justices of Peace. As to the peasants' tribunals (*volostnoi sud*), they are placed in direct subjection to the 'Chiefs of the Districts.' The same measure has been extended in 1890 and 1891 over all the provinces endowed with provincial institutions (*zemstvos*).

A new Peasants' Administration and Peasants' Chiefs have been introduced in Siberia (law of June 2, 1898).

The administration of the economical affairs of the district and province are, to some extent, in the hands of *zemstvos*, or the district and provincial assemblies, composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders in the towns, and the landed proprietors. Their executive power is entrusted to provincial and district 'Upravas.' The president of the nobility of the district, or of the province, presides *ex officio* over the *zemstvos* of the district, or of the province. Important modifications, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvos*, reducing the numbers of representatives, and limiting their powers, were introduced in 1890.

The towns and cities have municipal institutions of their own, organised on nearly the same principles as the *zemstvos*. All house-owners are divided into three classes, each of which represents an equal amount of real property, and each class elects an equal number of representatives to the *Dumas*; the latter elect their executive the *Uprava*. The new law of 1894 reduces the powers of the Municipal Government and places it almost entirely under the Governors nominated by the Emperor. In 1894, municipal institutions, with still more limited powers, were introduced in several towns of Siberia, and in 1895 in Caucasia.

During the years 1883-97 the institutions of the *zemstvo* were, in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) of European Russia. The number of electors was: 40,172 landowners, 48,091 urban population, and 196,773 peasants. As to the number of votes given to the above electors, it appears that 64 per cent. of all votes belong to peasants, 12 per cent. to nobles, 10 per cent. to merchants, 5 per cent. to the clergy, and 4 per cent. to artisans. Of the 13,196 elected members of the Assemblies of the *zemstvos*, 35 per cent. belonged to the nobility, 15 per cent. to the class of the 'merchants,' and 38 per cent. to the peasantry. The Executives of the *zemstvos* (the *upravas*) have 1,263 members, out of whom two-thirds are peasants in East Russia, while in

Middle Russia from two-thirds to three-quarters of the members are nobles. The 34 provincial executives have 133 members (98 nobles, 21 officials, 9 merchants, 8 artisans, and 2 peasants).

*Finland*¹.—The Grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Fredrikshamn, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by his successors), the Swedish Constitution, dating from the year 1772, reformed in 1789, and slightly modified in 1869 and 1882. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants, convoked by the 'Grand-duke,' Emperor of Russia, for four months. They decide regarding schemes of laws proposed by the emperor, who has the right of veto. The unanimous assent of all four chambers is necessary for making changes in the Constitution and for levying new taxes. The schemes of laws are elaborated by the Senate for Finland which sits at Helsingfors, and is composed of citizens of Finland, and they are laid before the Emperor by the Secretary of State for Finland, residing at St. Petersburg. The Senate, which is under the presidency of the Governor-General, is nominated by the Crown. It is the supreme administrative power in Finland, and consists of two departments, Justice and Administration. Foreign Affairs are under the Russian Chancellor. Finland has its own money and system of customs. Recent measures tend, however, materially to alter the political status of Finland. In a Manifesto of February 15, 1899, it was declared that Finnish legislation on any matter which may be deemed to have a bearing on the interests of Russia could be brought about without the consent of the Finnish Diet, and thus autocratically decided upon. By a decree issued in July, 1900, the Russian language, which is spoken in Finland by only 8,000 Finnish citizens, was ordained to be the official language in the more important public departments, along with, and in some respects above, the national languages, Finnish and Swedish. By an edict of July 12, 1901, the national Finnish military system was abolished and replaced by the Russian system, in consequence whereof the Finnish rifle battalions were disbanded. In a series of Ordinances issued in 1902, important changes in the administration of Finland have been brought about. A considerable portion of the powers formerly belonging to the Senate of Finland has been devolved on the Governor-General. Russians will have free access to public posts in Finland; all State functionaries, including judges, who were previously irremovable, except by judgment by a court of law, can be dismissed by administrative procedure. None of these measures, having for their end the Russification of the Grand Duchy, have been brought about in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Constitution of the country, or even in accordance with the principles laid down in the Manifesto of February 15, 1899.

Poland.—Poland, which had a Constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor, dated Feb. 23, 1868, the government of Poland was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the use of Polish language in public places and for public purposes (railways, signboards, wills, &c.), was prohibited.

Baltic Provinces.—The Baltic Provinces have had some institutions for self-government of their own. They have, however, been gradually curtailed, and the privileges of the provinces in police and school matters, chiefly vested in the nobility, have been taken away by a law of June 21, 1888, the judicial and police rights of the landlords having been transferred to

¹ For further details on Finland, see end of Russia.

functionaries nominated by the State. By a law of July 21, 1889, the last vestiges of manorial justice and of tribunals under the German-speaking nobility have been abolished, but the Law of Justice of 1864, which is in force in Russia, has been but partially applied to the provinces, so as to maintain the administration of justice under the central Government. The Russian language has been rendered obligatory in the official correspondence of all parish, municipal, and provincial administration; so also in the Dorpat University, which was deprived in December 1889 of its privileges of self-government, and the gymnasia in 1890. The town of Dorpat has received the name of Yuriev, and the seat of the administration of the Baltic Educational District has been transferred to Riga. In April, 1893, new Committees for peasants' affairs were introduced, with the same powers as in Russian Governments.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The Russian Empire (exclusive of the new province of Kwang-Tung) comprises one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe, and covers, with internal waters, an area of 8,660,395 English square miles. There has been no general census of the population until 1897 (February 9), but various enumerations, chiefly made by the statistical committees, furnished an approximately correct return of the people.

The rapidity of growth of the population of the Empire (its acquisitions being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following, the years being partial census years and 1897 being the year of a general census.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1815	45,000,000
1742	16,000,000	1835	60,000,000
1762	19,000,000	1851	68,000,000
1782	28,000,000	1859	74,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1897	129,000,000
1812	41,000,000	1903	141,000,000

The following table exhibits the details of the census which was taken over the whole of the Empire on January 28 (February 9) 1897, with the exception of the Grand-Duchy of Finland,—no less than 230,000 persons having been engaged to take part in it. Comparing the items of the census with the figures of the 1856-59, it appears that the population of the Empire has increased by 74 per cent. The largest increases took place in the capitals (270 p.c. in St. Petersburg); South Russia comes next (207 p.c. in Kherson, 170 p.c. in Yekaterinoslav, 137 p.c. in Taurida). The increase in other parts of the Empire appears as follows:—North-West Russia, from 56 to 73 p.c.; Baltic Provinces, 25 to 58 p.c.; White Russia and Lithuania, 77 (Kovno) to 130 (Minsk) p.c.; Poland, 117 p.c.; Caucasus (without annexations) 95 p.c.; Siberia, 130 p.c.

Province	Area : English square miles	Domiciled Popula- tion 1897	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area : English square miles	Domiciled Popula- tion 1897	Density per sq. mile
1. European Russia —	(1)	(2)		Lomza . . .	(1)	(2)	
Arkhangelsk . . .	331,640	347,589	1	Lublin . . .	4,667	535,781	144
Astrakhan . . .	91,327	994,775	11	Piotrkow . . .	6,501	1,159,463	177
Bessarabia . . .	17,619	1,933,436	113	Plock . . .	4,729	1,409,044	297
Chernigov . . .	20,233	2,321,900	115	Radom . . .	4,200	556,877	153
Courland . . .	10,535	672,634	64	Siedlce . . .	4,769	820,363	171
Don, Region of . .	63,532	2,575,818	41	Suwalki . . .	5,535	774,316	140
Yekaterinoslav . .	24,473	2,112,651	86	Warsaw . . .	4,846	604,945	127
Esthonia . . .	7,818	413,724	54		5,623	1,933,689	236
Grodno . . .	14,931	1,617,859	109	Total, Poland . . .	49,159	9,455,943	193
Kaluga . . .	11,942	1,185,736	99	Total, Russia and Poland . . .	1,051,861	103,671,358	58
Kazan . . .	24,601	2,191,058	89				
Kiev . . .	19,691	3,576,125	181	3. Grand-Duchy of Finland:—			
Koostroma . . .	32,490	1,429,228	44	Abo-Björneborg . .	9,333	430,194	47
Kovno . . .	15,692	1,549,444	100	Kuopio . . .	10,499	305,166	22
Kursk . . .	17,937	2,396,577	134	Nyland . . .	4,584	276,336	61
Kharkov . . .	21,041	2,509,811	119	St. Michel . . .	8,819	186,478	28
Kherson . . .	27,523	2,732,832	100	Tavastehus . . .	8,354	285,231	40
Livonia . . .	18,158	1,300,640	74	Uleåborg . . .	63,957	268,226	4
Minsk . . .	35,293	2,156,123	61	Viborg . . .	13,530	394,412	33
Mogilev . . .	18,551	1,708,041	92	Vasa . . .	16,105	446,772	30
Moscow . . .	12,859	2,433,356	189	Lake Ladoga . . .	3,094	—	—
Nizhnii-Novgorod . .	19,797	1,600,304	81				
Novgorod . . .	47,236	1,392,933	33	Finland . . .	144,255	2,592,778	20
Olonets . . .	57,439	366,715	7				
Orel . . .	18,042	2,054,749	114	Total European Russia . . .	2,095,616	106,364,136	51
Orenburg . . .	73,816	1,609,338	22				
Penza . . .	14,997	1,491,215	99	4. Russia in Asia:—			
Perm . . .	128,211	3,003,208	24	Kuban . . .	36,441	1,922,773	54
Podolia . . .	16,224	3,031,518	187	Stavropol . . .	23,398	876,298	38
Poltava . . .	19,265	2,794,737	145	Terek . . .	20,822	933,485	35
Pskov . . .	17,069	1,136,540	68	Northern Caucasia . .	86,661	3,732,556	43
Ryazan . . .	16,255	1,827,539	113				
St. Petersburg . . .	20,760	2,107,691	123	Baku . . .	15,095	789,659	55
Samara . . .	58,321	2,763,478	46	Black Sea . . .	2,836	54,228	—
Saratov . . .	32,624	2,419,834	74	Daghestan . . .	11,352	586,636	58
Simbirsk . . .	19,110	1,549,461	81	Elizabethpol . . .	16,721	871,557	52
Smolensk . . .	21,638	1,551,068	72	Erivan . . .	10,075	804,757	101
Tambov . . .	25,710	2,715,453	106	Kars . . .	7,808	292,498	43
Taurida . . .	24,497	1,443,566	62	Kutais . . .	13,948	1,075,861	54
Tula . . .	11,934	1,432,743	120	Tiflis with . . .	15,306	1,040,943	62
Tver . . .	23,225	1,812,825	73	Zakataly . . .	1,541	—	—
Ufa . . .	47,112	2,220,497	47				
Vilna . . .	16,421	1,591,912	98	Trans-Caucasia . . .	94,182	5,516,189	64
Vitebsk . . .	17,440	1,502,916	89				
Vladimir . . .	18,864	1,570,733	84	Caucasus . . .	180,848	9,248,695	54
Volhynia . . .	27,743	2,997,902	109				
Vologda . . .	155,498	1,365,587	9				
Voronezh . . .	25,443	2,546,255	109				
Vyatka . . .	59,329	3,082,788	52				
Yaroslavl . . .	13,751	1,072,478	78				
Sea of Azov . . .	14,520	—	—				
Total, Russian Provinces . . .	1,902,203	94,215,415	51				
2. Poland:—							
Kalisz . . .	4,392	846,719	194				
Kielce . . .	3,897	703,746	196				

¹ With inner waters.

² Calculated in proportion to the areas from which the inner waters have been excluded.

Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion 1897	Density per sq. mile	Province	Area : English square miles	Popula- tion 1897	Density per sq. mile
	(1)		(2)		(1)		(2)
Akmolinsk .	229,609	678,957	3	Yakutsk .	1,633,397	261,731	2
Semipalatinsk .	184,631	685,197	4	Yeniseisk .	987,186	559,902	1
Turgai .	176,219	453,123	3				
Uralsk .	139,168	644,001	4	Eastern Siberia	3,044,512	1,992,221	7
Lake Aral .	26,166	—	—				
The Steppes .	755,793	2,461,278	3	Amur .	172,848	118,570	9
Samarcand .	26,627	857,847	30	Primorskaya .	716,982	220,557	3
Ferganah .	35,654	1,560,411	43				
Syr-Daria .	194,853	1,479,848	7	Amur Region.	888,330	339,127	3
Semir, e chensk .	152,280	990,107	7				
Turkestan .	409,434	4,888,183	12	Sakhalin .	29,336	23,166	1
Trans-Caspian .	214,237	372,193	2				
Caspian Sea .	169,381	—	—	Total, Siberia	4,833,496	5,727,690	1
Total, Central Asian dominions	1,548,825	7,721,684	5	Total, Asiatic dominions .	6,564,778	22,697,460	4
Tobolsk .	539,659	1,438,484	3				
Tomsk .	331,159	1,929,092	6	Russians in Finland, Bok- hara, Khiva, and in the navy abroad .	—	42,909	—
Western Siberia .	870,818	3,367,576	4				
Irkutsk .	237,061	506,517	2	Grand Total .	8,660,395	129,004,514	15
Transbaikalia .	236,868	664,071	3				

¹ With inner waters.

² Calculated in proportion to the areas from which the inner waters have been excluded.

The internal waters (lakes and estuaries) occupy the following areas, in square miles:—In European Russia, 25,804 ; in Finland, 18,471 ; In Siberia, 18,863 ; and in Central Asia, 19,855. The Seas of Azov, Caspian, and Lake Aral cover an aggregate surface of 210,067 square miles.

The proportion of women in the population varies, in the Russian provinces, from 133.0 per each 100 men (Yaroslavl) and 119.4 (Tver) to 87.4 (St. Petersburg) and 89.8 (Taurida)—this disproportion being due to the male population temporarily moving to the capitals or to the shipbuilding centres during the winter. The average proportions are :—

Russian Provinces, 102.8 women for 100 men ; Poland, 98.6 women for 100 men ; Finland, 102.2 women for 100 men ; Caucasus, 89.5 women for 100 men ; Siberia, 93.7 women for 100 men ; The Steppes, 89.4 for 100 men ; Turkestan and Transcaspian, 83.0 women for 100 men ; Russian Empire, 99.3 women for 100 men.

The ethnical composition of the population will be shown when the results of the recent census have been worked out. In the meantime, the following rough estimates concerning the population of the Empire are computed from "Russia at the End of the Nineteenth Century" (see also YEAR-BOOK 1885, p. 416):—Slavs, 73 per cent. ; (Russians, 66 per cent. ; Poles, 7 per cent.) ; Finns, 5 per cent. ; Turco-Tartars, 9 per cent. ; Jews, 3 per cent.

According to a recent partial census, the Jews number 2,843,364 in the western and south-western provinces of Russia (2,261,863 in towns), that is 11·3 per cent. of the aggregate population ; 77,275 in the three townships of Odessa (73,389, i.e. 35·1 per cent. of population), Kerch, and Sebastopol ; and 431,800 in five governments only of Poland out of ten (11 per cent. of population). Their aggregate number in Russia exceeds 5 millions.

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The movement of the population in the Russian Empire, exclusive of Finland, is given for the last five years by the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior as follows :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Increase
1895	5,651,063	3,869,936	1,681,127
1896	5,622,042	3,743,356	1,878,686
1897	5,890,818	3,716,336	2,174,482
1898	5,769,218	3,845,968	1,923,350
1899	5,916,155	3,729,764	2,186,391

According to official statistics there was in Russia an excess of emigration over immigration in the case of Russians of 1,146,052 in 33 years (1856–1888), and a surplus of immigration of 2,304,717 foreigners during the same time. Emigration is on the increase. Of late the Russians, especially Jews, contributed a large part to the flow of emigrants into the United States. The number of immigrants from the Russian Empire into the United States during the years 1873 to 1890 (July 1) attained 313,469 ; during the years 1891–1900 it was :—525,895 ; total in 28 years, 839,364. For the last five years the emigration of Russians through Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck, chiefly into the United States, was as follows ;—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
United States . . .	29,415	16,507	25,230	42,082	49,580
Argentina	599	425	1,463	1,251	1,253
Africa	1,235	510	611	504	444
Canada	439	460	364	227	104
Brazil	425	178	111	115	241
Other countries . .	14	27	74	22	4
Total	32,127	18,107	27,853	44,201	51,626

Immigration of Russians in Siberia in 1901, 128,131 persons ; emigration of Siberians into the European Russia, 55,233.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The great majority of the population of Russia being agriculturists, they dwell in villages. The number of towns and villages in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland), grouped according to population, is given as follows:—

Towns with population	Number	Villages with population	Number
Over 100,000 . . .	19	1,000—3,000 . . .	17,724
50,000—100,000 . . .	38	100—1,000 . . .	185,157
20,000— 50,000 . . .	118	Under 100 . . .	521,754
10,000— 20,000 . . .	315		
3,000— 10,000 . . .	3,032	Towns and villages .	728,157

In European Russia there is an average of one town or village to every 4.7 sq. miles, the average varying from 1 to every 0.43 sq. miles in Courland to 1 for every 148 sq. miles in the government of Archangel. In Poland there is 1 for every 1.33 sq. miles; in the Caucasus 1 for every 9 sq. miles. In Asiatic Russia the average varies between 1 to 14 miles in Samarcand, and 1 to every 2,760 sq. miles in the province of Yakutsk. It will thus be understood that the distinction between the population of towns (including villages), and of country in 1897, given in the following table, is not to be closely pressed:—

Population of	In Towns	In the Country	Males	Females
European Russia	11,830,546	82,384,869	46,447,963	47,767,452
Poland . . .	2,059,340	7,896,603	4,764,007	4,691,936
Caucasus . . .	996,248	8,252,447	4,891,054	4,357,641
Siberia . . .	462,182	5,264,908	2,954,559	2,772,531
Central Asia . .	982,662	6,789,022	4,158,980	3,562,704
Total . . .	16,280,978	110,087,849	63,216,563	63,152,264

The following are the populations of the principal towns, according to the census of 1897. The letters (C.), (S.), (T.), and (St.), after the towns in Asia signify Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan, and the Kirghiz Steppes, while the Polish towns are marked by the letter (P.).

Russia in Europe—

Towns	Population
St. Petersburg ¹	1,267,023
Moscow ²	988,614
Warsaw (P.)	638,209
Odessa	405,041
Lodz (P.)	315,209
Riga ³	256,197
Kiev	247,482
Kharkov	174,846
Vilna	154,532
Saratov	137,109
Kazan	131,508
Yekaterinoslav	121,216
Rostov on Don ⁴	119,889
Astrakhan	112,880
Tula	111,048
Kishinev	108,796
Nizhnii-Novgorod	95,124
Nikolayev	92,060
Samara	91,672
Minsk	91,494
Voronezh	84,146
Kovno	73,543
Orenburg	72,740
Yaroslavl	70,610
Orel	69,858
Dünaburg (Dvinsk)	69,675
Kherson	69,219
Vitebsk	65,871
Zhitomir	65,452
Reval	64,578
Libau	64,505
Byelostok	63,927
Penza	61,851
Elizabethgrad	61,841
Cronstadt	59,539
Kremenchug	58,648
Tsaritsyn	55,967
Yekaterinburg	55,488
Ivanovo-Vozne- senski	53,949
Berdichev	53,728
Tver	53,477
Poltava	53,060
Kursk	52,896
Novocherkassk	52,005
Taganrog	51,965
Sebastopol	50,710
Lublin (P.)	50,152

Towns	Population
Ufa	49,961
Kaluga	49,728
Simpferopol	48,821
Tambov	48,134
Smolensk	46,889
Grodno	46,871
Brest-Litovsk	46,542
Perm	45,408
Czenstochowo (P.)	45,130
Ryazan	44,552
Simbirsk	43,298
Moghilev on Dnie- per	43,106
Dorpat (Yuriev)	42,421
Kostroma	41,268
Kozlov	40,347
Yelets	37,455
Uralsk	36,597
Bobruisk	35,177
Mitau	35,011
Kamenets- Podolsk	34,483
Gomel	33,846
Syzran	32,377
Nyvezhin	32,108
Bendery	31,851
Mariupol	31,772
Izmail	31,293
Piotrkow (P.)	30,824
Pskov	30,424
Cherkassy	29,619
Vinnitsa	28,995
Kerch	28,982
Radom	28,749
Uman	28,628
Vladimir	28,315
Akkerman	28,303
Pinsk	27,938
Vologda	27,822
Morshansk	27,756
Tiraspol	27,585
Sumy	27,575
Berdiansk	27,279
Theodosia	27,238
Volzhak	27,039
Chernigov	27,006
Plock (P.)	26,892
Novgorod	26,095
Lomza (P.)	26,075
Azov	25,488

Towns	Population
Rybinsk	25,223

Finland (1896)—

Helsingfors	77,484
Abo	34,964
Tammerfors	26,713

Russia in Asia—

Tiflis (C.)	160,645
Tashkend (T.)	156,414
Baku (C.)	112,253
Kokand (T.)	82,054
Yekaterinodar (C.)	65,697
Namangan (T.)	61,906
Samarcand (T.)	54,900
Tomsk (S.)	52,430
Irkutsk (S.)	51,434
Andijan (T.)	46,680
Vladikavkaz (C.)	43,843
Stavropol (C.)	41,621
Omak (S.)	37,470
Old Marghelan (T.)	36,592
Osh (T.)	36,474
Yeisk (C.)	35,446
Maikop (C.)	34,191
Elisabethpol (C.)	33,090
Blagovyeshchensk (S.)	32,834
Kutais (C.)	32,492
Alexandropol (C.)	32,018
Khojent (T.)	30,076
Tyumen (S.)	29,588
Barnaul (S.)	29,408
Nakhichevan (C.)	29,312
Erivan (C.)	29,038
Vladivostok (S.)	28,896
Batum (C.)	28,512
Krasnoyarsk (S.)	26,600
Semipalatinsk (St.)	26,358
Shusha (C.)	25,656
Nukha (C.)	24,811
Achikulak (St.)	24,000
Vyernyi (T.)	22,982
Kars (C.)	20,891
Tobolsk (S.)	20,427
Irbis (S.)	20,064
Shemakha (C.)	20,008

¹ 1,439,575 in 1900.

² 1,091,739 January 31 (February 13) 1902; Moscow and suburbs, 1,173,427.

³ 282,943 in 1900.

⁴ 149,301 with Nakhichevan.

Religion.

The established religion of the Empire is the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. It has its own independent aynod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Church; was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

The emperor is head of the Church; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. Practically, the Procurator of the Holy Synod enjoys wide powers in Church matters.

The points in which the Græco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and its practice with respect to the marriage of the clergy. Every candidate for the position of "pope" must be married, but a "pope" who becomes a widower cannot marry again. With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The dissenters have been and are still, however, severely persecuted, though recently some liberty has been extended to those of the 'United Church.' It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium, and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at St. Petersburg. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western provinces.

There are no trustworthy figures as to the numbers of adherents of different creeds—many dissenters being inscribed under the head of Greek Orthodox. The numbers, however, according to preliminary census returns, are given as follows:—

Orthodox Greek	87,384,480	Other Christians	1,221,511
Dissidents	2,178,788	Mohammedans	13,889,421
Catholic	11,420,927	Jews	5,189,401
Protestants	3,743,209	Other religions	645,503

These estimates give the proportion of the population belonging to the various religions as follows:—Orthodox Greek Catholics, exclusive of the Army and Navy, 69·5 per cent.; United Church and Armenians, 1·7 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 9 per cent.; Protestants, 3 per cent.; Jews, 4·1 per cent.; Mohammedans, 11 per cent.; others, 0·5 per cent.

The Russian Empire is divided into 64 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which were under 3 metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 48 bishops; the latter had under them 37 vicars; all of them are of the monastic clergy. There were, in 1898, 66,146 churches both public and private (of which: cathedrals, 718; parish churches, 36,561; churches at cemeteries and in private houses, hospitals, &c., 10,800; and 18,567 chapels), with 59,063 priests and deacons, and 43,619 cantors, &c. The monasteries numbered 785 (including 289 nunneries) as against 507 in 1892, and had 8,084 monks and 6,988 aspirants, 9,216 nuns and 28,804 aspirants. The management of Church affairs is in the hands of 60 "consistoriae."

The expenditure of the Synod in the budget of 1903 was : 28,388,049 roubles contributed by the Imperial budget. The expenditure for other churches was 1,766,378 roubles, contributed by the Ministry of Interior.

Instruction.

Most of the schools in the Empire are under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and the Empire is divided into 15 educational districts (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Vilna, Warsaw, Riga, Caucasus, Turkestan, West Siberia, East Siberia, and Amur). However, many special schools are under separate Ministries. The total contribution for education from the various Ministries in 1900 was 51,062,842 roubles ; of this, 4,324,467 roubles was for universities, 9,846,519 roubles for middle-class schools of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

There are universities at Moscow (4,344 students in 1902), St. Petersburg (3,708), Kiev (2,316), Kharkov (1,340), Yuryev or Dorpat (1,791), Warsaw (1,812), Kazan (823), Odessa (1,116), and Tomsk (549). Total number of students, January 1, 1901, 17,299 (6,145 students in 1873, 8,193 in 1880, 12,939 in 1885, 13,944 in 1894). Other higher institutions are : 4 theological academies at Kiev (200 students), Moscow (213), St. Petersburg (235), and Kazan (280); an Armenian theological high school at Echmiadzin (Caucasus); a Catholic college at St. Petersburg; 6 medical schools (1 military and 1 for women) at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kharkov; 4 veterinary schools with 1,146 pupils; 5 juridical schools; 5 technical schools of the Ministry of Public Instruction (4,393 students); 7 technical institutes; 2 high schools for women; 2 mining, 4 engineering, 4 agricultural, 1 topographic, 3 philological, and 5 military schools. Finland has a university at Helsingfors, with 1,211 students in 1900-01 (see *Finland*). Nearly 4,000 students in Russia are either supported by bursaries or dispensed from paying fees.

The nature and number of the middle schools, and the number of pupils attending them in 1899, were as follows (exclusive of Finland) :—

Middle Schools	Number	Pupils	Middle Schools	Number	Pupils
Ministry of Public Instruction :			Ministry of Agriculture:		
Gymnasias	192	77,041	Agricultural schools in 1898	11	1,449
Progymnasias	45		Ministry of Justice :		
Realschools	113		Land-Surveying	5	—
Normal schools	9	537	Ministry of Ways of Com-		
Normal seminaries and			munications:		
practical schools	52	4,338	Technical schools	11	—
Girls' gymnasias	346	94,078	Ministry of Finance :		
Girls' progymnasias . . .			Technical schools	—	—
Girls' middle schools . . .			Commercial schools . . .	16	—
Girls' normal schools . . .	—	366	Institution of Empress		
Ministry of War and Marine :			Marie :		
Special schools	4	936	Gymnasias	30	20,246
Military schools	6	3,502	Institutes	32	
Cadet corps	25	8,118	Holy Synod :		
Feldschar's schools	—	7,792	Seminaries	55	18,000
Cossack Poles :			Normal schools	14	1,100
Gymnasias	18	2,446	Girls' schools	69	15,138
Progymnasias	49		Private institutions . . .	31	—
Girls' gymnasias	10				
Girls' Progymnasias	12	1,268			

The expenses for the middle schools are contributed by the State Exchequer to the amount of 25 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure for the gymnasia, progymnasia, and technical schools, the remainder being made up by fees (about 30 per cent.) and by donations of the *zemstvos*, the municipalities, and so on. The Cossack schools are maintained by the separate *voiskos*, which, moreover, maintain a number of their pupils in the governmental schools. The Church contributed in 1890 the sum of 1,389,000 roubles, the costs for the schools under the Holy Synod being paid by either the Exchequer or the *zemstvos* and the village communities.

The number of elementary schools, teachers, and pupils in the Russian Empire in 1898 was as follows:—

Schools of	Schools	Teachers		Pupils	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Ministry of Instruction . . .	37,046	59,046	25,075	1,965,549	684,500
Ministry of War . . .	848		1,068	30,498	13,906
Ministry of Interior . . .	553		1,102	16,432	4,078
Other ministries . . .	31		75	1,558	662
Holy Synod . . .	40,023	67,907		1,118,404	350,065
Various foundations . . .	193	460		3,727	4,192
Total . . .	78,699	154,652		3,136,163	1,057,431

The number and distribution of the schools of the Ministry of Instruction (exclusive of Sunday schools, improvement schools, &c.) in 1898 are given as follows:—

Districts	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools supported by		
				Imperial Treasury	Local authorities	Private persons
In roubles						
St. Petersburg . . .	2,679	6,246	161,909	440,032	1,870,520	328,792
Moscow . . .	7,098	17,969	523,833	505,233	4,250,203	1,559,728
Kharkov . . .	4,186	10,403	323,424	226,508	2,101,661	675,416
Kiev . . .	3,089	6,870	228,440	894,967	1,107,341	423,791
Odessa . . .	3,818	8,345	255,983	235,956	2,464,709	666,467
Kazan . . .	3,945	9,566	320,856	312,948	2,567,540	218,339
Orenburg . . .	1,780	4,555	125,605	254,806	1,045,002	105,445
Vilna . . .	1,886	4,544	148,719	403,589	522,600	436,617
Warsaw . . .	3,509	4,814	235,206	313,401	1,068,516	232,663
Riga . . .	2,855	4,599	144,631	149,320	702,225	618,119
Caucasus . . .	1,994	4,546	187,300	409,859	1,121,451	967,896
W. Siberia . . .	156	464	14,375	83,471	125,698	31,092
E. Siberia . . .	246	610	13,831	29,846	164,881	38,002
Turkestan . . .	125	241	5,560	77,143	141,933	2,479
Amur . . .	230	379	10,886	53,456	116,175	34,000
Total . . .	37,046	84,121	2,650,058	3,893,024	19,320,520	6,396,843

In 1898 there were 86 training schools for teachers with 585 professors and 6,427 pupils (5,718 male and 709 female). To the support of these schools the Imperial Treasury contributed 1,254,531 roubles; local authorities, 210,141 roubles; and private persons, 190,489 roubles.

The Press.—There were published in the Russian Empire (exclusive of Finland) 14,849 books in 1890, 14,237 in 1891, 15,603 in 1892, 15,683 in 1893, 16,541 in 1894, and 17,895 in 1895.

Periodicals numbered 994 at January 1, 1899 (exclusive of Finland), in the following languages: 799 in Russian, 91 in Polish, 49 in German, 12 in Lettish, 11 in Esthonian, 7 in Georgian, 6 in French, 5 in Armenian, 2 in Jewish, 1 in English, and 1 in Finnish. Ten periodicals are published in two, three, or four languages.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice was reformed by law of November 1864, which instituted assize courts with juries; elective justices of peace with functions similar to those of English magistrates; assemblies of justices of peace, before which appeals from judgments of individual magistrates might be brought; appeal courts for re-hearing cases not tried by jury. Above all these courts was the Court of Cassation, which formed part of the Senate. This system never became general throughout the Empire, a reaction having soon begun. The examining magistrates, who ought on principle to have been irremovable, were very rarely confirmed in their office, and the investigation of criminal cases was entrusted to magistrates temporarily appointed. By law of May 20, 1885, the principle of irremovability was restricted; by laws of May 9, 1878, and July 7, 1889, the assistance of a jury in certain cases was suppressed. A law of July 12, 1889, abolished elective justices of peace, putting in their places, in the country districts, the country chiefs, and, in the towns, the urban justices; in both cases the appointments being made by the Minister of Justice. Justices of peace have been retained only in the two capitals and in six of the largest towns of the Empire.

Reformed tribunals, but without juries, were introduced in Poland in 1875; in the Baltic Provinces in 1889; and in the Governments of Ufa, Orenburg, Astrakhan, and Olonets in 1894; and in Siberia in 1897. The reformed system of justice was extended over Turkestan, the Provinces of the Steppes, the north-eastern districts of Vologda, and the Transcaspiian Province in 1898 and 1899.

The tribunals of the days anterior to 1864 have everywhere disappeared.

In general, crime is more common in towns than in the country; in the former there are about 93 convictions per 100,000 of population, in the latter about 38 per 100,000.

According to the last report of the Chief Administration for Prisons the Russian Empire had, in 1896, 888 prisons (of which 125 were in Poland), and the prison population on January 1, 1896, appeared as follows:—

—	Men	Women
Under judgment	20,804	1,456
Condemned to imprisonment . .	40,916	4,211
„ „ exile	9,628	540
Waiting transport to Siberia . .	5,144	507
Detained by order of Administrn. .	811	24
Voluntarily following their parents or husbands	744	871
Total	78,047	7,609

In the course of 1896, 603,974 persons entered the prisons, and 613,976 left (each prisoner being counted several times as he is transferred from one prison to another), so that on January 1, 1897, the prison population numbered 75,654, distributed as follows:—lock-ups in Russia, 57,046; lock-ups in Poland, 6,348; hard labour prisons, 8,600; correction houses, 5,423; dépôts, 3,240. The highest figure attained on a given day in all prisons was 117,530 inmates, exclusive of the children. For exile to Siberia, 17,013 persons reached the prison of Tiumen (whence they are distributed over Siberia), and 7,971 were sent further east. Of the 16,077 prisoners brought to Tiumen in 1888, 2,000 were hard-labour convicts, the remainder being—runaways, 1,913; condemned to exile by courts, 3,119; exiled by order of Administration, 3,205 common law and 636 political exiles; women and children following exiles, 5,184. In 1893, the percentage of exiles condemned by law courts was 51 p.c., and exiled by single order of the Administration, 49 p.c. In 1896, 1,699 convicts and persons sent into exile by order of the Administration were conveyed to the island of Sakhalin, on board steamers (36 children), as well as 186 women convicts and exiles and 294 women and children following their husbands and parents, and 150 convicts for the Usuri railway. The average population of the hard-labour convict prisons was 14,618. Besides, about 1,000 children were kept in 21 reformatories. In the convict island of Sakhalin on January 1, 1896, there were 6,703 hard-labour convicts, and 8,433 released convicts and exiles; to these must be added 1,323 women who followed their husbands, with about 4,768 children; and the free settlers, who numbered 2,838. There were nearly 19,060 acres under culture (12,479 persons). Total Russian population, 29,004; indigenes, 6,150. The actual expenditure for prisons reached in 1900 the sum of 14,840,983 roubles.

By the law of December 25, 1895, the prison administration has been transferred from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Justice, and it has been ordered to enter upon a thorough reform of the system of imprisonment and exile. The criminal code is also under revision.

Finance.

I. STATE FINANCE.

The annual financial budget is usually published on January 14, and since 1866 accounts of the actual revenue and expenditure are published by the Control Administration, after a minute revision of each item. It consisted until 1892, both for revenue and expenditure, of three separate parts: the ordinary revenue and expenditure; the 'recettes d'ordre' and 'dépenses d'ordre,' being transferences of sums among different branches of Administration; and the extraordinary revenue (loans, war indemnity, &c.) and expenditure (railways, military, public works). The second heading has been abolished since 1892.

In accordance with a law of June 4, 1894, all expenditure for the re-arming of the army, special reserves of food, the building of new ports, as also upon the State's railways, is to be henceforward included in the ordinary expenditure, leaving expenditure for new railway lines only under the heading of extraordinary expenditure; while the military contributions (Turkey, Khiva) have been transferred to the ordinary revenue, leaving under the heading of extraordinary revenue only the money realised from loans, and the perpetual deposits at the Imperial Bank.

A new income tax (by classes) upon all trade establishments, factories, shareholders and co-operative societies, and incomes from industry and trade as introduced by the law of June 8, 1898.

The following table gives the total actual *ordinary* and *extraordinary* revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1891-1900.

Year	Ordinary		Balance	Extraordinary	
	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1892	973,509,949	952,575,764	+ 12,111,331	189,617,408	166,759,310
1893	1,051,792,702	996,392,639	+ 35,097,101	160,523,630	47,702,806
1894	1,157,110,241	1,045,512,088	+ 99,840,276	75,226,335	101,423,380
1895	1,255,818,781	1,129,489,236	+ 114,922,966	153,068,740	366,684,470
1896	1,368,719,351	1,229,044,280	+ 139,675,071	43,500,457	255,308,655
1897	1,416,386,096	1,299,649,313	+ 116,736,783	42,591,539	195,653,468
1898	1,584,854,445	1,358,275,496	+ 226,578,900	87,817,835	418,935,536
1899	1,673,313,082	1,468,221,000	+ 205,407,000	179,202,000	318,780,000
1900	1,704,128,506	1,555,427,622	+ 148,700,884	32,568,983	333,788,515
1901	1,799,457,155	1,664,887,251	+ 134,569,904	163,915,915	209,369,808

The actual *ordinary* revenue and expenditure for 1901, given in the Memoir presented by the Control to the Council of the State in October 1902 (see *Viestnik Finansov*, No. 41, October 13 (26), 1902, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1902 and 1903 were as follows (10 roubles = £1, or exactly, 9,385 roubles = 1,000£.) :—

Sources of Revenue (Ordinary and extra-ordinary)	Actual 1901	Estimated	
		1902	1903
A. ORDINARY.	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
I. <i>Direct Taxes</i> . . .	130,890,050	130,493,826	132,061,949
1. Land and forests . . .	44,704,022	47,026,863	48,140,589
2. Trade licences . . .	68,823,618	66,103,000	66,122,660
3. 5 per cent. on capital . . .	17,362,410	17,363,963	17,788,700
II. <i>Indirect Taxes</i> . . .	686,630,944	387,127,600	406,994,300
4. Spirits . . .	312,871,188	34,593,500	29,549,000
5. Tobacco . . .	45,705,754	42,934,000	44,871,000
6. Sugar . . .	71,754,138	69,398,000	78,402,000
7-8. Naphtha, matches . . .	36,609,464	34,470,100	36,975,300
9. Custom duties . . .	219,690,400	205,732,000	216,197,000
III. <i>Duties</i> . . .	94,621,466	91,999,061	98,169,223
10. Stamp duties . . .	42,243,206	41,093,869	45,263,701
11. Transfer duties . . .	23,351,647	22,900,000	23,425,000
12-15. Passports, railway taxes, &c. . .	29,026,613	28,005,192	29,480,522

Sources of Revenue (Ordinary and extra-ordinary)	Actual 1901	Estimated	
		1902	1903
A. ORDINARY—cont.	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
IV. State Monopolies .	223,394,391	521,724,000	562,284,800
16. Mining	4,398,311	1,645,000	285,300
17. Mint	3,232,000	3,250,000	6,000,000
18. Posts	32,087,988	33,021,000	34,621,500
19. Telegraphs and tele- phones	20,288,399	21,000,000	21,600,000
20. Sale of spirits . . .	163,387,693	462,808,000	499,778,000
V. State Domains .	493,764,570	508,414,998	523,406,347
21. Rent for domains . .	25,699,554	19,395,064	21,385,120
22. Crown forests . . .	56,682,394	63,013,400	61,331,900
23. State railways . . .	378,616,995	396,072,000	412,738,575
24. Crown mines, &c. . .	16,318,991	13,981,883	13,668,853
25. Crown capitals and banking operations . .	12,953,382	13,021,251	13,162,499
26. Crown's part in pri- vate railways	3,493,254	2,931,400	1,119,400
VI. 27. Sales of Domains	741,208	767,992	531,953
VII. Redemption of Land	89,970,491	86,431,000	89,162,600
28. Liberated serfs . . .	38,958,645	36,547,870	38,637,144
29-30. Crown peasants . .	51,011,846	49,883,130	50,525,456
VIII. Miscellaneous .	71,905,642	67,529,347	79,085,049
31. Railway debts	10,900,509	9,959,369	11,109,037
32. Crown debts	39,090,614	39,720,322	33,357,725
33. Aid from municipali- ties	17,275,179	21,850,156	23,418,287
34. Military contribution .	4,639,340	3,000,000	11,200,000
IX. Various	7,533,393	6,296,158	6,346,457
Total ordinary revenue .	1,799,457,155	1,800,784,482	1,897,032,678
B. EXTRAORDINARY.			
Perpetual deposits at the Bank of Russia . .	2,564,350	1,800,000	2,500,000
State loans	157,482,240		
Various	3,869,325		
Total extraordinary re- venue	163,915,915	1,800,000	2,500,000
To meet extraordinary expenditure	—	143,987,494	172,134,794
Grand Total	1,963,373,070	1,946,571,976	2,071,667,472

Branches of expenditure	Actual, 1901	Estimated	
		1902	1903
A. ORDINARY :—	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
State debt.	276,550,025	286,459,713	290,966,336
Higher institutions of State	3,305,445	3,080,667	3,210,449
Holy Synod	24,070,702	27,954,151	28,388,049
Ministries :—			
Imperial House	12,924,491	15,715,243	15,808,652
Foreign Affairs	5,874,877	5,867,350	5,742,048
War	334,606,006	322,638,537	329,923,806
Navy	93,046,114	98,818,984	115,631,241
Finances.	308,490,229	335,198,430	369,410,068
Agriculture and State Domains	41,137,269	43,242,831	49,085,335
Interior	87,832,526	98,187,205	99,717,098
Public Instruction	33,441,370	36,624,312	39,214,985
Ways of Communication	388,551,405	435,547,758	458,469,935
Justice	46,058,216	47,392,498	49,384,341
State's Comptrol	7,112,677	7,638,860	8,382,592
State's studs	1,585,899	2,046,942	2,070,294
Various	800,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total ordinary	1,664,887,251	1,775,913,481	1,880,405,229
B. EXTRAORDINARY :—			
Building of new railways	37,369,979	165,658,495	178,803,943
Payment of consolidated railway bonds	82,000,000		2,458,300
China War	43,675,441		—
Various	46,324,388	5,000,000	10,000,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	209,369,808	170,658,495	191,262,243
Grand total	1,874,257,059	1,946,571,976	2,071,667,472

The receipts (ordinary and extraordinary) in 1901 thus amounted to 1,963,373,070 roubles; the balance of ordinary revenue from previous years was 35,350,365 roubles, and from extraordinary revenue 184,373,631 roubles, bringing the total up to 2,019,181,151 roubles, which shows a surplus of 144,924,092 roubles over the total expenditure for the year.

On the eve of the Crimean War, the State debt of Russia, funded and unfunded, including the excess of the note issues over the total bullion, was nearly 144 millions sterling. On January 1, 1887, the total national debt was 524 millions sterling. On January 1, 1901, the consolidated debt amounted to 655 millions sterling. On January 1, 1902, the capital amounted to 684,504,661*l.*; net interest, 30,288,917*l.*

The money in the Imperial Treasury was:—

Year Jan. 1.	1,000 roubles	Ready cash 1,000 roubles	Year Jan. 1.	1,000 roubles	Ready cash 1,000 roubles
1908	562,678	214,733	1901	454,435	104,976
1899	545,641	134,886	1902	506,853	268,490
1900	649,427	216,727	1908	—	199,000

The sums stated in the 3rd and 6th columns are those stated in the 2nd and 5th, reduced by outlay according to previous estimates.

As to the liabilities to the State, they were as follows for the last two years:—

—	January 1 (14), 1901	January 1 (14), 1902
Military contributions	252,576,314	247,936,974
Railways	454,281,689	522,095,012
Redemption operations	1,442,652,153	1,402,207,956
Advances of treasury	209,820,473	230,218,261
Debt of Nobility Bank	121,950,892	120,964,835
Various	61,952,245	60,925,349
Total	2,543,233,766	2,584,348,387

Besides, there are at the Treasury various sums, partly in cash, and partly in debts (famine fund, pensions' funds, military, philanthropic, special agricultural funds, funds for scientific prizes, and so on), which attained on January 1, 1901, a total of 498,058,746 roubles.

The payments of interest and capital for the State and railway debts in the budget estimates for 1902 and 1903 appear as follows, no distinction being now made between payments in gold and in paper money, but all being expressed in roubles = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the *imperial*, i.e., in paper roubles:—

—	1902	1903
1. Interest	258,816,418	264,650,652
2. Capital	27,515,774	25,514,052
3. Banking and miscellaneous expenses .	127,521	801,632
Total payment of loans . . .	286,459,713	290,966,336

II. LOCAL FINANCE.

The actual annual receipts and expenditure of 34 provincial assemblies (*zemstvos*), 14 provinces of European Russia not represented in the *zemstvos*, and other parts of Russian Empire (exclusive of Poland) in 1900 were as follows:—

—	Receipts	Expenditure
34 provincial assemblies	60,856,500	88,095,000
14 provinces not represented	8,061,900	9,637,000
Transcaucasus	2,879,000	3,411,000
Siberia	2,620,000	2,887,000
Steppes	2,247,500 {	815,000
Turkestan		1,606,000
Livonia and Esthonia	100,000	471,000
Total	76,764,900	106,922,000

Of the aggregate expenditure of the *zemstvos*, 9·9 per cent. was spent on administration; 27·6 per cent. on medical help; 17·4 per cent. on education; 11·2 per cent. on debt; 11·1 per cent. on roads.

Debt of all *zemstvos*; 39,370,131 roubles (January 1, 1899).

In 1895, 709 towns of the Empire (exclusive of Poland, Caucasus, and Turkestan): income, 67,043,000 roubles; expenditure, 66,984,000 roubles. 1895, in the 114 towns of the kingdom of Poland: income, 7,757,000 roubles; expenditure, 6,780,000 roubles. The aggregate debt of all towns reached in 1894 72,004,280 roubles.

The expenses of the village communities have been tabulated for 50 provinces of European Russia proper for 1894; they reached the sum of 61,603,953 roubles; that is an average of 1r. 78c. per male soul of population, varying from 93c. to 5r. 22c. in different provinces.

Defence,

I. FRONTIER.

Russia has an extensive frontier both by sea and land, protected by numerous fortifications of various classes. On the west, Poland is defended by a system of four strongholds, sometimes called the Polish Quadrilateral—Novogeorgievsk on the right bank of the Vistula; Warsaw and Ivangorod each on both sides of the Vistula; Brest-Litovsk on the Bug. There are numerous other fortified places, mostly neglected, on the Vistula and Bug.

The more important fortresses and forts are divided into three classes as follows:—In the first class are Warsaw, Novo-Georgievsk, and Brest-Litovsk in the Warsaw district, and Kovna in the Vilna district. The second class consists of Kronstadt and Sveaborg in the St. Petersburg and Finland district; Ivangorod in the Warsaw district; Kerch in the Odessa district; Libau in the Vilna district; and Vladivostok in the

Amur district. In the third class are Viborg in the Finland district; Ossovets and Ust-Dvinsk (previously Dünamünd) in the Vilna district; Sevastopol and Ochakov in the Odessa district; and Kars and Batum in the Caucasus district. There are also forty-six places unclassified, many of them being mere fortified posts. The list is as follows:—Zegrz, in the government of Lomza (Poland); Pultusk, Rozan, Ostrolenka, and Lomza on the Narew (Poland); Goniondz on the Bobrz; Olita and Grodna on the Nyeman; Lutsk, Dubno and Rovno—on the Austrian frontier; Dvinsk, Bobruisk and Kiev (fortress of Pechersk); St. Petersburg (fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul), Poti, Alexandropol, Akhty, Zakataly, Gunib, Khunzakh, Preobrazhenskoye. Vedenov and Georgievsk in the Caucasus district; Fort Alexandrovski, Krasnovodsk, Chikishlyar, Askhabat, Merv, and Kushk in the Transcaspian province; Samarkand, Tashkent, Khojent, Kokand, Margelan, Andijan, Petro-Alexandrovskeye in the Turkestan; Narynskoye, Bakhty and Zaisansk at the Chinese frontier; Nikolayevsk in the Pri-Amur district.

II. ARMY.

Since January 13, 1874, military service has been rendered obligatory for all men from their 21st year. With the modifications introduced in that law on October 30, 1876, and June 26, 1888, military service is organised as follows:—Out of about 870,000 young men reaching every year their 21st year, about 219,000 (1899) are taken into the active army and fleet, and the remainder are inscribed in the reserve or 'Opolchenie.'¹ The period of service is, in European Russia, five years in the active army (in reality reduced by furloughs to 4 years), 13 years in the 'Zapas,' and 5 years in the 'Opolchenie' (to 43 years of age); 7 years in active army and 6 years in the 'Zapas' in the Asiatic dominions; and 3 years in the active army and 15 years in the 'Zapas' in Caucasasia. In case of need the Minister of War has the right of keeping the men for another six months under the colours.

Certain privileges are granted on account of education, and clergymen are exempt, as also doctors and teachers.

The 'Opolchenie,' formerly a simple militia, was reorganised in 1888 and 1891 (April 27th), and the duration of the service prolonged to 43 years instead of 40, for the soldiers, and from 50 to 55 for the officers. It is divided into two parts. The first part (*pervyi razryad*) has the character of reserve troops, and includes all those who have passed through active service, as also those who have not been taken into the active army, though able-bodied. It is intended chiefly to complete the active troops in time of war, and enables Russia to call out, in case of need, 19 classes of drilled conscripts. 'Cadres'

¹ In the 'Zapas' are inscribed only those who have passed through active service.

having been formed in the 'Opolchenie,' the men called out in case of war will find ready battalions, squadrons, &c., wherein to enter, and these parts will be provided with artillery. Drilling of some parts of the militia has been introduced. The second part, or *vtoroi razryad* (including all able-bodied men who have served in the first division, as also those liberated from service as not fully able-bodied, or being single workers in their families), can be called out only by an Imperial manifesto, and only for organising corps of militia.

The Cossacks, who constitute 11 separate *voiskos* (Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg, Ural, Siberia, Semiryetchensk, Transbaikalia, Amur, and Usuri—the latter erected to a separate *voisko* in 1889), are divided into three classes: the first in active service; the second on furlough with their arms and horses; and the third with arms but without horses. Each *voisko* is bound to equip, clothe, and arm its soldiers. Part of the Cossack cavalry is incorporated in the field troops, together with regular cavalry. The obligations of each *voisko* are regulated by separate laws.

By the law of December 18, 1878, which came into force on January 1, 1881, personal military service was declared obligatory in Finland. The Finnish troops form 9 battalions of riflemen, each with 18 officers and 505 men, and numbered in all 4,833 and 1 regiment of dragoons. By the law of July 12, 1901, the Finnish troops were disbanded, except one battalion of riflemen (life-guards). All the Finnish recruits will be enlisted in Russian troops, in the regiments of the Finland and St. Petersburg military districts. The period of service is 3 years in the active army and 15 years in the reserve ('Zapas').

The new 'Regulations for military service in Finland' are very similar to the regulations for the whole Russian Empire, and will come into force in 1903.

In 1886 obligatory military service was extended to the natives of the Caucasus, but, according to the law of June 9, 1887, the Mussulman population of Caucasia has had a tax imposed of 528,000 roubles, to be paid from January 1, 1890, instead of military service.

By a law, May 15, 1891, a new rank of subaltern officers, nominated in case of war out of sub-officers not entitled by education to the grade of officers (*zauriyad-praporshchiki*), as well as of clerks of the same kind in the military administration (*zauriyad-chinovniki*), was introduced. They are intended to fill the several thousands of places of both officers and officials which would be vacant in case of mobilisation.

For military purposes the Russian Empire is divided into 14 districts (including one province: St. Petersburg, Finland, Vilna, Warsaw, Kiyev, Odessa, Moscow, Kazan, Don, Caucasus, Turkestan, Siberia, Amur and the new Kwang-Tung province). The army consists of 31 corps: 1 corps of guard, 1 corps of grenadiers, 2 corps of the Caucasus, 2 corps of the Turkestan, 2 of the Siberia, 2 corps of cavalry and 21 army corps. The corps of the guard has 3 infantry divisions, 1 brigade of riflemen, and 2 cavalry divisions. The corps of grenadiers has 3 infantry divisions, and 1 cavalry division. 10 army corps (viz. II., III., V., VI., IX., XI., XII., XIV., XV., XIX.) consist each of 2 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry division; 5 army corps (IV., XIII., XVIII., XX., XXI.) consist each of 2 infantry divisions; 2 (I., VII.) of 2 infantry divisions and 1 infantry brigade; 2 (VIII., X.) of 2 infantry divisions, 1 infantry brigade and 1 cavalry division; 1 (XVI.) of 2 infantry divisions and 1 cavalry brigade; 1 (XVII.) of 2 infantry divisions, 2 infantry brigades and 1 cavalry brigade; 1 (I. of Caucasus) of 2 infantry divisions and 2 cavalry divisions; 1 (II. of Caucasus) of 2 infantry divisions, 2 brigades of riflemen, and 1 cavalry division. The Turkestan and

Siberia army corps consist each of several numbers of separate rifle and cavalry brigades. All army corps have artillery and a corps of engineers consisting of 1 company of sappers, 1 telegraph company, 1 section of field engineers, and half a pontoon battalion, 1 battalion of train, and a section of the reserve horse depôt. Its normal strength is about 1,030 officers, 47,653 men, 16,965 horses, and 124 guns. The active army is supplemented by the Depôt troops, Fortress troops, Local troops, and the Imperial militia, these supplementary forces being distributed among the various arms as shown in the following statement.

The infantry consists of 52 infantry divisions,¹ 24 rifle brigades,² 25 separate infantry brigades, 2 separate rifle battalions, 8 separate infantry battalions, 21 separate infantry (fortress) regiments, and 12 separate infantry (fortress) battalions. Each infantry division consists of 2 brigades; each brigade of 2 regiments (the 38th division has 5 regiments). The regiment is composed of 4 battalions; each battalion has 4 companies (17 in a regiment).

The 24 rifle brigades consist:—13 of 4 regiments (of 2 battalions each); 10 of 4 battalions, and 1 (guard) of 4 battalions, and 1 regiment, not rifle (2 battalions); total, 148 rifle battalions and 2 infantry battalions; in addition there are 2 separate rifle battalions. Total, 150 rifle battalions. The 25 separate infantry brigades consist:—6 of 4 regiments (of 2 battalions) and 19 of 4 battalions. The 21 separate infantry (fortress) regiments consist:—18 of 2 battalions, 2 of 3 battalions, and 1 of 4 battalions. Some of the separate infantry battalions consist each of 5 companies.

The Cossack infantry consists of 6 Kuban battalions. There is also local infantry in 135 small detachments in remote places. Depôt infantry is formed on mobilisation—one battalion for each infantry regiment of the active army, and smaller bodies for the rifle brigades and Cossack battalions. The imperial militia infantry is to consist of 640 battalions in brigades of 8 battalions, and divisions of 2 brigades, so that there will be 40 divisions; in addition, there will be 18 fortress militia infantry battalions in the Warsaw district; making 658 battalions in all.

The cavalry consists of 24 divisions, 5 brigades, 7 separate regiments, and 3 double squadrons: 2 divisions of the guards, 17 divisions and 3 brigades of army cavalry (dragoons), 6 divisions of Cossacks.

The 2 divisions of the guard cavalry are composed of 4 regiments of cuirassiers, 2 regiments of dragoons, 1 regiment of hulans, 1 regiment of hussars, 2 regiments and 1 sotnia of Cossacks. The 16 divisions of army cavalry consist each of 3 dragoon and 1 Cossack regiments, 1 division of 4 regular regiments (2 dragoons, 1 hulans of guard, 1 hussars of guard). 5 separate brigades consist:—2 of 2 dragoon regiments, 1 of 2½ Cossack regiments and Turcoman double squadron, 1 of 2 Cossack regiments, and 1 of 1 dragoons and 2 Cossack regiments, and 1 Cossack double squadron. The 6 divisions of Cossack cavalry consist of 21 regiments. In addition there are 7 squadrons of gendarmes. Total: 693 squadrons or sotnias. Each regiment of regular cavalry has 6 squadrons; each regiment of Cossacks 6 sotnias (there are some of 4 squadrons or sotnias). Depôt cavalry squadrons are maintained corresponding to the 64 cavalry regiments of the guard and line, grouped into 10 regiments and 3 brigades. The imperial militia cavalry will consist of 80 squadrons, grouped in 20 regiments.

The artillery consists of Field and Horse artilleries. Field artillery: 3 guard brigades of 21 batteries; 4 grenadier brigades of 28 batteries; 45 line brigades of 323 batteries, attached to infantry divisions; 2 Turkestan

¹ Of these 3 guard and 4 grenadier divisions.

² Of these 1 guard, 2 Caucasian, 3 Turkestan, 3 Finland, and 6 East-Siberian rifle brigades.

brigade of 12 batteries ; 2 East Siberian brigades of 12 batteries ; 1 Finland regiment of 4 batteries ; 10 divisions of 27 batteries. In all 427 batteries (3 of them are mortar). Each battery has 8 canons. 7 mortar regiments (28 batteries), and 5 sortie batteries. The regular horse artillery : 1 guard horse artillery brigade of 6 batteries ; 23 line horse batteries ; 3 mountain batteries and 19 Cossack batteries. Out of 511 batteries there are : 322 light, 96 heavy, 31 mortar ; 14 mountain, and 48 horse artillery. The first and second reserve field ammunition columns (expanding in war) consist, in peace, of 52 parks for the 52 divisions of the active army ; 7 parks for the 5 divisions of the guard, the Finland and the Caucasian rifle brigades ; 2 East Siberian parks ; 8 mortar parks ; and 1 cadre for transport column for troops in Trans-Caspia. The third ammunition reserve column consists of 91 local parks. The reserve field artillery consists of 7 reserve brigades of 40 batteries, 1 reserve cadre battery, and 2 Siberian batteries. Total : 43 batteries. On mobilisation these 43 batteries expand into 172. The field communication columns consist of 8 parks, which expand in war into 18 reserve artillery park brigades, attached 18 reserve divisions, 12 parks attached to 12 reserve divisions in European Russia ; and 2 reserve mountain parks, attached to 2 reserve divisions in the Caucasus. Dépôt artillery has permanent peace cadres of 3 dépôt brigades, each of 3 batteries (expanding into 12 batteries) ; 3 dépôt batteries (expanding into 12) ; 1 guard battery, and 1 Caucasian battery (expanding respectively into 3 guard batteries, and 4 Caucasian) ; and 1 horse artillery dépôt battery. Imperial militia field artillery will consist of 80 batteries combined into 40 regiments, each of 2 batteries, attached to the 40 divisions of the militia infantry. The foot artillery consists of 57 fortress battalions ; 4 siege battalions ; 9 fortress artillery companies ; and 5 sortie batteries. The imperial militia foot artillery will consist of 10 battalions in war.

The engineers consist of : 29 sapper battalions (of these : 1 guard, 1 grenadier, 2 Caucasian, 1 Turkestan, 1 Trans-Caspian, 2 Siberian), 8 pontoon battalions, 7 of field park engineers, 7 battalions of railway troops, 2 engineers siege parks, 2 sapper companies, 2 river mine companies, and an instructional balloon park. Each sapper battalion has 3 sapper and 1 telegraph company (the guard have 4 sapper companies and 1 telegraph). Each pontoon battalion has 2 companies. Reserve engineers consist of 2 reserve sapper battalions. The fortress engineers are 12 fortress sapper companies ; 11 submarine mining companies ; 6 fortress balloon detachments ; 7 fortress telegraph detachments. The dépôt engineers form on mobilisation 4 dépôt sapper battalions and a dépôt technical battalion. The imperial militia engineers will consist, on mobilisation, of 20 militia sapper companies in 5 battalions.

The frontier guard, stationed on the frontier, are in 31 brigades and 2 detachments, in all about 35,000 men. In addition to these components of the Russian army there are field gendarmerie (7 cadres kept up in peace), field post service, Caucasian native militia, the Palace grenadier company, corps of military topographers, veterinary service, sanitary divisions (attached to the infantry divisions), train (6 battalions), reserve horse dépôts, &c.

The infantry and rifles are armed with the new small-bore rifle (3 lines), with a magazine of five cartridges ; the dragoons have a similar rifle taking the same cartridges. The active field and mountain artillery have steel breechloaders of four patterns : heavy, with an extreme range of 4,150 yards ; light, range 4,480 yards ; light (pattern of 1892), range 4,480 yards ; and mountain, range 4,700 yards. The wedge gun of the regular horse artillery takes the same ammunition as that of the light batteries. The mortar used for shell and shrapnel have a maximum range of 3,600 yards.

The following table shows, approximately, the peace and war strength of various units in the different arms :—

Units	Peace			War		
	Officers	Men	Horses	Officers	Men	Horses
Infantry regiments (4 batt.) .	70	1,867	25	79	3,945	100
Rifle regiments (2 batt.) .	33	1,209	11	35	1,998	80
Rifle battalions (separate) .	19	469	9	21	993	50
Cossack infantry battalions .	28 to 43	{ 827 to 950 }	5	22	{ 831 to 1,036 }	49 to 109
Reserve infantry regiments .	68	3,910	186	37	1,545	11
Fortress " "	79	4,814	21	79	4,814	21
Depôt infantry battalions .	—	—	—	16	976	8
Cavalry, regular:						
4-Squadron regiments .	32	779	585	30	678	676
6-Squadron " " .	38	1,071	905	36	948	940
Daghestan regiment .	21	695	679	21	939	971
Crimean division .	17	405	283	—	—	—
Ossetin " " .	—	—	—	11	330	294
Turkoman " " .	—	—	—	10	287	293
Littoral regiment .	—	—	—	37	1,111	1,188
Cossack 6 sotnia regiment .	42	971	930	25	955	1,014
Depôt cavalry squadrons .	—	—	—	5 to 8	186 to 201	103 to 213
Artillery:						
Heavy field batteries .	6	207	49	6	259	186
Light " " .	11	179	49	6	227	160
Mountain " " .	6	149	49	6	301	201
Each field battery has 4 guns (some 8) in peace; 8 in war.						
Horse artillery batteries .	5	185	161	5	208	226
Horse mountain batteries .	5	198	141	7	236	245
Each horse battery has 6 guns in peace and war.						
Cossack artillery batteries .	5 to 10	{ 153 to 211 }	{ 120 to 185 }	5	207 to 293	245 to 324
Five batteries have 6 guns each; one has 4 guns.						
Mortar regiments .	25	737	267	25	967	722
Each battery has 6 mortars.						
Reserve field artillery:						
Heavy batteries .	11	205	54	6	231	178
Light batteries .	11	185	45	6	198	151
Each battery has 4 guns in peace and 8 in war.						
Depôt artillery batteries .	—	—	—	10 to 14	610 to 870	165 to 286
Each has from 4 to 8 guns, except the Don and Orenburg batteries, which are smaller.						
Foot artillery: companies .	3	113	—	5	329	—
Foot sortie batteries .	11	126	36	6	180	75
Sortie batteries have 2 guns in peace; 8 in war.						
Engineers:						
Sapper battalions .	26	649	15	23	1,011	297
Pontoon battalions .	12	275	12	12	575	429
Railway troops:						
Battalions .	—	—	—	25	1,112	85

The lowest estimate which can be made of the peace strength of the Russian army puts the number of officers at 42,000, and of the rank and file more than 1,000,000 men; the total number about 1,100,000. In war the total strength is approximately 75,000 officers and 4,500,000 men; total, 4,600,000 men, with 562,000 horses.

III. NAVY

The Russian Navy is subject to special conditions such as do not affect the navies of other Powers. Owing to the geographical situation of the Empire, and the widely separated seas which wash its coasts, Russia is obliged to maintain four distinct fleets or flotillas, each with its own organization. Of these the most important in regard to Western relations is the Baltic Fleet. Owing to the drafts made upon it for foreign service, it is by no means powerful. There is no immediate prospect of its increasing, owing to the calls made on it to reinforce the Siberian fleet. The chief base of the Baltic Fleet is Kronstadt, which is heavily fortified, as are Dünamünde, Wiborg, Sweaborg, and other Baltic ports. The Gulf of Finland is usually blocked by ice from November to April, whereby the operations of the fleet are impeded but a new ice-free port at Libau, in Courland, has now been made ready for the fleet. It is further in contemplation to establish a naval port on the Arctic coast of Russian Lapland, which is free from ice throughout the year, and thus to open up the possibility of creating a naval force with free access to the Atlantic Ocean, but the advantages of this would be very slight, since such a force would be too distant from any scene of operations to effect much. Considerable progress has lately been made in the construction of ice-breaking vessels, and Kronstadt can no longer be considered ice-bound.

In the Black Sea, Sevastopol, headquarters of the Euxine fleet, has been strongly fortified; Nicolaieff, Kinburn, and Ochakoff have received important defensive works; Kertch and Yenikale have been made very strong, and Azov, Poti, and Batum have been strengthened. Great additions have lately been made to the Russian squadron in the Pacific and China seas, where Vladivostok and Port Arthur are the bases, practically the entire available fleet being now in the Far East. There is a flotilla also in the Caspian Sea, which ensures the communications of the Trans-Caspian railway between Baku and Usun Ada, and would have its purpose in operations against Persia.

The Russian naval estimates show a continuous increase. For 1900 they amounted to 9,121,321*l.*; for 1901, to 10,114,348*l.* State dockyards are at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galernii Ostrov, St. Petersburg; Kronstadt, Libau, Revel, Sevastopol, Nikolaieff, Port Arthur, and Vladivostok. Semi-private yards exist at the Baltic works, St. Petersburg; Ijora, Abö, and Nikolaieff, and one is being built at Talienwan.

The chief of the Russian Navy is the General Admiral, Commander-in-Chief. There are 10 admirals, 28 vice- and 37 rear-admirals, 102 captains, 252 commanders, 1,542 (including staff-commanders and subalterns of marine artillery) junior officers, 503 engineers, 702 medical and civil officers, and 162 naval-yard officers. Up to a recent period the men of the Russian Navy were divided into 12 'equipages,' but the progressive increase in numbers rendered these units unwieldy, and there are now 20 'equipages'

in the Baltic, a half equipage at Revel, and a company at Sveaborg, an equipage of the Imperial Guard at St. Petersburg, 10 equipages in the Black Sea, one at Baku, one at Vladivostock, and one at Port Arthur, each including the complements of one battleship and of a number of smaller vessels. There is also a training school for gunners and a torpedo school, a naval cadets' training squadron of full-rigged cruisers and sloops, and a divers' school hulk. The total number of officers and men is about 60,000.

The following is a statement of the strength of the Russian Fleet, including ships building and provided for, but excluding training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels specially indicating those in the Black Sea.

Rate	—	Baltic and elsewhere		Black Sea		Total		
		Effective	Building	Effective	Building	Effective	Building	Projected
1	Battleships . .	2	5	1	1	3	6	6
2	Armoured cruisers	3	—	1	—	4	—	—
3	Battleships . .	3	—	—	—	3	—	61
4	Armoured cruisers	2	—	2	—	4	—	—
5	Battleships . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
6	Cruisers . .	2	—	5	—	7	—	—
7	Cruisers . .	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
8	Coast battleships .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Cruisers . .	8	2	—	2	10	4	—
10	" . .	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
11	" . .	2	2	—	2	2	4	?
12	Torpedo gunboats	3	—	4	—	7	—	—
13	Destroyers . .	20	20	6	7	26	27	12
(53 effective boats, built or building)								
14	Torpedo boats . .	2	?	—	—	2	?	50
15	Submarines . .							

There are also some old monitors of no fighting value, four armoured gunboats, and over a hundred torpedo boats of no value for modern warfare.

The Caspian flotilla, which is not included in the above statement, consist of a few small gunboats and steamships, but on the part of Persia has practically nothing opposed to it.

The tables which follow of the Russian armour-clad fleet and principal cruisers are arranged in chronological order. In the first table the coast-defence vessels (named in *italics*) follow the battleships. The numbers after the names of the last named indicate the classes to which they have been assigned in the foregoing statement of strength. The ships marked by an asterisk (*) are in the Black Sea.

Rate	Name.	Launched	Displacement, Tons.	Extreme Armouring Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed-knots
4	Tchesme *	1886	10,180	18	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 14 smaller Q.F., &c.	7	11,500	16·0
	Ekaterina II. *	1886	10,180	18	Ditto	7	11,500	16·0
	Sinop *	1887	10,180	18	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 16 smaller Q.F., &c.	7	11,500	16·0
5	(Emperor Alexander II.)	1887	9,900	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 24 smaller Q.F., &c.	5	8,000	16·0
	(Emperor Nicolas I.)	1889	9,700	14	2 12in.; 4 9in.; 8 6in.; 22 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	8,000	16·0
4	Dvenadsat Apostolov *	1890	8,876	14	4 12in.; 4 6in.; 22 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	11,500	16·6
3	Navarin	1891	10,000	16	4 12in.; 8 6in.; 25 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	9,000	16·0
4	(Gheorgi Pobiedonosets *)	1892	10,300	16	6 12in.; 7 6in.; 24 smaller Q.F., &c.	7	10,600	16·5
2	Tri Svititelia *	1893	12,480	16	4 12in.; 8 6in. Q.F.; 4 4·7in. Q.F.; 52 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	10,600	16·0
2	Petropavlovsk	1894	10,960	16	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 34 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	10,600	17·5
	Poltava	1894	10,960	16	Ditto	6	10,600	17·5
3	Sissol Veliky	1894	8,880	16	4 12in.; 6 6in. Q.F.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	8,500	16·0
2	Sevastopol	1895	10,960	16	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 34 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	13,600	17·5
3	Rostislav *	1896	8,880	16	4 10in.; 8 6in. Q.F.; 26 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	8,500	16·0
	Borodino	1901	13,400	11	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 20 8in. Q.F.; many smaller	6	16,300	18·0
	Alexander III.	1901	13,400					
	Orel	—	13,400					
1	(Kniaz Potemkin)	1901	12,480	10	4 12in.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 16 3in. Q.F.; 80 smaller	5	10,600	17·0
	(Tavrichesky *)	1901	12,700	10	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.	6	16,300	18·0
	(Retvisan)	1901	12,700	10	4 12in.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.	6	16,300	18·0
	(Tsarevitch)	1902	13,100	11	Ditto	6	16,300	18·0
	(Kniaz Suvaroff)	1902	13,100	11	Ditto	6	16,300	18·0
	(Slava)	1902	13,100	11	Ditto	6	16,300	18·0
1	6 projected	—	16,000	—	4 12in.; 12 8in.; 20 8in.	—	—	—
	(Ushakoff)	1893	4,126	10	4 9·4in.; 4 6in. Q.F.; 86 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	5,000	16·0
5	(Senyavina)	1894	4,126	10	Ditto	4	4,250	16·0
	(General Admiral Apraksin)	1896	4,126	10	3 10in.; 4 4·7in. Q.F.; 86 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	5,000	16·0

The cruisers in the following list are all of 5,000 tons or more. The vessels named in *italics* are armour-belted.

Rate	Name	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal speed, knots
6	<i>Vladimir Monomach</i>	1882	6,000	5 6in. Q.F.; 6 4.7in. Q.F.; 20 smaller.	3	7,000	15.2
	<i>Dmitri Donskoi</i>	1883	5,800	6 6in.; 10 4.7in. Q.F.; 30 smaller Q.F., &c.	5	7,000	16.5
5	<i>Admiral Nachimov</i>	1885	9,000	8 6in. Q.F.; 10 4.7in. Q.F.	3	8,000	16.7
6	<i>Admiral Korniloff</i>	1887	5,000	14 6in. Q.F.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	—	9,000	17.5
5	<i>Pamiat Azova</i>	1888	6,000	17 6in.; 1 smaller	3	8,000	18.3
3	<i>Rurik</i>	1892	10,933	4 8in.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 6 4.7in. Q.F.; 18 smaller Q.F., &c.	4	13,250	18.0
3	<i>Rossia</i>	1896	12,130	4 8in.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 12 3in. Q.F.; 36 smaller	6	18,000	20.0
3	<i>Gromovoi</i>	1899	12,336	4 8in. Q.F.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 24 3in. Q.F.; 21 smaller	5	—	20.0
4	<i>Bayan</i>	1900	7,800	2 8in. Q.F.; 8 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.; 7 smaller	3	—	21.0
2	<i>Oslabyabya</i>	1893	12,674	4 10in.; 11 6in. Q.F.; 20 3in. Q.F.; 30 smaller Q.F., &c.	6	14,500	18.0
	<i>Peresvyet</i>	1898	12,674	Ditto	6	14,500	18.0
5	<i>Pobieda</i>	1899	12,674	Ditto	6	14,500	18.0
	<i>Diana</i>	1899	6,500	8 6in. Q.F.; 24 3in. Q.F.; 8 smaller	4	11,610	20.0
	<i>Pallada</i>						
	<i>Aurora</i>						
	<i>Bogatyr</i>						
	<i>Waryag</i>						
	<i>Askold</i>						
	<i>Almaz</i>						
	<i>Oleg</i>						
5	<i>Kagui*</i>	—	6,500	12 6in. Q.F.; 12 8in. Q.F.; 6 smaller	4	20,000	23
	<i>Otchakoff*</i>						

Some very powerful armoured cruisers are projected.

The *Pollava* class carry their 12-inch guns in turrets, and twelve 6-inch quick-firers, eight of which are carried in pairs on turrets on the upper deck. The *Peresviet*, *Oslabyabya*, and *Pobieda* are equivalent in fighting value to the British *Renown*. They carry four 10-inch guns in turrets, ten 6-inch quick-firers in casemates, and another 6-inch quick-firer in the bow. They also carry twenty 3-inch quick-firers. The armour is Harvey. They have Belleville boilers and a very large coal supply, a feature rarely to be met in Russian warships. They are extremely powerful cruisers as strong as battleships. The *Retvisan* does not differ much from the British *Majestic* type; the *Borodino*, *Orel*, *Tsarevitch Suworoff*, *Alexander III.*, &c., are a species of improvement on the French Jauréguiberry type. They carry their big guns coupled in turrets fore and aft; the 6-inch guns are coupled in turrets on the broadside. All guns are very high up. Below are 3-inch (12 pounders) with some armour protection. The belt is complete. Below the belt is a 4-inch skin, associated with lateral armoured bulkheads, as a defence against torpedoes. A coast defence ship *Admiral Boutakoff* is apparently not to be built.

The great want of a suitable fleet in the Black Sea led the Russians to lay down the three sister battleships, *Catherine II.*, *Tchesma*, and *Sinope*, which were launched in 1886-87. The later battleship, *Dvenadzat Apostoloff* (Twelve Apostles), which is smaller (8,076 tons), but carries four of the heavy guns coupled in barbettes, steamed 16.6 knots at her trials without pressure and without reaching the estimated horse-power. The *Georgi Pobiedonosetz* (George the Victorious), launched in 1892 (10,300 tons), is armed with six 56-ton guns, and is of a modified *Sinop* type. The *Tri Sviatitelia* (Three Saints) belongs to the British *Trafalgar* type. The *Kniaz Potemkin Tavrichesky* is an improvement on the *Trisvititelia*. The *Rostislav*

is a small Poltava, her eight 6-inch guns being in pairs in small turrets like the *Poltava's* upperdeck guns. She has no guns on the main deck. On trial she made 18 knots with liquid fuel. She is named after a famous ship, Admiral Greig's flag-ship at the battle of Gogland, 1788.

The cruiser *Rossia*, has a displacement of 12,130 tons. She is armed with four 8-inch and 16 6-inch guns. Armour from 5 to 8 inch, but the defect of the class is insufficient protection for the batteries, and a defective system of ammunition supply. The *Rossia* has two engines 7,250 horse-power each, and one of 2,500 horse-power. Maximum speed, 19½ knots. The *Gromovoi*, launched 1899 at the Baltic Yard, St. Petersburg, is of the same class, but larger, and has most of her guns in armoured casemates, and an armoured cruiser, the *Bayan*, of 7,800 tons was built at La Seyne. The armour-clads, *Admiral Ushakoff* and *Admiral Seniavin*, built as coast-defence vessels, have a powerful armament and respectable speed. The *General Admiral Aprazine* is a sister vessel, but carries three 10-inch guns in lieu of four 9·4-inch. The three cruisers, *Aurora*, *Pallada* and *Diana*, built on the Neva, are three-screwed, 6,630 tons displacement, three engines of 3,870 horse-power each. The *Askold*, built by Herr Krupp at his Germania Yard; the *Waryag* (at Philadelphia, U.S.A.) and *Bogatyr* (Germany) are of the same class as the *Pallada*, but have a different armament and smaller coal supply. Four sisters to the *Bogatyr* are building or to be built in Russia. The most remarkable vessel in the new Russian fleet is the *Novik*, a 3,000 ton "destroyer," with a 25 knot speed, completing at Elbing. She carries six 4·7-inch guns, and is rated as a cruiser, but often spoken of as a "destroyer." A sister, the *Boyarin*, was built at Copenhagen, and others are building in Russia.

The so-called Russian "Volunteer Fleet," which is being added to, constitutes a factor that is rather over-rated. The ships, about fifteen in number, are, in peace-time, merchantmen, which could, in time of war, be armed and used for doing some work as cruisers. They provide for the regular traffic between Odessa, Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and run, in addition, the tea trade and passenger traffic between China and the Black Sea, besides being employed in peace as transport for troops, particularly for carrying recruits and Reserve men between Odessa and Batum. The connection of this fleet with the State was formerly much too loose, in consequence of which a new organisation of it took place in 1896, whereby the Volunteer Fleet is under the Admiralty, but has its own management and capital. Guns are stored for them, but only old ones, and few, if any, of the ships, save the newest, have at the present day speeds that would be of use in war. A Russian river gun-boat worthy of note is the *Gilyak*. She carries one 4·7-inch quick-firer and five 3-inch quick-firers, is of about 1,300 tons displacement, and is intended for service in Chinese rivers. She draws 10 feet of water.

The Russian fleet is thus distributed :—

Station	Battleships				Armoured Cruisers			Old & small battleships	Other Cruisers	Destroyers
	Rate				Rate			Rate 5	Rate 5-7	
	1	2	3	4	2	3	4			
Far East . . .	1	3	—	—	3	1	3	—	10	5
Baltic . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	11
Mediterranean . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Black Sea . . .	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4

On each station there are also various obsolete vessels, gunboats, police-duty craft, &c.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURAL.

The whole territory of the 50 Governments of European Russia proper, and of the 10 Governments of the Kingdom of Poland, is distributed among different owners, as follows :—

	European Russia proper			Kingdom of Poland		
	Acres	Per cent.	Unfit for culture, &c., per cent.	Acres	Per cent.	Unfit for culture, &c., per cent.
The State and Imperial Family . . .	408,609,583	36·7	31·7	1,807,060	6·0	5·1
The Peasants . . .	385,422,924	35·0	9·6	12,233,732	40·9	5·4
Private Owners, Towns, &c. . .	311,873,460	28·3	14·4	15,890,294	53·1	7·1
Total . . .	1,100,405,967	100·0	19·1	29,931,076	100·0	6·1

The total land and that held in private ownership is as follows :—

A.—EUROPEAN RUSSIA PROPER.

Nature of land	Total land		In private ownership	
	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Per cent.
Arable	317,710,554	28·9	96,998,530	31·2
Orchards, meadow, grazing, &c.	162,387,035	14·7	58,565,338	18·6
Forests, &c.	410,116,113	37·3	110,949,169	35·6
Unfit for culture, roads, &c.	210,192,265	19·1	44,860,423	14·4
Total	1,100,405,967	100·0	311,873,460	100·0

B.—KINGDOM OF POLAND.

Nature of land	Total land		In private ownership	
	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Per cent.
Arable	15,931,912	53·2	7,734,704	48·7
Orchards, meadow, grazings &c.	5,421,207	18·1	2,239,373	14·1
Forests, &c.	6,763,337	22·6	4,792,044	30·1
Unfit for culture, roads, &c.	1,814,620	6·1	1,124,173	7·1
Total	29,931,076	100·0	15,890,294	100·0

Previous to the Emancipation Act of February 19 (March 3), 1861, all peasants were serfs of the State, of the Crown, or of the nobility. In 1861 the State bought of the serf-owners the lands upon which the serfs were settled, and has since then liberated the serfs and sold the land to them in consideration of 49 annual payments, each amounting to 40 million roubles. In nine-tenths of the cases the serfs acquired land independently of any desire to do so, the prices having been fixed either by special commissions, in which they took no part, or else by Government. The last annual payments from the Crown peasants and the liberated serfs are shown in the table of actual ordinary revenue (*see above*).

The actual state of the redemption operation among the village communities of liberated serfs is seen from the following accounts up till January 1, 1899. The accounts are shown separately for Russia and the Western Provinces, where the conditions of redemption were more liberal for the peasants.

—	Russia	Western Provs.
Number of male peasants who redeemed the land with State help	6,645,448	2,517,617
Number of acres redeemed	61,641,108	25,537,539
Value of the land, in roubles	704,306,095	182,619,367
Average price of the allotment	105r. 98c.	64r. 59c.
Average size of allotment in acres	9·3	10·1
Average price of the acre	11r. 43c.	6r. 37c.
Average former debt of the landowner to the State mortgage bank, per allotment	37r. 30c.	27r.
Average sum paid to the landlord, per allotment	68r. 68c.	37r. 59c.

Moreover, 134,206 leaseholders redeemed their allotments (2,248,899 acres) for the sum of 27,651,126 roubles, in South Russia and the Western Provinces, according to the laws of 1864-93, which recognise private ownership of land.

In 1899, the area under crops was :—

—	1,000 Acres
European Russia	180,613
Poland	12,538
North Caucasia	10,129
Siberia ¹	8,740
Central Asia ¹ (exclusive of Turkestan)	2,295
Russian Empire ¹	214,315

¹ Incomplete.

Crops.—The cereal crops of Russia (exclusive of Finland) for 1901 and for the period 1896–1900 (average yield) are seen from the following, in thousands of pounds for all sorts of grain and for potatoes:—

Crops	European Russia (50 govts.)		Poland		North Caucasus	
	1896–1900	1901	1896–1900	1901	1896–1900	1901
Wheat . .	500,662·5	581,653·9	83,809·7	23,939·7	80,330·5	111,708·5
Rye . .	1,097,573·7	1,054,794·4	100,269·1	78,745·8	9,017·0	12,308·2
Oats . .	595,449·8	467,492·8	44,765·0	49,754·9	10,832·1	10,573·1
Barley . .	274,764·4	251,791·1	24,109·8	27,434·7	26,788·8	34,140·0
Various . .	270,841·4	246,480·3	18,667·5	14,949·6	26,575·1	22,612·3
Total . .	2,719,491·8	2,552,212·5	216,121·1	194,824·7	153,593·5	191,337·1
Potatoes .	1,034,411·9	941,926·0	401,696·2	478,022·8	20,273·1	18,015·1

Crops	Siberia		Steppes		Total of 72 governments	
	1896–1900	1901	1896–1900	1901	1896–1900	1901
Wheat . .	59,412·9	27,420·0	20,189·6	16,024·6	694,105·2	710,741·7
Rye . .	36,643·6	24,222·1	1,126·5	591·8	1,244,629·9	1,170,662·3
Oats . .	50,209·3	19,112·5	7,603·7	6,087·8	708,909·9	553,031·1
Barley . .	6,897·8	2,661·8	3,214·1	2,862·5	335,774·9	318,890·1
Various . .	4,493·4	1,680·4	8,450·6	6,964·3	303,588·0	292,636·9
Total . .	157,267·0	75,046·8	40,584·5	32,531·0	3,287,067·9	3,045,952·1
Potatoes .	25,102·6	21,861·2	2,065·7	1,783·0	1,468,549·5	1,461,608·1

¹ Exclusive of lentils and beans.

Yield of crops in 64 governments of European Russia (exclusive of Finland) for the last 10 years, in millions of pounds:—

Years	Total production in 1,000,000 of pounds	Number of inhabit- ants	Number of pounds per 1 inhab.	Years	Total production in 1,000,000 of pounds	Number of inhabit- ants	Number of pounds per 1 inhab.
1893	3·460	102·5	33·7	1898	3·037	109·5	27·7
1894	3·323	103·5	32·0	1899	3·424	111·1	30·6
1895	3·061	105·2	29·1	1900	3·358	112·7	29·8
1896	3·080	106·6	28·9	1901	2·938	114·8	25·7
1897	2·546	108·0	23·6	1902	3·839	116·0	33·9

Of special cultures there were in European Russia (Poland included) in 1899, 4,004,642 acres under flax (yield 357,369 tons of flax fibre and 17,304,357 bushels of linseed), 1,813,034 acres under hemp (yield 217,380 tons of fibre and 19,675,262 bushels of hempseed).

The amount of hay gathered in 1901 in thousands of pounds: European Russia proper, 1,912,761·8; Poland, 119,055·2; Northern Caucasus,

196,004·0 ; Siberia, 281,287·1 ; the Steppes, 92,311·4 ; total, 2,601,369·5 (41,939,100 tons) from 92,605,809 acres.

In 1899 in Transcaucasia there were 250,675 acres under vines yielding (exclusive of grapes grown for sale) 17,043,000 gallons of wine. In 1897 in the same region 10,265 acres were under tobacco, yielding 3,392 tons ; in the Kuban district 29,400 acres yielded 12,830 tons of tobacco. Tea planting is extending in Transcaucasia.

The cotton crops in Turkestan which covered, in 1888, 214,115 acres, and yielded 325,148 cwt. of raw cotton, one half of which was the American, and the other half the local cotton tree attained in 1901 to 828,815 acres, chiefly in Ferganah (627,685 acres), and yielding 1,121,500 pounds of raw cotton and 11,423,100 pounds of American. Khiva and Bokhara supplied in 1901 5,628,000 pounds. In 1898 the cotton crop in Trans-caucasia reached 20,400 tons of cleansed cotton (Erivan, 12,800 tons ; Elisabethpol, 7,200 tons ; Kutais, 400 tons). Nearly 2,670,000 cwt. of rice are grown every year in Turkestan, and about 330,000 cwt. of cocoon silk are obtained.

Number of horses, cattle, &c., in 1900 in thousands :—

—	Horses	Horned Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs	Other
European Russia proper (50 govts.) . . .	—	—	88,140·3	9,148·8	—
Poland	1,185·7	2,838·3	3,227·1	1,229·5	—
Russia in Asia	6,012	5,560	20,818	633·8	—
Caucasus	1,152	4,590	12,604	956	—
In the Empire	25,961·7	43,586·9	70,647·8	13,924·5	360·0

European Russia produced in 1899 14 per cent. of the total meat production of the world.

There are now 68 experimental farms under the Ministry of Agriculture.

II. FORESTS.

Of the total area of the Empire under forest, only that of European Russia proper, the Kingdom of Poland and the Caucasus can be estimated with some degree of certitude. In European Russia forests cover a territory of 474 millions of acres ; in Finland, 50·5 millions ; in Poland, 6·7 millions ; in the Caucasus, 18·7 millions, reaching a total for the regions named of 550 millions of acres, 39 per cent. of total area. In the two Ural mountain provinces forests cover 70 per cent. of total area ; in the two northern provinces, 68 per cent. ; in Finland, 63 per cent. ; in the four lake provinces, 57 per cent. The State is the largest owner of forests, possessing no less than 64 per cent. in European Russia ; private property comes next with 23 per cent. ; peasants follow with 9 per cent. ; the Administration of Crown Lands is entitled to 3 per cent. ; and the remaining 1 per cent. are distributed among municipalities, companies, &c.

Timber is exported chiefly from the ports of St. Petersburg, Riga, Cronstadt (Baltic), Archangel and Onega (White Sea).

The forests of the Governments of Archangel and Vologda, occupying the basin of the Petchora River, and belonging mostly to the State, furnish timber for export *via* White Sea ports, principally to England. Little, however, is being done to utilise the abundant timber supply of this region, reaching 210 millions of acres, and a large inflow of capital is much needed for that purpose.

Of the vast forests of Asiatic Russia, which are less known than those of the Petchora region, some 337 millions of acres in Western and Eastern Siberia have been explored and described, and of these but 95 millions can be claimed as being worth exploiting, although they as yet furnish timber solely for local requirements. Owing to the rigour of the climate and to other unfavourable physical and economical conditions, the utilisation of forests in Siberia presents greater difficulties than is the case in Russia.

The basin of the mighty Siberian river, the Yenisei, is covered with forests, and the river affords certain facilities for carrying on export trade in timber, due principally to its estuary being free from Arctic ice annually during a short interval.

Better chances of profitable trade in timber are offered by the forests of Eastern Siberia, that region extending along the Pacific Ocean, which provides innumerable outlets for trade.

The revenue of the State forests in 1900 amounted to 48.9 millions of roubles, the expenses on that head for that year attaining 8.6 millions of roubles.

III. MINING AND METALS.

The soil of Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing. The statistics during the years 1892-1901 are given in the following table :—

Year	Gold ¹	Plati- num ²	Silver ³	Lead	Zinc	Cop- per	Pig Iron	Iron ⁴	Steel ⁴	Coal	Naph- tha	Salt
	Kilogrammes			Tons			Thousands of tons					
1892	42,999	4,573	11,134	874	4,302	5,224	1,055	490	376	6,840	4,821	1,338
1893	44,868	5,099	9,496	831	4,431	5,333	1,131	491	415	7,497	5,704	1,330
1894	42,941	5,209	7,813	732	4,937	5,381	1,312	495	381	8,628	5,082	1,332
1895	41,109	4,406	7,887	406	4,953	5,853	1,430	437	591	8,959	6,948	1,517
1896	37,210	4,930	7,809	258	6,161	5,714	1,596	490	735	9,254	6,997	1,326
1897	38,198	5,602	4,789	443	5,784	6,383	1,851	504	893	11,031	7,711	1,538
1898	38,792	6,240	5,943	238	5,580	6,495	2,206	580	1,149	12,051	8,210	1,474
1899	38,776	5,868	4,637	318	7,419	2,670	2,629	573	1,314	13,705	8,837	1,643
1900	—	5,352	—	323	6,000	8,000	2,849	—	—	16,170	9,697	—
1901	—	6,223	—	323	6,000	8,000	2,784	—	—	16,606	10,376	—

¹ Unrefined (schlich gold); on the average it produces about 88 per cent. fine gold.
² Crude. ³ Unrefined silver extracted from argentiferous lead ores; on the average it produces about 92 per cent. fine silver. The quantity of fine silver contained in unrefined gold amounts on the average to 3,300 kilogrammes yearly. ⁴ Rolled of all kinds. The production of steel ingots in 1900 was 1,816,000 tons.

Gold is obtained chiefly in Siberia (28,276 kilogrammes in 1899), and the Ural Mountains (10,465 kilogrammes in 1899), where one-fourth of the whole

is obtained from auriferous veins; silver from the following districts, with the amount obtained 1899: Altai and Nerchinsk, 2,737 kilos; Semipalatinsk, 1,384 kilos; Finland, 456 kilos; from gold, 3,578 kilos. Platinum in the Urals. Copper was obtained chiefly in the Urals (4,090 tons in 1899) and the Caucasus (2,765 tons). Manganese ore was obtained chiefly in the Kutais government of Caucasia (609,000 tons in 1900) and in South Russia (95,400 tons in 1899). Chrome iron ore is obtained only in Urals (15,540 tons in 1899); also asbestos. (2,680 tons). Mercury was extracted in South Russia to the amount of 357 tons in 1899 (100 tons of ore in Caucasia). Sulphur was obtained in Caucasus (182 tons in 1900) and Poland (1,290 tons). Zinc comes entirely from Poland. Cobalt ore is found in the Elisabethpol government of Caucasia (3,060 kilos. in 1900). Of the salt extracted in 1899, 789,800 tons were from South Russia; 333,600 from Astrakhan; 315,500 from Perm; 39,200 from Caucasia; 34,600 from Orenburg; the remainder being from Turkestan, the Transcaspian region, Siberia, North Russia, and Poland. The following table gives the production of pig-iron in the different regions of Russia for the last three years, in thousands of pounds¹ :—

—	1899	1900	1901
North Russia . . .	1,908·5	2,102·6	1,147·2
Ural	44,835·9	50,212·7	49,016·2
Central Russia . . .	14,854·8	14,224·3	10,904·9
South Russia . . .	82,491·3	91,832·0	91,964·9
S.W. Russia	170·7	106·3	14·2
Poland	18,797·2	18,219·7	19,589·2
N.W. Russia	47·7	45·1	53·8
	163,106·1	176,742·7	172,690·4

The characteristics of the iron industry in 1901 are: diminution in production, stoppage of many important iron-works and low price of metals. The manufacture of agricultural machinery, which was valued at 2½ million roubles in 1867, rose to nearly 10 million roubles in 1897.

The import duties on iron and steel, abolished by an ukase of July 20, 1901, were very high (about 56s. per ton on cast-iron), but nevertheless a considerable quantity of worked and finished iron and steel was imported from abroad. The exports of pig-iron, iron and steel were 1,245,800 pounds in 1901 (454,900 in 1900, 316,600 in 1899). The imports were: in 1901, 17,988,000 pounds; in 1900, 23,019,000; in 1899, 43,869,000. The quantity of cast-iron, iron and steel, raw, worked and finished in every form, supplied by the foreign and native manufacturer to the Russian market in 1901 is estimated at 194,547,000 pounds (204,634,000 in 1900, 226,600,000 in 1899) (reduced to pig-iron); the annual consumption per head being thus 1,452 pounds of pig-iron per inhabitant.

The output of coal in all the coalfields of Russia was:—298,500 tons in 1860, 695,400 in 1870, 3,280,000 in 1880, 6,022,000 in 1890. The following table gives the output of coal in the different coalfields of Russia, for the two last years, in thousands of pounds.

¹ 1,000 pounds = 16,121,789 tons.

	1900	1901
Donets region	691,470	694,420
Dombrowa region (Poland)	250,650	258,920
Ural	22,160	30,250
Central Russia	16,700	16,010
Caucasus	3,890	3,340
Turkestan	610	720
Siberia	17,580	34,740
Total	1,003,060	1,038,400

Strong measures have been taken to increase the local consumption of Russian coal and coke by imposing a duty of 92*d.* per ton of coal imported through the Black Sea, 23*d.* through the Western frontier and Baltic Sea, and by reducing the tariffs of railway shipping of Russian coal from the Don mines. But a good deal of foreign coal and coke is still imported in Russia. The imports of coal and coke were—in 1900: coal, 240,040,000 pounds; coke, 33,874,000; in 1901: coal, 191,193,000 pounds; coke, 31,002,000. The annual consumption of coal per head is estimated at 370 lbs.

The petroleum industry of the Baku district is extending very rapidly. The following table gives the production of the oil fields of Balakhany, Sabunchi, Romany, Bibi-Eybat, and Binagadin, for the last five years, in millions of pounds:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Illuminating oil	89·6	92·0	110·1	128·3	120·9
Lubricating oil	9·8	10·7	11·8	13·9	14·4
Various naphtha products	1·2	1·4	1·4	2·5	1·4
Residuum	224·4	238·6	231·0	287·3	322·4
Crude oil exported	23·7	43·9	24·5	39·0	35·1
Total	348·2	386·6	379·1	471·0	494·2
Waste	79·7	100·5	119·0	130·5	149·4
Total of naphtha production	427·9	487·1	498·1	601·5	643·6

The number of persons engaged in the making and working of minerals was 646,000 in 1899; of these, 262,000 were in the Urals, 62,000 in central Russia, 42,000 in Poland and the North-West, 130,000 in the South and South-West, 31,000 in the South-East, 33,000 in Caucasus, 32,000 in North and Finland, and 62,000 in Siberia. The number of water and steam engines employed in the Empire in the iron industry respectively was in 1898, 1,098 and 1,726, showing an aggregate of more than 200,000 horse-power.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

In so far as manufacturing and mining industries were concerned, the year 1900 may be considered to have not been very favourable. This was particularly the case in regard to the iron industry.

The number of all kinds of manufactories, mines, and industrial establishments in European Russia (without Poland and Finland) was 30,029 in 1897, employing 2,098,242 workpeople, and producing a value of 2,839,144 roubles.

According to the estimates of the Department of Trade and Manufactures, which includes the mining industries, as well as those which pay excise duties (spirits, beer, sugar, and tobacco), the manufactories of the Empire having a yearly productivity of more than 1,000 roubles each appeared as follows:—

1898	Numbers	People employed		Steam engines		Yearly production
		Men	Women	Number	Horse Power	
						Roubles
European Russia	17,605	949,044	264,030	10,525	289,404	1,466,998,000
Poland	2,711	108,434	44,925	1,959	81,328	229,485,000
Caucasia	1,199	20,766	1,261	791	7,114	34,733,000
Siberia	609	10,961	1,056	115	1,812	11,929,000
Turkestan	359	6,295	—	25	399	16,186,000
Total, 1898	22,483	1,094,972	311,803	13,325	380,057	1,759,331,000

The share capital of various financial, manufacturing, industrial, steamship, and other enterprises in operation in Russia, numbering 1181, was estimated at 1,736,856,000 roubles. (Nearly 20 per cent. represented the capital of foreign companies). The following is a list of the most important industrial enterprises:—

—	Number	Share capital, April, 1898
		£
Manufacturing companies	177	29,853,168
Metallurgical „	101	26,527,703
Coal working „	17	4,596,640
Naphtha working „	19	5,302,406
Chemical works	36	3,814,320
Breweries, distilleries, etc.	44	3,103,363
Paper mills	24	2,153,156
Saw mills and wood-working companies	15	1,205,937

The chief branches of the above were as follows in the year 1897 :—

1897	Numbers	People employed	Production
Articles of food	16,512	255,357	1,000 roubles 648,116
Textiles	4,449	642,526	946,296
Leather	4,238	64,418	132,058
Wood	2,357	86,273	102,897
Chemicals	769	35,320	59,555
Paper and cardboard	532	46,190	45,490
Metals	5,824	758,644	704,375
Ceramic	3,413	148,291	82,590
Other	935	66,249	117,767
Total	39,029	2,098,262	2,839,144

The growth of the cotton industry is best seen from the following :—

Years	Spinning	Weaving	Printing and Dyeing	Finishing	Total
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1880	74,100,000	99,700,000	61,100,000	5,500,000	240,400,000
1885	97,400,000	98,000,000	59,500,000	3,300,000	258,200,000
1893	135,274,000	160,935,000	98,869,000	3,122,000	398,196,000
1897	—	—	—	—	430,218,000

In 1889 the textile industries of Russia and Poland had 3,799,416 spindles and 191,290 looms. They were concentrated chiefly in the two governments of Moscow and Vladimir (yearly production 131,150,000 roubles, and more than one-half of the total cotton industry of Russia), Piotrkow in Poland (38,818,000 roubles), St. Petersburg (23,610,000 roubles), Kostroma and Esthonia (about 14,000,000 roubles each). The cotton industry proper is valued at 384,000,000 roubles per year.

In 1898 there were in Russia 580,254 tobacco plantations, of 167,293 acres, which manufactured 85,220 tons of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c.

In 1894 the Crown undertook the retailing of spirits. This system now exists in all European Russia (since July 1, 1901), and in the governments and provinces of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, Terek, Kuban, and Daghestan (since July 1, 1902).

The monopoly is limited to the sale of spirituous liquors and is not extended to fermented beverages such as wine, beer, &c. The manufacture of spirits remains in the hands of private persons, and the distilleries are subject to the same regulations as under the excise.

The production of alcohol in European Russia in the 3 years (ending June 30) was 1900, 86,052,000 gallons; 1901, 88,775,000 gallons; 1902, 80,551,000 gallons.

The production of alcohol in the Russian Empire in the year 1901-02 was 82,849,000 gallons, as against 91,383,000 in 1900-01.

There were, on July 1, 1902, 2,230 distilleries in the Russian Empire (2,201 in European Russia), as against 2,148 (Empire) and 2,120 (European Russia) on July 1, 1901.

There were 277 sugar works in Russia in 1901 (231 in 1895), and 1,309,986 acres were under beetroot (865,862 acres in 1895). The output of refined sugar was in 1901, 880,497 tons (684,721) tons in 1895).

There were in Russia and Poland, in 1895, 3,854 flour mills, each yielding more than 670 cwt. of flour per year. Their total production was 35,100 tons per diem. There were 979 steam mills producing 1,076,000 tons of flour, and 4,020 water mills, 1,209,000 tons. Most of the latter have steam motors in reserve. Out of the above, 497 mills (1,000,000 tons) used rollers for grinding.

Commerce.

The trade of the Russian Empire is carried on chiefly through its European frontier, through the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, and with Finland. Of 225,342,000 roubles of customs duties levied in 1901, 204,716,000, or 90·8 per cent., were levied at these three frontiers, and only 20,626,000, or 9·2 per cent., at the Asiatic frontiers. -

In Russia the Custom House agents fix the values of imports and exports, either on the basis of declarations of interested parties and documents in support of them or by reference to experts when the declarations are untrustworthy and erroneous. They are assisted also by price lists. The values of exports are determined at the point of shipment exclusive of cost of transport, insurance, &c. The quantities of goods imported are determined by weighing or other effective means, as are also the quantities of goods exported—when subject to export duty. The declarations of shipping are sufficient in the case of exports duty free. The gross weight is always recorded except in those cases for which the Customs regulations have provided official tares. The Customs officials never require the true country of origin or of destination. They register the port where the bill of lading is dated, for imports, and proceed similarly in the case of exports.

The following table gives the average yearly exports and imports of Russia for 1891-95, and for each of the years 1896 to 1900, in the trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included, nor the external trade of Finland) :—

Years	Exports	Imports
	1,000 Roubles	1,000 Roubles
1891-95	628,000	460,000
1896	688,570	585,530
1897	726,620	560,000
1898	732,670	617,460
1899	626,980	650,480
1900	716,420	626,370

The exports and imports from and to the different frontiers for 1891-95, and for each of the years 1896 to 1900, are given in the following table :—

—	1891-95	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
<i>Exports:—</i>	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles	Millions of roubles
Through European frontier and Black Sea frontier of Caucasus . . .	590.5	649.8	673.9	675.6	566.6	647.4
Trade with Finland . . .	17.4	17.7	30.4	33.3	35.1	41.0
Through Asiatic frontier . . .	20.1	21.1	22.3	23.8	25.3	28.0
Total . . .	628.0	688.6	726.6	732.7	627.0	716.4
Moreover, to Vladivostok . . .	16.4	24.6	24.9	26.7	33.3	57.0
<i>Imports:—</i>						
From European frontier and Black Sea frontier of Caucasus . . .	403.4	514.6	489.5	541.5	574.5	550.4
Trade with Finland . . .	16.0	20.5	19.1	20.6	20.2	21.9
From Asiatic frontier . . .	40.6	50.4	51.4	55.4	55.8	54.1
Total . . .	460.0	585.5	560.0	617.5	650.5	626.4
<i>Gold and silver in money and ingots:</i>						
Exports . . .	19.0	3.1	12.7	4.9	50.3	134.3
Imports . . .	118.9	177.6	209.5	131.5	82.2	34.1

The exports of gold for the last ten years, from 1891 to 1900, were as follows:—1894, 56 millions of roubles; 1897, 6 millions; 1899, 48.6 millions; 1900, 116.4 millions (the exports in 1891-93, 95, 96, 98, were insignificant—2.5 millions in all). The exports of silver (almost exclusively to Asia) varied from 1,757,000 roubles in 1895 to 17,944,000 roubles in 1900, the average export for the last ten years being 7,139,000 roubles.

The following tables give the value of exports and imports to and from Europe through the Black Sea frontier of the Caucasus, and the trade with Finland. The exports and imports of 4 chief categories of goods for the last five years were:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
<i>Exports:—</i>	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Articles of food . . .	413,635	433,411	317,170	381,174	430,954
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	254,594	238,386	249,873	269,806	256,489
Animals . . .	17,092	16,849	17,254	17,902	20,220
Manufactured goods . . .	19,026	20,253	17,352	19,553	21,902
Total . . .	704,257	708,899	601,649	688,435	729,565
<i>Imports:—</i>					
Articles of food . . .	64,058	69,820	73,441	79,844	83,323
Raw and half-manufactured articles . . .	291,622	302,099	301,329	307,402	284,762
Animals . . .	1,620	1,511	1,802	1,136	1,432
Manufactured goods . . .	151,231	188,587	217,856	183,682	153,771
Total . . .	508,531	562,017	594,428	572,064	523,288

The grain exports from European Russia, Caucasus, and to Finland in the last three years were :—

	1899		1900		1901	
	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles
Wheat	106.9	99.0	116.7	104.2	133.4	122.7
Rye	60.7	45.3	93.2	65.0	82.7	56.1
Barley	74.5	44.8	58.5	33.6	77.4	47.8
Oats	28.5	20.0	80.0	49.7	80.3	58.5
Maize	28.6	14.4	19.1	10.6	29.7	17.2
Other grain products	45.5	35.5	56.3	41.6	57.2	41.9
Total	344.7	259.0	418.8	304.7	465.7	344.2

Export of naphtha for the last three years, from Russia and Caucasus :—

	1899		1900		1901	
	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles	Millions of pounds	Millions of roubles
Illuminant	69.5	23.5	71.2	36.3	80.1	43.8
Lubricant	10.1	6.6	10.7	7.9	10.1	7.3
Naphtha products and waste	4.2	1.5	4.8	1.7	3.3	1.2
Total	83.8	31.6	86.7	45.9	93.4	52.3

The exports of the chief products were :—

Exports	1899	1900	1901
	1,000 Roubles	1,000 Roubles	1,000 Roubles
Corn, flour, buckwheat, &c.	259,022	304,698	344,158
Eggs	28,829	31,546	35,544
Dairy produce	7,595	14,040	27,008
Sugar	8,754	16,331	7,338
Fish and caviare	4,161	4,405	4,052
Potatoes, vegetables, & fruits	2,760	3,072	3,877
Tobacco and cigarettes	2,066	2,443	2,817
Meat	980	1,197	2,149
Alcohol and gin	818	707	806
Various	2,185	2,735	3,205
Articles of food	317,170	381,174	430,954

Exports	1899	1900	1901
	1,000 Roubles	1,000 Roubles	1,000 Roubles
Timber and wooden goods	53,595	58,327	56,910
Naphtha and naphtha oils	31,612	45,904	52,289
Flax	55,791	49,086	49,992
Oil cakes	15,976	15,530	16,743
Oleaginous and other grains	27,507	37,946	16,653
Furs and leather	13,574	13,729	12,685
Hemp	9,798	9,450	11,297
Bristle, hair, and feather	11,086	10,121	10,409
Wool	6,639	5,911	5,580
Manganese ore	5,614	6,360	4,688
Raw metals (chiefly platinum).	3,608	1,840	2,798
Various	15,073	15,602	16,445
Raw and half-manu- factured goods	249,873	269,806	256,489
Fowls and game	7,899	8,657	9,539
Horses	5,367	5,165	6,560
Cattle, pigs, & other animals	3,988	4,080	4,121
Animals	17,254	17,902	20,220
Gutta percha	2,692	3,482	2,898
Cottons	1,364	2,081	2,804
Metallic goods	1,612	2,220	1,724
Woollens	1,545	1,524	1,432
Various	10,139	10,246	13,044
Manufactured goods	17,352	19,553	21,902

Sugar was, in addition, exported across the Asiatic frontier: in 1899, 7,988,000 roubles; in 1900, 10,365,000; in 1901, 9,692,000; and cottons, in 1899, 9,879,000 roubles; in 1900, 9,527,000; in 1901, 14,120,000.

The principal imports across the three above-mentioned frontiers were:—

Imports	1899	1900	1901
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Tea	19,086	23,648	29,190
Fish	13,562	14,705	14,740
Wines, ale, and spirits	13,541	12,853	12,816
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	8,034	9,229	10,454
Coffee	6,126	5,553	3,824
Rice	1,211	2,192	933
Tobacco	2,628	2,217	2,154
Various	—	—	—
Articles of food	73,441	79,844	88,323

Imports	1899	1900	1901
Raw cotton	53,053	63,208	57,231
Raw metals	45,506	36,660	30,307
Coal and coke	30,668	42,131	21,355
Wool, raw and yarn	26,787	21,760	33,747
Gum and resin	16,331	21,239	18,918
Leather, hides, and skins	16,571	15,381	17,237
Silk, raw and yarn	10,506	13,050	10,921
Chemicals	13,030	12,599	12,307
Colours	12,617	11,007	11,387
Various	—	—	—
Raw and half-manu- factured goods	301,329	307,402	284,762
Machinery	99,435	76,703	56,703
Metal goods	36,323	30,536	28,840
Cotton and other textile goods	16,131	15,141	16,396
Various	—	—	—
Manufactured goods	217,856	183,682	153,771
Animals	1,802	1,136	1,432

Besides, tea was imported through Irkutsk in 1899 to the value of 21,430,000 roubles ; in 1900, 16,554,000 ; in 1901, 9,567,000. Rice was imported from Persia in 1899 to the value of 2,801,000 roubles ; 1900, 1,491,000 ; 1901, 4,200,000. Raw cotton was imported across the Asiatic frontier in 1899 to the value of 4,693,000 roubles ; 1900, 4,818,000 ; 1901, 6,490,000.

The imports from and the exports to the different countries across the above mentioned three frontiers were :—

(The countries are ranged by the value of exports to.)

—	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
Germany	216,727	200,218	187,635	179,413
United Kingdom	127,088	103,219	145,576	156,316
Netherlands	8,822	8,751	69,304	84,628
France	31,273	26,852	57,450	61,200
Italy	8,928	10,424	36,790	37,966
Austria-Hungary	26,964	23,685	26,260	30,220
Denmark	5,900	4,738	18,278	24,934
Turkey	7,234	7,309	18,261	21,349
Belgium	9,086	8,412	23,353	20,965
Rumania	1,590	2,102	5,277	10,120
Egypt	11,963	18,292	9,195	9,814
East Indies	4,774	6,481	3,777	9,091
United States	44,154	34,688	3,419	3,986
China	16,193	21,400	1,145	3,635
Other countries	31,352	24,520	41,681	37,264
Finland	20,016	22,047	41,034	38,650
Total	572,064	523,288	688,435	729,650

For the 2 years the quantities of cereals exported from Russia to different countries of Europe (according to Russian statistics) appear as follows in 1,000 pouds (1 poud = 0.32244 cwt.) :—

Exports to in 1000 pouds	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	(1900)	(1901)	(1900)	(1901)	(1900)	(1901)	(1900)	(1901)
Great Britain . .	15,397	10,958	12,053	5,569	13,518	20,565	39,634	41,562
Germany	5,813	7,524	33,659	29,439	17,954	21,379	7,875	6,826
Holland	14,075	22,600	23,030	26,782	8,652	18,242	18,226	17,568
France	23,932	32,817	—	—	1,078	924	6,375	9,866

The imports from Russia into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British home produce to Russia, according to the Board of Trade Returns, are shown in the subjoined table :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports from Russia	£	£	£	£	£
into U. K. . . .	22,284,865	19,489,514	18,711,168	21,974,952	21,903,574
Exports to Russia					
from U. K. . . .	7,513,165	9,227,968	11,720,333	11,001,300	8,673,334

The chief articles of import from Russia into the United Kingdom and of export (domestic produce and manufactures) from the United Kingdom to Russia in two years were :—

Imports	1900	1901	Exports.	1900	1901
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	1,526,300	835,968	Iron	1,185,474	633,864
Oats	2,723,758	8,572,494	Coal	2,584,201	1,597,448
Barley	1,262,642	2,071,446	Machinery . . .	2,773,366	1,433,996
Eggs	1,109,553	1,207,474	Copper	171,299	237,066
Flax and tow . .	1,548,569	1,951,733	Lead	150,159	115,056
Wood	6,216,309	5,681,903	Woollens, &c.	588,039	686,000
Linseed	997,634	341,405	New ships . . .	316,074	246,440

Other imports from Russia are butter, 1,655,288*l.*; hair, 108,539*l.*; hemp, 273,047*l.*; oil-seed cake, 333,675*l.*; poultry and game, 180,750*l.*; skins and furs, 151,974*l.*; maize, 485,175*l.*; petroleum, 1,352,213*l.*; in 1901. Minor British exports to Russia are chemicals, 190,212*l.*; cottons and yarn, 331,738*l.*; herring, 407,819*l.* in 1901.

The quantities of wheat imported from Russia into the United Kingdom in five years from both the northern and southern ports of the Empire, were as follows :—1897, 15,049,900 cwts.; 1901, 2,541,500 cwts.

The chief Russian fair is that of Nizhnii Novgorod. Owing to the commercial development of Russia, the construction of railways, and especially of the Siberian railway, the employment of commercial travellers, and other causes, the character of the fair has changed, but statistics show little variation in the amount or the value of the business transacted. The goods

annually brought to market amount to about 17,000,000*l.* sterling. They include raw cotton from Bokhara, Kokand, and Tashkent; Russian and Bokharan wool (the latter bought in large quantities for American carpet weaving); horse-hair, cow-hair, goat-hair, and camel-hair; skins and furs, cow-hides, and horse-hides. Among manufactured articles which change hands are cotton, woollen, and silk goods, and ready-made clothes; sacks for the Russian sugar, salt, cement, and other industries, sail-cloth, iron (for which in 1899 there was a brisk demand), leather, paper, earthenware, glass, illuminant oils, perfumery, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, fish (herring), and dried fruits.

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1901, the registered mercantile marine of Russia consisted of 745 steamers, of 364,360 tons register, and 2,293 sailing vessels, of 269,459 tons register; total, 3,038 vessels, of 633,819 tons. In 1901, 126 steamers of 49,258 tons, and 715 sailing vessels of 91,270 tons belonged to the Baltic; 42 steamers of 8,396 tons and 416 sailing vessels of 24,100 tons to the White Sea; 316 steamers of 186,774 tons, and 635 sailing vessels of 42,843 tons to the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov; 261 steamers of 119,932 tons, and 527 sailing vessels of 111,246 tons to the Caspian Sea.

In 1899, 1900 and 1901 the navigation in the ports of Russia and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus appeared as follows for vessels above 20 tons.

	1899		1900		1901	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
<i>Entered:—</i>						
White Sea . . .	669	331	710	400	816	448
Baltic . . .	5,643	3,721	5,975	3,745	5,461	3,435
Black and Azov .	4,161	4,637	3,567	4,393	3,959	5,023
Total . . .	10,473	8,689	10,352	8,538	10,236	8,906
Caspian Sea . .	1,024	322	962	302	—	—
Pacific Ocean .	353	398	367	367	—	—
<i>Cleared:—</i>						
White Sea . . .	678	331	723	401	815	446
Baltic . . .	5,630	3,697	6,018	3,733	5,474	3,447
Black and Azov .	4,115	4,650	3,752	4,203	3,760	4,639
Total . . .	10,423	8,678	10,493	8,342	10,039	8,582
Caspian Sea . .	1,208	332	1,057	343	—	—
Pacific Ocean .	318	363	339	375	—	—

In 1900, 46,840 coasting vessels visited the ports of the White Sea, Baltic, and Black Sea, 20,842 coasting vessels entered the ports of the Caspian Sea, and 93 coasting vessels entered the ports of Vladivostok and Nikolayevsk on the Pacific coast.

The merchant vessels entered and cleared at the ports of European Russia appeared as follows for the last three years:—

	1890		1900		1901	
	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons	Number	1,000 Tons
<i>Entered:—</i>						
Russian . . .	1,166	734	1,114	716	1,109	727
Foreign . . .	4,729	3,791	4,335	3,373	3,987	3,049
Total . . .	5,895	4,525	5,509	4,089	5,096	3,776
<i>Cleared:—</i>						
Russian . . .	1,235	683	1,383	609	1,340	713
Foreign . . .	7,153	5,987	7,712	6,467	7,441	6,823
Total . . .	8,488	6,670	9,095	7,166	8,790	7,536

Internal Communications.

I. RIVERS AND CANALS.

In European Russia (exclusive of Finland) there are 76,500 miles of rivers, canals and lakes, 16,680 miles being navigable for steamers, 8,105 for small sailing vessels, 26,900 for rafts.

The following tables give the results of the census of river fleet of Russian Empire in 1900, compared with those of 1890 and 1895.

Number of vessels and their crew:—

	1890		1895		1900	
	Number	Crew	Number	Crew	Number	Crew
Steamers . .	1,824	25,814	2,539	32,689	3,295	40,603
Other vessels	20,125	90,356	20,580	95,608	22,859	98,269
Total . .	21,949	116,170	23,119	128,297	26,154	138,872

The horse-power of the river steam fleet in 1890 was 103,206; in 1895, 129,759; in 1900, 165,004. The tonnage of vessels not provided with steam power:—In 1890, was 6,468,835 tons; in 1895, 8,495,215; in 1900, 10,869,583.

Distribution of the river steam fleet in the different basins in 1900:—Petchora, 7; Mezen, 4; Onega, 9; Northern Dvina, 174; Neva and lakes, 174; Narova, 33; Western Dvina, 167; Niemen, 20; Vistula, 50; Dniester, 9; Dnieper, 256; Don, 189; Kuban, 7; Rion, 5; Volga, 1,718; Kura, 20; Terek, 2.

The traffic on the rivers (in thousands of tons) was.—

—	Numbers		Goods carried		Total
	Of vessels loaded	Of rafts loaded	On vessels	On rafts	
1896	121,627	244,671	14,445·1	10,592·0	25,037·1
1897	131,365	260,055	16,524·8	10,882·2	27,407·0
1898	136,413	282,359	17,443·8	11,559·4	29,003·2
1899	167,204	260,144	18,153·1	12,220·3	30,373·4
1900	160,099	286,522	19,539·6	13,171·5	32,711·1

River traffic by basins (in thousands of tons) of goods carried :—

Basins	1890	1899	1900
Volga	8,351·1	15,412·4	17,073·0
Neva and lakes	3,143·8	4,481·9	4,627·0
Northern Dvina	403·0	1,160·8	1,499·3
Dnieper	2,627·9	4,385·2	3,837·0
Western Dvina	1,338·1	1,918·5	2,208·7
Niemen	918·9	1,096·3	1,402·6
Don	532·0	790·0	886·7
Southern Bug	177·3	274·1	274·1
Dniester	257·9	274·1	161·2
Narova, with the lakes Peipus and of Pskov	193·5	403·0	499·8
Other basins	32·2	177·3	241·8
Total	17,975·3	30,373·4	32,711·1

River traffic for different categories of goods carried ; in thousands of tons :—

	Corn	Firewood	Timber	Naphtha	Various	Total
1890	1,673·4	3,236·8	7,836·8	714·2	4,514·1	17,975·3
1899	2,642·0	4,125·5	12,152·6	3,227·6	8,225·7	30,373·4
1900	3,616·1	4,335·2	12,731·4	3,880·5	8,147·9	32,711·1

Siberia has 30,000 miles of navigable rivers, and Central Asia 2,000 miles.

In 1900 on the navigable rivers of West Siberia (basin of the river Ob) there were 132 steamers of 8,555 tons, and on the rivers of East Siberia (basins of the rivers Yenisei, Lena and Amur) 207 steamers of 19,257 tons. Of the number on the Amur proper with its tributaries 163 were steamers of 16,945 tons in the aggregate.

The naphtha flotilla of the Caspian Sea numbers 57 steamers and 263 sailing vessels, which have transported above 30,000,000 cwt. of naphtha.

II. RAILWAYS.

The railway-net open for traffic on October 1, 1902, had a length of 36,496 miles, of which 29,788 miles in European Russia, 4,545 miles in Asiatic Russia, and 1,762 miles in Finland. The length of the lines belonging to and worked by the Government, is 23,153 miles; that of the lines belonging to public companies, is 10,419 miles; short local lines, 1,161.

The whole network of Russian railways consists of 28 lines uninterruptedly connected with each other and of 11 isolated lines. Of the former 19 are worked by the Government (60 per cent.), and 9 by public companies (40 per cent.); while in 1889, it was 42 companies working 76·4 per cent. of all the net. In 1889 the State had 30 millions of roubles of loss; from 1895 the working by the Government yields to the State revenues: in 1895, 1,800,000 roubles; in 1896, 11,800,000 roubles; in 1897, 12,500,000 roubles; in 1898, 12,100,000 roubles.

The progress of the railways of European Russia (exclusive of Finland) is seen from the following table:—

Years	E. miles	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts	Passengers	Goods carried
		Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Paper Roubles	Persons	Tons
1892	18,890	301,708,591	194,032,184	107,676,407	49,353,275	72,310,000
1893	19,482	328,792,610	199,361,746	129,430,865	51,523,756	78,133,000
1894	20,661	367,725,354	214,626,235	153,099,119	55,632,235	87,407,000
1895	21,830	391,887,368	226,782,932	165,104,436	60,823,268	90,097,000
1896	23,238	420,873,177	244,140,097	176,733,080	68,347,337	99,069,000
1897	24,155	437,363,398	258,056,615	179,306,783	74,668,344	109,936,000
1898	24,614	465,741,008	277,576,194	188,164,814	83,708,100	118,166,000
1899	26,689	495,063,233	305,761,649	190,301,584	92,442,045	130,775,000
1900	27,485	534,947,379	349,458,000	190,350,000	101,570,000	146,543,000
1901	29,646	532,611,157	—	—	—	—

The most important lines open for traffic in 1901 in European Russia are: Moscow-Kreuzburg, 493 miles; Kovel-Kiev-Poltava-Lozovaia, 392 miles; Novozybkov-Novgorod-Leversk, 111 miles; Fellin-Revel, 93 miles; Svetsiansy-Ponevej, 90 miles; Temiriazovo-Arzamas, 108 miles; Duo-Novosokolniki, 109 miles; Touma-Vladimir, 73 miles; Tukkum-Windau, 70 miles; Bezkudnikovo (Moscow)-Savelovo, 73 miles. In Caucasia: Kavkazskaia-Yekaterinodar, 84 miles; Alexandropol-Araxe-Erivan, 96 miles. In Asiatic Russia: Transbaikalian line, 225 miles; Tielin (Manchuria), 311 miles.

In 1902 the following lines were open: Manchurian Frontier—Kharbin, 579 miles; Kharbin Sea Shore Province, 346 miles; Kharbin-Tielin, 293 miles; Vitebsk-Zhlobin, 173 miles.

The chief lines in construction are: Bologie-Polotsk, 293 miles; Dolgintsevo-Volnovakha (South Russia) and embranchements, 394 miles; a line round the Lake Baikal, 161 miles; Orenburg-Kazalinsk-Tashkent, 1,176 miles; Polotsk-Siedlce, 415 miles; St. Petersburg-Vologda, 376 miles; Warsaw-Kalisz, 162 miles; Moscow-Windau lines, 352 miles. A line from Tiumen to Omsk is projected.

The rolling stock on January 1, 1901, was: 12,168 steam engines, 13,275 passengers' carriages, and 289,436 goods carriages. About 400 engines and 15,000 carriages can be built every year by Russian works. The number of men employed on the Russian railways was 554,368 in 1900, receiving an aggregate of 182,384,810 roubles of wages.

The cost of construction of all the Russian railways, without Finland, is estimated at 4,805,000,000 of roubles.

The gross receipts of the railways, excepting those of Finland, amounted in 1900 to 548,817,000 roubles, the expenditure being 349,458,000 roubles. The income in 1900 was 199,359,000 roubles, from which 150,533,000 roubles had, however, to be paid as interest upon the capital borrowed, 4,740,000 roubles of extraordinary expenditure, 7,433,000 roubles to be paid to the State, and 36,653 roubles of dividend.

The activity of the railways of Asiatic Russia (Transcaspian, Transiberian, and Ussurian, is seen from the following table :—

Years.	English Miles	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Passengers	Goods Carried
		Roubles			Tons
1898	3,065	20,048,179	20,984,260	1,530,283	2,721,400
1899	3,944	24,528,897	26,122,195	1,862,304	3,005,800
1900	4,708	29,039,548	33,776,414	2,741,694	4,547,795
1901	4,942	35,156,873	—	—	—

III. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The following are the postal statistics for the period 1896–1900 :—

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

—	Letters and postcards	Letters with money	Book post	Periodicals	Parcels	Postal orders ¹	Telegr. Orders
1896	302,590,308	16,858,164	44,555,416	165,482,513	3,914,050	—	—
1897	340,305,072	16,397,000	51,618,617	175,783,241	4,045,871	1,703,772	76,436
1898	363,584,732	16,629,911	60,961,870	188,519,102	4,284,702	3,604,974	123,389
1899	412,349,151	14,414,236	62,001,239	221,232,752	4,786,196	6,878,589	182,186
1900	447,667,956	13,016,059	72,435,357	246,633,682	5,194,376	10,051,531	220,601

¹ Introduced in 1897.

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

—	Letters and postcards	Letters with money	Book post	Periodicals	Parcels	Postal Orders
1896	84,903,108	564,866	15,666,558	9,411,815	177,237	—
1897	38,067,769	595,996	17,615,122	6,432,985	194,900	—
1898	48,054,554	602,196	19,926,968	7,616,464	285,809	—
1899	49,169,163	609,132	22,240,185	9,768,546	539,810	—
1900	54,959,331	591,283	23,082,722	11,775,279	676,272	22,232

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1896	25,513,032	28,782,221
1897	25,334,705	30,667,893
1898	26,876,409	32,069,350
1899	29,440,717	33,156,423
1900	30,682,201	—

The length of telegraph lines on January 1, 1900, was 98,570 miles ; that of wire, 290,634 miles ; there were 5,500 telegraphic apparatus.

The total number of telegrams carried in 1900 was 19,257,456 (and about 97 million railway telegrams).

The length of the telephone lines in 1900 attained 46,488 miles (wire) ; the number of apparatus, 33,965. There is a telephonic communication between St. Petersburg and Moscow (December 1898).

Money and Credit.

From 1886-96 (eleven years) the gold minted at St. Petersburg amounted (including recoinage) to the value of 183,305,630 roubles gold. In 1897 began the coinage of gold pieces worth not 10 but 15 silver or credit roubles. The coinage of gold and silver at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Brussels, and of bronze for Russia at Birmingham in the last five years, was to the following nominal value in credit roubles :—

Years	Gold	Silver at '900	Silver at '500	Bronze	Total
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1897	831,577,500	67,893,519	890,008	1,000,000	401,360,222
1898	263,890,147	37,724,872	1,310,008	1,600,000	804,525,022
1899	878,000,150	37,223,672·50	3,580,008·85	1,600,000	490,353,831·35
1900	161,595,195	5,310,019·75	8,760,002·70	1,400,000	172,065,317·45
1901	61,270,820	2,814,084·75	4,340,010	—	—

The amount of gold, silver in money and ingots and paper money in circulation are thus given by the Minister of Finances in millions of roubles :—

Year	Gold		Silver at ‰		Paper currency	
	At the Bank and Treasury	In circulation	At the Bank and Treasury	In circulation	At the Bank and Treasury	In circulation
End of 1899 .	927	639·4	56·3	164·2	112·7	517·3
End of 1900 .	807·8	684·5	58·4	164·4	77·7	552·3
End of 1901 .	830·1	694·9	61·8	161·6	71·6	558·4
End of 1902 .	927·5	737·3	61·5	159·2	71·0	559·0

During the year 1895, the Ministry of Finance, in order to put an end to the continual fluctuations in the value of the paper rouble, offered facilities for all payments to the Treasury and railways being made in gold, at a certain ratio between gold and paper currency to be determined from time to time by the Ministry. By the laws of May and November, 1895, the ratio had been established at 1r. 48c. in paper money for 1r. in gold, the golden 'imperial' coin of 10r. thus being taken for 15r. 24c. in paper money, and the new 10r. gold coin (law of December 29, 1885) at 14r. 80c. in paper money. For the year 1896, the value of the old and the new 'imperial' has been established (in December, 1895) at, respectively, 15r. 45c. for the old, and at 15r. for the new coin—the ratio between gold and paper being thus 15 paper roubles for 10 roubles in gold. This ratio has been confirmed for the year 1897, and it is was proposed to maintain it further on, and to impose upon the State's bank the duty of accepting paper money at the above ratio in exchange for gold. And finally, in view of the proposed permanent introduction of the above regular ratio between gold and paper currency, it was ordered, by an Imperial decree, dated January 3 (15), 1897, while leaving the gold money of

the same contents of pure gold, weight, and dimensions as before, to mark upon it—on the 'imperial' 15 roubles (instead of 10), and on the 'half-imperial' 7r. 50c. (instead of 5 roubles). In 1897 (Nov. 26), a new gold money of the value of 5 paper roubles, i.e., equal in value to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 'imperial' was introduced.

A regular value of the paper currency having thus been introduced, a law was passed on August 29, 1897, to the effect that paper currency may be issued by the State's Bank, when necessity occurs, but on the following conditions: If the amount of paper currency does not exceed 600,000,000 roubles, it must be guaranteed by half that sum (300,000,000 roubles in gold); while every issue *above* 600,000,000 roubles must be guaranteed to the full amount in gold deposited at the bank. In the memoir which accompanies the budget estimates for 1898, the Minister of Finances shows that the amount of gold accumulated at the Treasury and the State's bank attained 1,815,000,000 in paper roubles, that is, exceeded the amount of paper money in circulation by 316,000,000 roubles. A considerable part of this amount of gold—that is, 575,000,000 roubles (= 862,500,000 roubles in paper money)—was considered as a guarantee fund for the paper currency, which has been reduced, since 1896, by 122,300,000 roubles. The growth of the guarantee fund is represented as follows (in millions of roubles):—

—	Jan. 13, 1899.	Jan. 13, 1900.	Jan. 14, 1901.	Jan. 14, 1902.	Jan. 14, 1903.
Total amount of paper currency	725·0	630·0	630·0	630·0	630·0
Total amount of gold at Treasury and Bank	1,591·0	1,566·4	1,492·3	1,525·0	1,664·8
Total amount of silver	190·0	220·5	222·8	223·4	220·7
Percentage of paper currency covered by gold reserves	220·0	248·6	236·9	242·1	264·3
Guarantee fund in gold to cover paper currency	1,146·0	927	807·8	830·1	927·5
Percentage of paper currency covered by above guarantee fund	158·0	147·1	123·2	131·8	147·5

In consequence of the just-mentioned law of August 29, 1897, the form of the balance of the State's bank was altered on September 1, 1897. The paper currency, which represented a total of 1,068,778,167 roubles, will now appear in the *passive* of the bank, while the guarantee fund in gold (750,000,000 roubles), and the liabilities of the State Treasury to cover the paper currency, will appear in *active* of the bank.

1. *The Bank of Russia* acts in a double capacity—of State Bank and of commercial bank. It has 113 branches. The situation of the bank on January 1, 1903, was as follows (in 1,000 of roubles):—

Assets:	1,000 roubles.	Liabilities:	1,000 roubles
Cash and credit notes	910,643	Capital and Reserve	55,000
Portfolio	248,150	Note circulation	630,000
Advances and loans	235,101	Deposits and accounts	
Bonds and stock	46,669	current	495,523
Accounts of branches, &c.	374,469	Treasury, &c., current	182,466
		Ac. of branches, &c.	452,564

2. *The Savings Banks.*—On January 1 (January 14), 1902, the number of savings banks (State, municipal, and postal) was 5,629, the depositors numbered 3,935,778, and the deposits amounted to 722,982,000 roubles.

3. *State Banks for mortgage loans to the nobility*, on January 1, 1900, showed loans granted amounting to 902,811,500 roubles. Loans granted in 1899, 71,623,000 roubles, as against 120,460,000 roubles granted in 1898.

4. *Land Bank for the purchase of land by the peasants.*—Up to January 1900, the bank had made loans to village communities, associations, and separate individuals, representing an aggregate of 630,922 householders and 1,969,019 individuals. They bought 11,296,800 acres, valued at 244 056,483 roubles, of which 191,588,006 roubles were lent by the bank, and 52,468,427 paid by the buyers. During the year 1899, 1,936,740 acres were bought with the aid of the bank for a total value of 55,682,220 roubles out of which 44,569,437 roubles were lent by the bank.

5. *Mortgage Banks.*—On January 1, 1901, there were in European Russia, Poland, and Caucasus, 47 mortgage banks, including both those for the nobility and for the peasantry. The extent of their operations is shown in the following statement:—

Mortgage banks	Land estates Roubles	Properties in towns Roubles
Nobility Banks	633,679,940	—
Branch Establishment of the N.B.	56,107,938	—
Peasantry Bank	221,001,030	—
Private Credit Institutions	141,044,412	20,880,487
Shareholders' Land Banks	498,824,726	425,235,285
Total	1,550,658,046	446,115,772

The number of shareholders' companies attained 1,200 in 1892, and their aggregate net profits were 84,941,140 roubles.

In 1900 there were 42 banking companies, 138 societies of mutual credit, and 241 municipal banks. The aggregate assets and liabilities of private banks balanced at 1,425,053,000 roubles; of 133 societies of mutual credit at 268,884,300 roubles; and of 241 municipal banks, at 145,114,429 roubles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The legal unit of money is the silver *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*. It is of the value of 2s. 1'6d., but in official calculations 9'46 roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling. Exact equivalents: 1,000,000 roubles = £105,735 7s.

Gold coins are the *imperial* and half *imperial* of 15 and 7'5 roubles. The half-imperial weighs 6'544041 grammes '916 fine, and contains, therefore, 5'994341 grammes of fine gold. The imperial weighs 12'902 grammes '900 fine, and consequently contains 11'6118 grammes of fine gold.

New gold coins are coined, bearing the inscription of 10 roubles, and 5 roubles = £1 1s. 3d. and 10s. 6d.

The silver rouble weighs 20'7315 grammes '86806 fine, or (in the new coinage) 19'9957 grammes '900 fine, and consequently contains 17'994 grammes of fine silver. Besides the silver rouble, credit notes (100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rouble) are legal tender.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 <i>Verst</i> (500 <i>sajènes</i>)	. . .	= 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·662879).
1 <i>Sajène</i> (3 <i>arshins</i>)	. . .	= 7 feet English.
1 <i>Arshin</i> (16 <i>vershok</i>)	. . .	= 28 inches
1 <i>Square verst</i>	. . .	= 0·439408 square mile.
1 <i>Dessiatine</i>	. . .	= 2·69972 English acres.
1 <i>Pound</i> (96 <i>zolotniks</i> = 32 <i>lot</i>)		= $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound English (0·90283 lb.)
		{ = 36 lbs. English.
1 <i>Pood</i> (40 <i>pounds</i>)	. . .	{ = 0·32243578 cwt.
		{ = 0·016121789 tons.
1 <i>Vedro</i> (8 <i>shloffs</i>)	. . .	= 2½ imperial gallons (2·7056).
1 <i>Chetvert</i> (8 <i>Chetveriks</i>)	. . .	= 5·7719 imperial bushels.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—His Excellency Count Benckendorff.

Councillor of Embassy.—Baron von Graevenitz.

First Secretary.—S. Poklevski Koziell.

Second Secretaries.—N. Gourko-Romeiko, H. S. H. Prince Peter Wolkonsky.

Attaché.—H. S. H. Prince Radziwill.

Military Attaché.—Major-General Yermoloff.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Bostroem.

Assistant Naval Attaché.—Lieut. Theilet.

Financial Attaché.—S. Tatistcheff.

Consul-General.—Baron Ungern-Sternberg.

Russia has consuls at Belfast, Hull, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Plymouth; vice-consuls at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff and Newport, Chatham and Sheerness, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Exeter, Falmouth, Glasgow, Gloucester, Goole, Grimsby, Guernsey and Jersey, Harwich, Kings Lynn, Leith, Lerwick, Londonderry, Lowestoft, Milford, Peterhead, Portland, Portsmouth, Queenstown and Cork, Ramsgate, Rochester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea and Llanelly, and Yarmouth.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Charles S. Scott, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., appointed to St. Petersburg, July 1, 1898.

Secretary of Embassy.—Hon. Cecil Spring-Rice.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. C. E. de la Poer Beresford.

Consul-General and Translator.—J. Michell.

There are also British consuls-general (C.G.), consuls (C.), or vice-consuls at Abo, Archangel, Baku, Batûm (C.), Berdiansk, Fredrickshamn, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, Kiev (C.), Kerch, Libau, Mariupol, Moscow (C.), Narva, Nicolaiev, Novorossiisk, Odessa (C.G.), Pernaù, Poti, Revel, Riga (C.), Rostov, Sebastopol, Taganrog (C.), Theodosia, (C.), Warsaw (C. G.), Windau.

FINLAND.

The Government of Finland and her relations to the Empire have been described under the heading of Local Government, and its area and population are given with the area and population of the Russian provinces. Of the total area 12·9 per cent. is under lakes. In 1890 the postal administration of Finland was subjected to the Russian Ministry of Interior.

Population.

The gradual increase of the population is seen from the following :—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Men	Women
1870	131,603	1,637,166	1,768,769	860,425	908,344
1890	235,227	2,144,913	2,380,140	1,171,541	1,208,599
1898	303,417	2,333,713	2,637,130	1,304,289	1,332,841
1899	316,118	2,357,082	2,673,200	1,322,949	1,350,251
1900			2,712,562	1,342,082	1,370,480

In 1900 the population was estimated to consist of 2,353,000 Finns, 350,000 Swedes, 6,000 Russians, 1,900 Germans, 1,200 Laps.

Of the total population there were at end of 1900 :—Lutherans, 2,662,171; Greek Orthodox and raskolniki, 46,466; Roman Catholics, 755; Baptists, &c., 3,170.

The chief towns, with population, of Finland are :—Helsingfors (with Sveaborg), 93,576; Åbo, 38,235; Tammerfors, 36,344; Wiborg, 32,312; Uleåborg, 16,306; Björneborg, 14,953; Nikolaistad (Wasa), 15,252; Kuopio, 10,798.

The movement of the population in five years was as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1896	19,189	83,884	49,289	34,595
1897	19,913	82,330	45,233	37,097
1898	20,611	89,106	45,751	43,355
1899	19,539	88,358	53,042	35,316
1900	18,295	86,339	57,915	28,424

The births and deaths are exclusive of still births, numbering, in 1900, 2,292 or 2·6 per cent. of total births.

Emigration, 1899, 12,357; 1901, 22,265.

Instruction.

In 1902 Finland had 1 university, with 2,556 students (441 ladies); in 1901, 1 polytechnic, 372 students; 1900, 50 lycæums (24 State), 8,446 pupils; 20 real schools (elementary and borough schools), 1,195 pupils; 38 girls' schools, 4,003 pupils; in country, 1,757 higher primary schools, with 76,522 pupils; in 37 towns, primary schools with 864 teachers and 26,509 pupils; 7 teachers' schools, with 1,048 pupils; there are besides 7 navigation schools, with 217 (1901) pupils; 9 commercial schools, with 609 pupils; 36 primary trade schools, with 1,538 (1901) pupils; 9 higher, with 1,067 (1901) pupils; and 7 industrial, with 614 (1901) pupils; 27 agricultural, 28 dairy schools, 14 cattle-managers' schools, and 9 horticultural schools with 1,042 (1900) pupils. In the Lutheran and Greek Orthodox parishes in 1896, out of 457,678 children of school age (from 7 to 15 years old), 18,771 received no education.

There were, in 1901, 70 Swedish, 130 Finnish, 7 Swedish-and-Finnish, and 1 German newspapers and reviews published.

Pauperism and Crime.

The number of paupers in 1900 supported by the towns and the village

communities was 71,818 (2·6 per cent. of the population) ; and the total cost was 3,778,077 marks.

The prison population, at the end of 1899, was 2,071 men and 593 women, while the number of sentences pronounced, in the first instance, for crimes was 26,520, and for subjects of contention 29,320.

Finance.

The estimated receipts for 1902 were 105,225,591 marks (19,832,527 marks being taken from the reserve fund) and expenditure the same (1,421,458 marks being left for the next year). Of the revenue, 6,311,500 marks came from direct taxes ; 35,695,000 marks indirect taxes. The chief items of expenditure are military affairs, 4,908,601 marks ; civil administration, 7,096,871 marks ; worship and education, 10,330,528 ; communications, 39,082,601 ; public debt, 5,993,660.

The public debt on January 1, 1902, amounted to 135,367,627 marks, as against 85,130,944 marks on January 1, 1890. The debt is most at 3 and 3½ per cent. interest.

Industry.

The land was divided in 1896 among 117,704 owners (345 nobles, 2,218 Burger, 111,557 peasants, and 297 foreigners in 1888), and the landed property was distributed as follows :—Less than 12½ acres cultivated, 32,162 persons (as against 42,592 in 1885) ; from 12½ to 62½ acres, 60,676 persons, from 62½ to 250 acres, 22,172 persons ; more than 250 acres, 2,694 persons. Small farmers, 71,577.

The crop of 1899 was in hectolitres :—Wheat, 50,666 ; rye, 3,602,551 ; barley, 1,330,192 ; oats, 5,279,639 ; potatoes, 4,524,059 ; flax, 1,430 tons ; hemp, 566 tons.

Of domestic animals Finland had :—Horses, 308,486 ; horned cattle, 1,457,423 ; sheep, 1,031,185 ; swine, 214,206 ; reindeer, 119,917 ; goats, 9,083 ; poultry, 492,731.

The crown forests cover 13,625,518 (1899) hectares. Their maintenance cost 691,221 marks, and the income derived from them was 2,913,071 marks. In 1898 there were 248 saw mills with water motors, and 302 steam mills, as against 117 in 1888. They give occupation to 19,013 workers, and their aggregate production was 2,348,604 cubic metres of timber, as against 3,003,354 cubic metres in 1889.

The annual produce of pig-iron and iron, in metric tons, for five years, was :—

Years	Ore	Pig-iron	Bar Iron
1896	74,678	25,670	17,326
1897	83,692	31,385	21,700
1898	69,140	26,679	23,140
1899	80,114	26,612	23,581
1900	90,600	31,002	18,324

Finland had in 1898, 7,784 large and small manufactures, employing an

aggregate of 91,006 workers, and yielding an aggregate product (exclusive of flour mills) of 283,707,127 marks (11,348,285*l.*). The chief were :—

—	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production
			Marks
Iron and mechanical works	1,456	17,198	44,642,832
Textiles	52	9,677	33,147,415
Wood and bone industries .	855	22,522	71,216,455
Distilleries and breweries .	150	2,065	11,274,696
Paper	129	6,205	22,280,147
Leather	835	3,431	15,974,617
Chemicals	238	2,234	7,643,923
Dress and dyeing	1,145	5,190	9,464,012
Graphic arts	112	2,048	6,059,270

The total number of steam engines was in 1898, 817 ; horse-power, 24,642.

Commerce.

The exterior trade of Finland appears as follows, in thousands of marks (francs) :—

—	1899		1900		1901	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Russia	86,200	54,900	100,834,1	57,166,8	87,300	55,300
Sweden and Norway	14,100	7,100	13,661,6	7,434,6	12,100	6,400
Denmark	11,500	14,800	14,762,6	14,894,6	9,600	13,200
Germany	81,400	16,600	89,899,9	16,783,7	67,000	15,900
Great Britain	41,400	54,800	34,143,6	57,772,8	25,600	52,400
Spain	2,100	7,500	2,321,8	10,004,5	6,300	15,600
France	4,300	13,900	5,587,0	17,525,6	3,800	16,700
Various	10,000	15,800	9,595,2	16,148,1	4,400	11,400
Total	251,000	184,900	270,755,8	197,730,7	215,600	186,900

The chief articles of export are : timber (95,600,000 marks in 1901, as against 91,200,000 in 1898), butter (21,900,000), paper, paper mass, and cardboard (21,200,000), iron and iron goods (2,700,000), textiles, leather, hides, tar, and pitch.

The chief imports were :—Cereals (52,700,000 marks), coffee (8,400,000), sugar (8,200,000), iron and ironware (9,300,000), cotton and cottons (11,500,000), machinery (12,300,000), chemicals leather ware, tobacco, colours, and oils.

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of Finland in 1901 was as follows :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Finnish . . .	6,143	840,420	6,211	827,946
Russian . . .	750	126,094	682	123,853
Foreign . . .	2,039	1,041,574	2,043	1,042,411
Total . . .	8,932	2,008,088	8,936	1,994,210

The Finnish commercial navy numbered on January 1, 1902, 2,291 sailing vessels of 290,700 tons, and 298 steamers, 45,948 tons; total, 2,589 vessels of 336,648 tons.

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals. The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1900 was 31,770; the receipts from vessels, 618,324 marks; and expenditure, 340,396 marks.

In January, 1900 there were 2,931 km. of railways, all but 281 km. belonging to the State. The traffic in 1900 was 6,898,775 passengers and 2,453,700 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1900 was 250,780,000 marks. The total revenue of the same in 1900 was 27,698,000 marks, and the total expenditure 20,545,254 marks.

Finland had 1,119 post-offices in 1901, and revenue and expenses were respectively 3,626,305 and 3,200,051 marks; united letters and post-cards, 17,288,013; samples, and printed packets, 2,362,658; newspapers, 20,749,729.

The 193 savings-banks had on December 31, 1900, 141,081 depositors, with aggregate deposits of 77,616,963 marks.

Money, Weights, &c.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 9½d. The standard is gold, and the *markka*, though not coined in gold, is the unit.

Gold coins are 20 and 10-*markka* pieces. They contain 2903225 grammes of fine gold to the *markka*.

Silver coins are 2, 1, ½, and ¼-*markka* pieces.

Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1-*penni* pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed in Finland.

RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

The following two States in Central Asia are under the suzerainty of Russia:—

BOKHARA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 41° and 37°, and between E. longitude 62° and 72°, bounded on the north by the Russian province of Turkestan, on the east by the Pamir, on the south by Afghanistan,

and on the south-west by the Russian Transcaspian province and the Khanat of Khiva.

The reigning sovereign is the Ameer Sayid Abdul Ahad, fourth son of the late Ameer, by a slave girl; born March 26, 1859, educated in Russia, succeeded his father in 1885. The heir is his son Sayid Mir Alim Khan, born January 3, 1880.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbeks in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamerlane. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the last century. Mir Muzaffar-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency.

Ameers of Bokhara.—Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799–1826; Mir Hussein, 1826; Mir Omir, 1826–27; Mir Nasrulla, 1827–60; Muzaffer-ed-din, 1860–85.

Area about 92,000 square miles, population about 1,250,000. Chief towns—Bokhara, about 75,000; Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr-i-Sabz, Hissar, 10,000; Charjui, Karakul, Kermine.

The religion is Mahomedan.

The Ameer has 11,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city. A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, and hemp; and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels. The yearly produce of cotton is said to be about 32,000 tons, of silk 967 tons. Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country.

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons. The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs. Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons. By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from all transit duty. The Ameer has forbidden the import of spirituous liquors except for the use of the Russian Embassy.

The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway now runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Tashkent; the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katti Kurghan being about 186 miles. There is steam navigation on the Oxus.

There is a telegraph line from Tashkent to Bokhara, the capital.

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere. The Bokhara silver tenga is valued at 5d.

There is a Russian Political Resident.

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KHIVA.

A Russian vassal State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude $43^{\circ} 40'$ and 41° , and E. longitude 58° and $61^{\circ} 50'$. Extreme length 200 miles; extreme breadth 140 miles; bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province.

Seyid Mahomed Rahim Khan succeeded his father in 1865 as reigning sovereign; born about 1845. The heir-apparent, accepted by Russia, is Asfendiar, the third son of the Khan (by a Persian slave).

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Czar's supremacy. In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the Khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control. A war indemnity of about 274,000*l.* was also exacted. This heavy obligation, still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the Khan in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support.

The Khans of Khiva have been Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1806-25; Alla Kuli Khan, 1825-42; Rahim Kuli Khan, 1842-45; Mohamed Arnin Khan, 1845-55; Abdulla Khan, 1855-56; Kutlugh Murad Khan, 1856; Seyid Mohamed Khan, 1856-65; Seyid Mohamed Rahim Khan, 1865.

Area, 22,320 square miles; population estimated at 800,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns—Khiva, 4,000-5,000; New Urgenj, 3,000; Hazar Asp, and Kungrad.

The religion is Mahomedan. Army, about 2,000 men.

The annual production of silk is said to be about 48 tons; of cotton, about 8,064 tons.

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PROVINCE OF KWANG-TUNG.

By an agreement, signed March 27, 1898, Russia has obtained from China a lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, with the adjacent seas and territory to the north. The duration of the lease is to be 25 years, but may be extended by mutual agreement.

By an Imperial ukase of 16 (28) August, 1899, this territory was created a province which will bear the name of Kwang-Tung.

Within the whole land and water area leased, the control of the civil, military and naval forces, is vested in a Russian governor. All Chinese military forces are withdrawn; Chinese residents may withdraw or remain; but Chinese accused of crime shall be handed over to be dealt with by the nearest Chinese official.

To the north of the territory leased there will be a zone where Chinese jurisdiction will continue, but where Chinese troops may not be quartered without the consent of Russia.

Port Arthur, the capital of the new province, is reserved as a naval port for Russian and Chinese men-of-war. Though small, it is a naturally im-

pregnable stronghold. The Japanese destroyed its dock, but new ones are under construction, and the rock is being cut into to enlarge the inner harbour. One part of the harbour of Ta-lien-wan is reserved for Russian and Chinese men-of-war, but the remainder is left as a commercial port open to merchant vessels of all countries. This port also is being fortified. At the southern extremity of this port a new town, Dalnii, has been founded which is connected by rail with the trans-Siberian railway system.

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SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

IN 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic. The Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and modified in 1859, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 70 Deputies, 42 of whom are proprietors. The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage. The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—Señor P. José Escalon.

Vice-President.—Señor Calixto Velado.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of:—The Exterior, Justice, Worship, and Instruction; War and Marine; Interior and Government; Finance, Fomento, and Beneficence.

The army numbers 4,000 men, and the militia 25,000. There is one custom-house cruiser.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 7,225 English square miles, divided into 14 departments. The population, according to a census of March 1, 1901, was 1,006,848 (493,893 males and 512,955 females), giving an average of 139 inhabitants to the square mile. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos or Mestizos being returned as numbering 772,200, and Indians 234,648. The capital is San Salvador, with 59,540 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, population 48,120; San Miguel, 24,768; Nueva San Salvador, 18,770; San Vicente, 17,832; Sonsonate, 17,016.

Instruction and Justice.

Education is free and obligatory. In 1893 there were in Salvador 585 primary schools, with 29,427 pupils; 18 higher schools (including 2 normal and 3 technical schools) with 1,200 pupils; and a national university with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, natural sciences, and engineering, attended by 180 students.

In the capital is a national library and museum, and in the Republic 28 newspapers are published.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, by several subordinate courts, and by local justices. In 1901 the total number of persons convicted of crime was 4,084, of whom 297 were women.

Finance.

The following are the official figures of the revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	7,669,410	4,609,630	4,478,884	6,293,462	6,556,722
Expenditure . . .	8,635,970	5,266,638	5,176,212	6,794,874	7,640,891

The revenue is derived mainly from import and export duties, amounting to 4,168,565 dollars. Other sources of revenue are the liquor taxes, licenses, &c., 1,814,760 dollars; the excise, stamps, and the post office. The chief branches of expenditure are the public debt, 3,197,960 dollars; war and marine, 1,719,852 dollars; internal administration, 934,890 dollars; and Fomento, 357,535 dollars.

The outstanding foreign debt of the Republic in 1899 amounted to 726,420*l*. In the year 1899-1900 this debt was converted into securities of the Salvador Railway Company, which receives from the Government a subsidy of 24,000*l*. per annum.

The internal debt amounted at the end of 1901 to 8,325,905 dollars.

Production and Commerce.

The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief produce is coffee, under which there are about 50,000 hectares. The crop in 1901 amounted to 55,600,000 lbs., of which 50,101,756 lbs. were exported, France taking nearly one-half, and the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Australia nearly all the remainder. For 1902 the crop was estimated at 40,000,000 lbs. Other products are indigo, sugar, rubber, tobacco. The Government is encouraging cotton-growing by offering a bounty of 1 silver dollar on each centner of cotton exported. The mineral wealth of the Republic include gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The mines and quarries in operation number 180.

There are no recent statistics of Salvadorian commerce, but in 1900 a decree was issued re-establishing the statistical bureau. The imports subject to duty and the exports have been as follows (in silver dollars) for the years named:—

—	1894	1895	1896	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	2,171,000	2,890,739	3,347,718	—	6,537,876
Exports . .	6,611,000	13,847,625	7,485,384	9,132,958	10,956,045

The trade is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France. The chief imports are cottons, spirits, iron goods, flour, silk goods and yarn. The chief exports in 1900 were coffee, 7,568,339 dollars; indigo, 638,700 dollars; balsam, 295,439 dollars; silver coin and bullion, 129,475 dollars; tobacco, 111,127 dollars; sugar, 96,981 dollars.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Salvador (according to the Board of Trade Returns) in five years was:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Salvador . . .	154,589	210,906	97,650	137,864	175,560
Exports of British produce to Salvador . .	262,274	113,667	187,268	244,325	224,702

In 1901 the imports into the United Kingdom from Salvador included:—Coffee, 129,542*l*.; dye-stuffs, 40,401*l*. Among the exports to Salvador were:—Cottons, 154,031*l*.; cotton yarn, 17,346*l*.; iron, 6,300*l*.; woollens, 8,283*l*.; sacks, 12,375*l*.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1901, 515 vessels entered at the ports of the Republic, and as many cleared.

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Anna and La Ceiba ; with this system San Salvador, the capital, was brought into connection in April, 1900. At Acajutla, the railway company is building a pier and warehouses. Another railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Other railways are being constructed. There are over 2,000 miles of good road in the Republic. Salvador joined the postal union in 1879. In 1901 there were 83 receiving offices, and in the internal service 1,600,000 letters were transmitted. In the town of San Salvador the postal movement comprised, in 1898, 299,405 letters, 630,148 packets of printed matter, and 26,541 post cards. In 1900 there were in Salvador 120 telegraph stations and 1,850 miles of telegraph wire, over which passed 596,228 telegrams. There are 49 telephone offices and 750 miles of telephone line.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

There are 4 banks of issue, the Banco Salvadoreño, Banco Occidental, London Bank of Central America, and Banco Agricola Commercial. Their aggregate note circulation, December 31, 1901, amounted to 1,673,854 dollars, and their coin in hand to 2,217,010 dollars.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *centavos*, approximate value 4s., real value 6½ dollars=1l.

In August, 1897, a law was passed adopting the gold standard. The import of debased silver coin is prohibited. In October, 1899, the Salvador mint, formerly the property of a company, was transferred to the Government.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

<i>Libra</i> . . .	= 1·014 lb. av.	<i>Arroba</i> . . .	= 25·35 lb. av.
<i>Quintal</i> . . .	= 101·40 lbs. av.	<i>Fanega</i> . . .	= 1½ bushel.

In 1885 the metrical system of weights and measures was introduced.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Rafael Zaldivar.

Consul-General.—M. J. Kelly.

There are consular agents at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Southampton and Birmingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Edward Thornton.

Consul.—W. E. Coldwell.

Vice-Consul at La Union.

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SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865 (after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years), and again in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887 and 1896. By the terms of the Constitution the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress of 24 deputies. The members are chosen by direct popular vote, with restricted suffrage, in the ratio of two for each province and two for each district, for the term of two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a President chosen by an electoral college for the term of four years. During several years, according to the British Consular Reports, the country went on prosperously, but recently political disaffection has arisen.

President of the Republic.—Horacio Vasquez.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President. The Ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Public Works and Foreign Affairs.

Each province and district is administered by a governor appointed by the President. The various communes, cantons, and sections are presided over by prefects or magistrates appointed by the governors. The communes have municipal corporations elected by the inhabitants.

Area and Population.

The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Haiti—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti*—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population in 1888 officially estimated at 610,000 inhabitants, or about 34 to the square mile.

The Republic is divided into six provinces and six maritime districts.

The population, unlike that of the neighbouring Haiti, is mainly composed of a mixed race of the original Spanish inhabitants and the aborigines, of mulattoes and of negroes, the latter being less in number; the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language prevails, though in the towns both French and English are spoken. The capital of Santo Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, has about 20,000 inhabitants; Puerto Plata, the chief port, has 4,500 inhabitants.

Religion and Instruction.

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted under certain restrictions. There are 54 parishes.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. The public or state schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools, and a professional school with the character of a university. On December 31, 1884, when the last school census was taken, there were 201 municipal schools for primary instruction, with 7,708 pupils. It is estimated that there are now 300 schools with about 10,000 pupils.

There are several literary societies in the capital and other towns; and in the Republic there are published about 40 newspapers.

Justice.

The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 4 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (*ministro fiscal*) appointed by the executive—all these appointments being only for the presidential period. The territory of the Republic is divided into 11 judicial districts, each having its own tribunal or court of first instance, and these districts are subdivided into communes, each with a local justice (*alcalde*), a secretary and bailiff (*alguacil*).

Finance.

The revenue derived from customs duties on imports and exports amounted in 1896 to 1,545,450 dollars; in 1897, 1,601,294 dollars; in 1898, 1,683,584 dollars; in 1899, 1,529,903 dollars; in 1900, 2,392,052 dollars; in 1901, 2,141,084 dollars. This is the main source of revenue. The estimates for the year 1902-3 put the revenue at 1,910,000 dollars, of which 188,500 dollars is already assigned, and the expenditure at 1,721,500 dollars. Export duties are abolished from May 1, 1901. In 1897 the foreign debt of the Republic was converted into a new Unified Loan of 4,236,750*l.*, consisting of 2,736,750*l.* in 2½ per cent. bonds and 1,500,000*l.* in 4 per cent. bonds. Both classes of bonds are secured on customs duties and specially assigned revenues, the collection of which was vested in a Régie controlled by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York. Default in the payment of interest was made on April 1, 1899, and, after other arrangements had been attempted, the Dominican Government took the collection of the revenues out of the hands of the Improvement Company. In the middle of 1902 the foreign debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 3,885,350*l.* The internal debt amounts to 2,845,550 dollars gold, and 10,126,629 dollars silver.

Defence.

There is a small army of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, a regiment being stationed in the capital of each province. There are also reserve corps, and universal liability to serve in case of foreign war. The naval force consists of three small gunboats.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area, about 15,500 square miles is cultivable. Sugar-growing, which has been the principal industry, seems declining, and recently abandoned cane fields were converted into cotton plantations. Tobacco of a superior quality is now grown, while the production of coffee, cocoa, and bananas is on the increase. American capital to a considerable amount has recently been invested in banana-growing land, and some attention has recently been given to cattle-raising and dairy produce; important industries are connected with forestry. Large sugar plantations and factories are in full work in the south and west of the Republic. Iron, gold, copper, coal, salt, and other minerals are found, and American enterprise is now directed towards the mining industry.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. In 1902, however, the import duties were modified (those on agricultural implements were abolished), and the export duties on sugar abolished. The imports and exports for five years were valued as follows (in American dollars):—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports .	2,240,000	2,274,000	3,107,000	3,233,000	2,986,921
Exports .	3,568,000	2,725,000	3,493,000	6,006,000	5,224,043

The chief exports in three years were as follows:—

Exports		1898	1899	1900
Sugar	short tons . .	54,746	50,963	53,971
Mahogany	feet . .	929,980	833,273	665,951
Logwood	short tons . .	2,182	972	2,234
Tobacco	„ „ . .	8,438	3,999	8,696
Coffee	lbs. . .	2,647,000	1,962,000	3,952,000
Cocoa	lbs. . .	7,578,438	5,236,000	11,231,000
Bananas	bunches . .	469,000	390,000	285,000

Other exports were hides, wax, honey, dividivi, rum. The imports are cottons, hardware, and provisions. The trade is mainly with the United States (which supply more than half the imports), Germany, and France.

In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade,' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1901 the ports of San Domingo and Sanchez were visited by 194 vessels of 283,867 tons.

The interior is not well supplied with roads. A railway belonging to an English company runs between Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná and La Vega (62 miles), and has been carried on to Santiago as a Government line; total length about 130 miles. Concessions have been granted for other railways.

The Republic entered the Postal Union in 1880. In 1898 there were in the Republic 25 post offices. The inland letters, printed packets, &c., numbered 396,941; and the international 238,897.

The telegraph, in the hands of the Antilles Telegraphic Company, is in operation between Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and Santiago, from Santiago to Monte Cristi, and along the railway from Sanchez to La Vega; total length, over 430 miles. Several other inland lines are in project. The foreign telegraphic system in operation is that of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank, in return for cash advances made to the government, has the privilege of selling government stamped paper and postage stamps, and of collecting 5 per cent. tax on import duties. Its notes are in circulation.

On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value, but only a debased silver coinage and depreciated paper money are in circulation. On March 31, 1899, the coinage and notes in circulation were estimated as follows:—Silver, 2,200,000 dollars; old bank note issue, 600,000 dollars; new note issue, 3,600,000 dollars; total, 6,400,000 dollars. An attempt is being made to redeem the paper money, but nothing satisfactory has been accomplished.

Quintal = 4 arrobes = 100 lbs. (of 16 oz.) = 46 kilograms.

For liquids the arrobe = 32 cuartillos = 25.498 litres = 4.110 gallons

The metrical system is coming into use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SANTO DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Miguel Ventura; appointed July 20, 1876.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Vice-Consul at San Domingo.—H. H. Gosling.

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SERVIA.

(KRALJEVINA SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander I., King of Serbia, born August 14 (new style), 1876 ; son of **Milan I.**, King of Serbia, born August 22, 1854, died February 11, 1901, and of **Nathalie**, daughter of Colonel **Keschko** of the Russian Army. King **Milan** abdicated March 6, 1889, and proclaimed his son **Alexander** King of Serbia, under a regency until he should attain his majority (18 years). King **Alexander**, on April 13, 1893, being then in his seventeenth year, took the royal authority into his own hands. On August 5, 1900, he was married to **Draga Maschin**, born September 23, 1867.

The present ruler of Serbia is the fifth of his dynasty, which was founded by **Miloš Todorović Obrenović**, leader of the Serbians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey, which had lasted since 1459. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Serbia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, **Miloš T. Obrenović** was acknowledged Prince of Serbia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family.

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) **Milan** at his capital, August 22, 1878. The King's civil list amounts to 1,200,000 dinars.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution voted by the Great National Assembly January 2, 1889 (December 22, 1888, old style), continued in force till May, 1894, when it was repealed by King **Alexander**, and the constitution of July, 1869, revived. On the 6/19 April, 1901, a new Constitution was granted by King **Alexander**, entailing the succession to the throne of Serbia upon his direct descendants

of either sex. The executive power is vested in the King, assisted by a council of eight Ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by the King, in conjunction with the National Assembly, or 'Narodna-Skupshtina,' and a Senate of 51 members, including the Heir Apparent, the Archbishop of Belgrade, the Bishop of Nisch, 30 life members appointed by the King, and 18 members elected by Belgrade and the other departments. Measures of legislation must receive the assent of both Chambers. The State Council consists of 15 members appointed by the King from amongst the members of the Senate. It decides complaints of injury to private rights resulting from Royal and Ministerial decrees, questions of administrative competence and obligations, matters relative to departmental and communal surtaxes and loans, and the transfer of their real property, the expropriation of private property for public purposes, the final settlement of debts due to the State, and which cannot be collected, the outpayment of extraordinary sums sanctioned by the Budget, and exceptional admissions to the privilege of Servian citizenship. This body is always sitting. The National Assembly is composed of 130 deputies elected by the people. Every male Servian (with the exception of officers and soldiers under the colours) 21 years of age, paying 15 dinars in direct taxes, is entitled to vote; Servians 30 years of age, paying 60 dinars in direct taxes, are eligible to the Assembly provided they reside permanently in Servia and can read and write. Lawyers and Servians who hold university degrees are eligible if they pay 30 dinars in direct taxes, but Government employees, Communal Mayors and priests are not eligible. Elections for the Senate are held every six years. Candidates must be 40 years of age, and pay 200 dinars a year in direct taxes unless they have been Presidents or Vice-Presidents of the Skupshtina, Ministers, Generals, or Councillors of State. Servians who are qualified to vote for members of the Skupshtina may vote for Senators if they pay 45 dinars a year in direct taxes. The Assembly meets each year on October 1 at latest, and elections take place every fourth year on May 21. The deputies receive travelling expenses and a salary of 15 dinars a day.

The ministries are for Foreign Affairs, the Interior, War, Finance, Public Works, Commerce, Instruction, Justice.

Counties, districts, and municipalities have their own administrative assemblies. For administrative purposes, Servia is divided into 16 provinces or counties, 1,290 communes, which include 4,029 villages and 74 towns or cities.

Area and Population.

The area of the Kingdom of Servia amounts to 18,630 square miles, divided into 17 departments, including that of the capital, Belgrade, which has its own administration.

The following table shows the area and population of the provinces according to the preliminary returns of the census of December 31, 1900 :—

Departements	Area- sq. m.	Population		Total	Pop. per sq. m.
		Male	Female		
Belgrad . . .	780	64,394	61,470	125,864	161
Valjevo . . .	948	68,870	64,035	132,905	140
Vranya . . .	1,695	109,098	103,891	212,989	125
Kraguyévatz . . .	885	82,378	78,272	160,650	181
Krayina . . .	1,122	50,373	48,761	99,134	88
Kruzhévatz . . .	1,066	70,517	68,155	138,672	130
Morava . . .	1,097	87,649	83,543	171,192	165
Nisch . . .	967	92,369	82,422	174,791	181
Pirot . . .	983	49,822	46,814	96,636	103
Podrinje . . .	1,370	103,886	100,829	204,715	149
Pozarevatz . . .	1,604	118,267	112,762	231,029	144
Rudnik . . .	2,092	99,716	96,345	196,061	93
Smederevo . . .	492	61,878	60,628	122,506	250
Timok . . .	1,233	69,736	65,492	135,228	109
Toplitz . . .	1,095	47,143	43,428	90,571	84
Ujitze . . .	1,247	66,870	64,860	131,730	105
Belgrade City. . .	4	39,659	29,438	69,097	15,355
Total . 1900	18,630	1,282,625	1,211,145	2,493,770	134
„ 1895		1,186,594	1,125,890	2,312,484	124
„ 1890		1,109,885	1,052,076	2,161,961	116

The total population on December 31, 1901, was estimated at 2,535,915.

In 1895, 308,673, or 13·3 per cent., lived in towns, and 2,003,811 lived in the country; 2,217,393 were born in Serbia, and 95,091 in other countries; 2,083,482 spoke Servian, and 229,002 spoke other languages; 1,926,494 were dependent on agriculture, and 385,990 on other occupations. As to race, in 1895 there were 2,083,482 Servians (who, according to language, are Slavonic by race); other Slavs, 3,731; 159,510 Roumanians, 46,212 Gipsies, 6,437 Germans, 5,048 Jews, 1,962 Hungarians, and 6,102 others.

The principal towns are: Belgrade (the capital) with 69,097 inhabitants; Nisch, 24,451; Kraguyévatz, 15,503; Leskovatz, 13,707; Pozarévatz, 12,957; Shabatz, 12,072.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The marriages and the births and deaths (exclusive of still-births) in 5 years were:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus
1897	21,157	101,605	63,237	38,368
1898	22,521	84,789	55,800	29,489
1899	24,456	96,246	59,548	36,698
1900	31,203	104,772	58,034	46,738
1901	20,998	96,348	53,282	43,066

There are no trustworthy statistics of emigration and immigration.

Religion.

The State religion of Serbia is Greek-orthodox. According to the census of 1895 there were of the total population:—Greek-orthodox, 2,281,018; Roman Catholics, 10,411; Protestants, 1,002; Jews, 5,102; Mohammedan Turks, 2,849; Mohammedan Gipsies, 11,565; other religions, 537.

The Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops, the Archbishop of Belgrade as Metropolitan of Serbia being president, but all the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Education and Public Worship. There is unrestricted liberty of conscience. In 1897 there were 624 churches and chapels, and 52 monasteries; the clergy numbered 1,001, and the monks, 83. The property of the churches and monasteries in 1893 was valued at 7,186,023 dinars; their revenue at 905,385 dinars; and expenditure at 849,712 dinars.

Instruction.

Elementary education in Serbia is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. At the end of the year 1899, the numbers of these schools, and of their teaching staff and pupils, were as follows:—

	No.	Teachers			Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary Schools	1,105	1,037	884	1,921	83,273	17,628	100,901
Middle Schools:							
Lower Gymnasiums	6	203	—	203	4,364	—	4,364
Higher	5	—	—	—	—	892	892
High School for Girls	2	—	—	61	—	—	—
Normal Schools	2	23	—	23	214	—	214
Theological Seminary	1	10	—	10	242	—	242
Total of Middle Sch.	16	—	—	357	—	—	5,712
University:							
Philosophical Faculty	—	—	—	33	—	—	122
Jurisprudence	—	—	—	11	—	—	270
Technical	—	—	—	18	—	—	71
Total of University	—	—	—	62	—	—	463

The school attendance was, however, considerably less than that indicated in the table, over 16 per cent. of the children at the elementary schools, and about 12 per cent. of the pupils at the middle schools having discontinued attendance before the end of the year. On the average there is in Serbia one elementary school for every 2,093 inhabitants, and one enrolled pupil for every 127 inhabitants, there being one boy enrolled for every 16 of the male population, and one girl for every 80 of the female population. Of the children of school age, 23·17 per cent. attended school.

Other Government schools are: the Military Academy, the Commercial School, the School of Wine Culture, the Agricultural School, and the Cadastral

School. There are also several private schools, elementary and other, and an orphanage supported by voluntary contributions. Of the students of the Belgrade university 436 were matriculated and 27 were merely listeners; of the total, 435 were men and 28 were women (15 being matriculated students). In 1902 there were 403 matriculated students.

The cost of the elementary schools is defrayed partly by the State and partly by the municipalities, the State paying the teachers' salaries and the municipalities providing for all other expenditure. The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State. In 1899 the State expended 1,002,615 dinars on the middle schools.

In 1874 only 4 per cent. of the population could read and write; in 1884, 10 per cent.; in 1890, 14 per cent. In 1895, 321,222 could read and write, and 1,991,282 were illiterate—that is 14 per cent. could read and write, but this assigns young children to the illiterates.

There is in Belgrade a national library and museum, and a national theatre subventioned by the State.

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The judges are appointed by the king. According to the Constitution they cannot be removed against their will, but in consequence of the suspension of the Constitution on May 9, 1894, their irremovability has ceased. There are 23 courts of first instance in Serbia, a court of appeal, a court of cassation, and a tribunal of commerce. In all the courts of first instance there were in 1896, 2,834 convictions; in 1897, 3,548. At the end of 1897 the 3 penal establishments contained 3,196 condemned prisoners (2,532 males and 71 females), 2,088 undergoing hard labour.

There is no pauperism in Serbia in the sense in which it is understood in the West; the poorest have some sort of freehold property. There are a few poor people in Belgrade, but neither their property nor their number has necessitated an institution like a workhouse. There is a free town hospital.

Finance.

For five years the State revenue and expenditure were estimated as follows (in dinars or francs):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dinars	Dinars
1898	63,659,720	63,659,720
1899	68,824,500	68,822,569
1900	77,789,648	76,259,245
1901	74,018,070	73,992,543
1902	72,820,000	72,815,000

For 1902 the estimates were:—

Sources of Revenue	Dinars	Branches of Expenditure	Dinars
Direct taxes . . .	23,358,750	Civil list . . .	1,200,000
Customs . . .	5,800,000	Interest on public debt	19,422,000
Excise . . .	4,280,000	National Assembly, &c.	580,604
Taxes . . .	3,700,000	Various expenses .	374,172
Monopolies . . .	19,740,500	Pensions and dotations	3,899,400
Domains, Posts, &c.	4,105,731	Ministries :	
Railways . . .	6,501,000	Justice . . .	1,818,070
Various . . .	3,080,000	Foreign Affairs .	2,062,160
		Finance . . .	9,716,160
		War . . .	18,474,844
		Instruction, worship	2,972,060
		Interior . . .	3,171,100
		Public Works . .	7,768,261
		Commerce and Agri- culture . . .	1,193,513
		Court of Accounts .	331,291
Total . . .	70,565,981	Total . . .	72,983,135

On December 31, 1901, the public debt of Servia amounted to 418,685,093 dinars. Of this amount the greater part consists of the converted loan of 1895, 348,900,000 dinars.

Defence.

At Nisch a series of forts is being built ; 3 are partly constructed and will soon be armed. At Zajechar, near the Bulgarian frontier, are 5 forts ; and Pirot is also provided with fortifications.

In Servia military service is compulsory from the age of 21 to 45 : 10 years in the first ban, 6 years in the second ban, and 8 years in the third ban. There are 5 territorial divisions in which permanent cadres of troops are maintained as follows :—20 regiments of infantry, each of 4 battalions ; 4 regiments of cavalry of 4 squadrons ; 5 regiments of field artillery, of which 3 consist of 9 and 2 of 6 mounted batteries, each of the 5 having also 3 mountain batteries of 4 guns and 1 battery of horse artillery of 6 guns ; 1 regiment of 2 battalions of fortress artillery ; 2 battalions of engineers ; 1 half-battalion of pontooners ; 5 companies of train ; 5 hospitals ; 15 magazines with companies of workmen, &c. The effective force for which provision was made in 1900-01 was : infantry, 661 officers and 14,000 men ; cavalry, 101 officers and 1,400 men ; artillery, 270 officers and 4,000 men ; engineers, 65 officers and 1,000 men ; train, sanitary troops, &c., 151 officers and 800 men ; total, 22,448 officers and men, with 4,846 horses. On mobilisation the active army and its reserve consist of 5 divisions, each containing : infantry, 16,512 men, in 4 regiments of 4 battalions ; cavalry, 618 men in 3 squadrons ; artillery, 1,635 men in 9 batteries of 6 guns ; engineers, artificers, sanitary troops, &c., 3,490 men ; the total strength of each division being thus 22,255 men, and that of the 5 divisions, 111,275 men. Outside the divisional formations are a brigade of cavalry of 2,759 men in 4 regiments of 4 squadrons, with two mounted batteries and 1 munition column ; 208 men of the body-guard, in 1 squadron ; mountain artillery, 1,158 men, in 2

sections of 3 batteries ; special troops, 2,496 men, in 1 regiment of fortress and 1 park of siege artillery ; 1 munition column, &c., with 2,535 men ; pioneers, 1,565 men ; railway troops, miners, telegraphists, &c., 3,934 men—in all, 14,655 men. In addition to these, there are the depôt troops : infantry, 31,440 men, in 20 battalions ; cavalry, 1,275 men, in 5 squadrons ; artillery, engineers, and pioneers, 2,928 men—total, 35,643 men. The total strength of the mobilised first ban and its reserve is thus 161,573 ; while the second ban contains 126,610 men, and the third ban 66,005 men. The full war strength of Serbia, with the militia, is thus theoretically, 354,188 men, probably about 300,000, in fact.

The State possesses only one steamer, which is used exclusively for military purposes.

Production and Industry.

Servia is an agricultural country, where almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 acres mostly. In 1897 the number of proprietors was 293,421. Of the total area (4,830,260 hectares), 1,501,874 hectares were cultivated in 1900, and 628,610 hectares were under woods and forests. The area under the principal crops and the yield in 1900 were as follows :—

Crops.	Hectares.	Quintals.
Wheat	310,032	2,414,070
Barley	74,814	491,832
Oats	85,236	388,980
Maize	463,333	4,692,063
Hemp seed }	10,917	{ —
„ fibre }		{ 54,849
Flax seed }	909	{ —
„ fibre }		{ 4,160
Meadow, grass	318,564	5,342,297
Plums	110,541	3,693,486

Plum marmalade and also fresh plums are exported in large quantities ; spirits are distilled in large quantities from plums. Under tobacco are 1,356 hectares, yielding in 1900, 9,169 quintals ; under vines, about 60,000 hectares ; and various fruits are grown.

There is a school of agriculture at Kraljevo and one of wine-culture at Negotin. The Government encourages the formation of agricultural companies, of which in 1900 there were 219, 2 being for the purchase of implements and machinery, and the others for advancing loans or receiving deposits. There is, besides, a central company, of which the local companies may be members, its purpose being to lend money, to take over (at interest) the local companies' surplus funds, to provide machinery, &c., and to act as intermediary in disposing of agricultural produce.

Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared and exported. On December 31, 1900, there were in Servia 180,871 horses ; 942,087 head of cattle ; 8,013,644 sheep ; 940,609 pigs ; and 425,565 goats. In 1900, 62,885 head of cattle were exported, 78,700 live pigs, and 40,000 slaughtered pigs.

The national and communal forests are supervised by the administrative authorities. Cask staves are exported to Austria and France in great quantities.

Servia has considerable mineral resources, including various kinds of coal, worked by Government, by Belgian companies, and by private enterprise. Mining is carried on for gold, copper (about 1,200 tons annually), lead-antimony, silver-lead, and antimony; but iron, zinc, quicksilver, asbestos, and oil shales are found. For the development of the mineral industries good roads and an extension of the railway system are required.

In 1893 there were 105 mills which ground 50,813,979 kilogrammes of flour; 10 breweries which produced 55,205 hectolitres of beer; and 26 other factories which turned out goods valued at 2,177,000 francs. In 1898 the Government was authorised to make concessions for industrial enterprises in Servia, and for this purpose to grant free land; to exempt from customs duties and other taxes; to provide facilities for the purchase of fuel, &c.; to reduce the railway tariff by 25 per cent., and to assign Government contracts to native manufacturers at rates 10 per cent. higher than the average rates. A concession was in 1898 granted for a sugar factory, and in 1901 another for a celluloid factory, both to German companies.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value (25 dinars=£1) of the imports and exports of Servia for five years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Transit.
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
1897	45,313,824	55,939,981	13,801,020
1898	41,101,923	56,991,479	14,845,422
1899	46,428,600	65,744,888	16,917,906
1900	54,027,228	66,521,959	17,723,444
1901	44,035,428	65,085,653	22,987,579

The following table shows the chief imports and exports in two years:—

	Imports (1900)	Imports (1901)	Exports (1900)	Exports (1901)
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
Agricultural produce and fruits	974,615	1,963,053	30,148,279	25,194,924
Animals and animal produce	622,039	300,994	27,085,684	30,954,363
Colonial produce	3,120,951	2,437,155	—	267
Hides, skins, leather, &c.	3,829,702	4,063,817	3,060,849	3,087,839
Cotton goods, &c.	6,470,511	7,627,452	1,009,009	1,039,421
Wool and woollen goods	3,942,208	3,688,167	93,368	184,918
Feeds and drinks	962,671	1,252,553	3,207,329	2,988,379
Metals	6,667,474	4,191,551	445,120	323,214
Apparel	2,968,860	3,006,034	48,825	23,202
Pottery, glass, &c.	2,353,156	2,682,093	802,616	643,208
Wood and wood-work	2,606,579	2,381,361	247,993	326,790
Machinery, &c.	7,457,030	2,616,708	6,861	2,660
Chemicals, &c.	6,960,772	2,096,207	150,629	211,787
Hardware, &c.	1,615,340	1,295,712	231	—
Oil, candles, soap, &c.	—	2,084,089	—	585,804

The following table shows the value of the trade with different countries in dinars (or francs) for two years:—

• Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
America . . .	1,119,025	1,192,636	—	—
Austria-Hungary .	25,528,875	21,168,067	56,584,700	75,672,567
Belgium . . .	356,375	317,749	68,725	309,083
Bosnia . . .	41,000	38,290	223,500	200,978
Bulgaria . . .	278,700	268,218	629,050	604,965
Greece . . .	432,150	521,001	—	77,901
Great Britain . .	3,773,600	3,931,134	—	580,430
Italy . . .	766,450	895,853	—	40,256
Germany . . .	15,015,750	6,829,809	3,912,950	4,124,503
Rumania . . .	944,225	138,514	3,063,575	539,362
Russia . . .	195,625	679,920	80,500	893,330
Turkey . . .	1,249,425	2,406,891	1,456,475	1,736,823
France . . .	953,800	1,238,262	369,175	721,343
Holland . . .	404,175	426,310	18,675	—
Montenegro . . .	27,450	37,991	—	19,110
Switzerland . . .	351,300	581,318	114,625	109,584

According to the Board of Trade Returns the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to Servia were as follows: in 1897, 20,155*l.*; 1898, 12,954*l.*; 1899, 18,305*l.*; 1900, 4,541*l.*; 1901, 4,004*l.* The chief exports in 1901 were: machinery, 2,291*l.* There are no direct imports into the United Kingdom from Servia.

Communications.

Servia has one principal railway line, Belgrade-Nisch-Vranya, 230 miles in length, and several secondary branches; Nisch-Pirot, Smederevo-Velika Plana, Lapovo-Kraguyevatz, total 354 miles. Cost of construction up to the end of 1899, 105,547,724 dinars, and of the rolling-stock, &c., 15,213,936 dinars. In 1899 the gross receipts amounted to 6,397,709 dinars, and in 1900 to 6,776,824 dinars. The Government in 1898 was authorised to grant concessions for the construction and working of several new lines of railway. One of these is intended to connect Nisch with Kladovo, and thence to cross the Danube by a bridge, for the construction of which a convention with the Rumanian Government has been signed. Another will connect Nisch with the Turkish frontier, and ultimately be continued across Albania to the Adriatic. Concessions granted for the construction of light railways have lapsed, and the schemes seem likely to fail.

Of highways there are 3,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition. Of rivers only those bordering on Servia are navigable, viz. Danube, 198 miles; Save, 90 miles; and Drina, 106 miles. The navigation on the Danube and Save is mostly in the hands of foreign steam companies.

There were 2,350 miles of telegraph line and 3,470 miles of wire, with 145 stations, at the end of 1901. In 1901, 1,105,312 messages were transmitted.

There were 126 post-offices in 1901. In 1901 20,781,000 letters were transmitted. The post and telegraph receipts for 1901 amounted to 2,519,583 dinars, and expenditure to 1,651,343 dinars.

Money and Credit.

Public credit is assisted by various monetary establishments, of which, in 1890, there were 43. The principal place is occupied by the first privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Servia in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of 20,000,000 dinars, of which 6,500,000 has been paid up. It is entitled to issue bank notes, of which there were on December 31, 1900, 35,900,000 dinars in circulation, with a metallic reserve of 6,800,000 dinars in gold, and 9,000,000 dinars in silver; total, 15,800,000 dinars, or 44 per cent. of the note circulation. Besides the National Bank there were in 1900 5 bank establishments, and 219 agricultural credit associations and savings-banks, with 8,158 members and deposits, reserves, and loans outstanding to the amount of 414,765 dinars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The nominal value of the money coined from 1868 to the end of 1899 was: gold, 10,000,000 dinars; silver, 15,600,000 dinars; bronze, 1,934,645 dinars; nickel, 3,200,000 dinars—total, 30,734,645 dinars.

Servia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures. The Servian dinar is equal to one franc. In circulation are gold coins of 10 and 20 dinars (milan d'or); silver coins of 5, 2, 1, and 0.5 dinar; bronze of 10 and 5, and nickel of 20, 10, and 5 paras.

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c.) have been in practical use only since the commencement of 1883.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—

Consul-General for London.—H. W. Christmas.

There are Consular representatives in Manchester, Liverpool, and Sheffield.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir G. Bonham, Bart., appointed April 10, 1900.

Vice-Consul.—Hon. W. G. Thesiger.

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

Reigning King.

Chulalongkorn I. (Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha), born September 21, 1853; the eldest son of the late King, Maha Mongkut, and of Queen Ramphüy (Krom Somdetch Pratape Sirindr); succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Children of the King.*Children of the ex-Queen.*

- I. Princess Walai-alongkorn, born April 1883.
- II. Princess Sirapornsophon, born July 9, 1887.

Children of the Queen.

- I. Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, January 1, 1880 (proclaimed Crown Prince January 17, 1895).
- II. Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, March 3, 1881.
- III. Prince Chowfa Asadang Dajarvoot, May 1889; and others.

Brother of the King.

Somdetch Chowfa Bhanurangsi Swangwongse, born January 13, 1860.
Title: Krom Pra Bhanupandhwongse Woradej.

There are also twenty half-brothers of the king.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor.

Government.

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet (Senabodi) consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Police, &c. Most of the portfolios are held by the King's half-brothers and sons. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 51. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has already shown considerable legislative activity, but it is feared that the power and determination to enforce the new laws may prove inadequate.

The Siamese Malay States are administered by the Rajahs mostly under the control of Commissioners sent from Bangkok. The Laos (Shan) States of Chiangmai, Lakon, Lampoonchi, Nan, Præ, and others are similarly administered.

The trans-Mekong portion of the State of Luang Prabang is now under French protection. The remainder is still Siamese.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces or districts, each having a Commissioner, deriving authority direct from the King, and having

under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his district. Until 1895 the administration of the country was divided between the Ministers of the North, South, and Foreign Affairs. It was then brought under the single authority of Prince Damrong, as Minister of the Interior, under whose administration great improvements have been already made. Official buildings, such as court-houses and gaols, are being erected all over the country, and the system of provincial *gendarmérie* is being extended. Several of the tributary districts are administered by their own princes; but of late years centralisation has greatly increased. The Malay States retain, however, a certain measure of independence. Commissioners, chosen by the King, are now regularly sent from Bangkok to most of these tributary provinces, both to those in the north, as Chiangmai, and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers.

Area and Population.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam was delimited in 1891 by a Commission, and, by the treaty of September, 1893, the River Mekong was constituted the boundary between Siam and the French possessions. Under the convention of October 7, 1902 (for the modification of which, previous to ratification, negotiations are in progress, February 26, 1903), the frontier between Siam and Cambodia will be altered, so that the Siamese provinces of Meluprey and Bassak, with a united area of nearly 8,000 square miles, will become French territory. French troops will continue to hold Chantabun till Siam has fulfilled the terms of this convention. The 25-kilometre strip on the west side of the upper Mekong is no longer neutral, but no Siamese troops under European officers may enter the Mekong valley. The total area of Siam, exclusive of the country now acknowledged to belong to France, is estimated at about 236,000 square miles, about 60,000 square miles being in the Malay Peninsula. In January, 1896, an arrangement was agreed to between the British and French Governments, by which they guaranteed to Siam the integrity of the territory embraced in the basins of the Menam, Meklong, Pechaburi, and Bangpakong rivers, together with the coast from Muong Bang Tapan to Muong Pase, including also the territory lying to the north of the Menam basin, between the Anglo-Siamese border, the Mekong river, and the eastern watershed of the Me Ing. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The latest foreign estimates give the population of the Kingdom as follows:—1,500,000 Siamese; 600,000 Chinese; 600,000 Malays; immigrant Burmese, Indians, and Cambodians bringing the total up to 5,000,000. The population of the east bank of the Mekong, now occupied by the French, might be reckoned at another 1,000,000. In 1901, 29,709 Chinese coolies entered Siam, and 19,266 departed. Bangkok has a population of between 300,000 and 400,000, about 100,000 being Chinese. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to some extent been introduced, and with the assistance of several Belgian lawyers, great advance has been made in the administration of justice in the native courts and in the International Court which tries suits of foreigners against natives. The Legal Code is now being entirely remodelled by a Japanese lawyer. The

Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their nationals. A great improvement has taken place in the police force under the superintendence of several English police officers lent by the Government of India.

Religion and Instruction.

The capital possesses the following Government schools: Normal College for training teachers, established 1892, 68 students; a boarding school for the sons and another for the daughters of princes and nobles, under control of English masters and mistresses; one secondary Anglo-vernacular school; two secondary vernacular schools; 74 Government vernacular schools, besides many unaided schools in the temples; a training school for 250 boys, attached to the Normal school. A new Code has been introduced in all the Government and aided schools, and trained teachers are being gradually introduced into the vernacular schools, under the supervision of trained inspectors. Education in the provinces is now also under the Head Department in Bangkok, and steps are being taken to improve the organisation and inspection. An annual open competitive examination is held by the chief inspector for all Siamese subjects (within certain age limits) for two King's scholarships for study in England. Still, Siamese educational arrangements are not considered satisfactory, but radical changes have recently been made which, it is hoped, will do much to improve education. Siamese youths who seek a career can enter the military, civil service, survey, medical, naval, or law schools. The prevailing religion is Buddhism, and throughout the country education is chiefly in the hands of the priests, of whose services the Government intend to make more effective use. In the whole country there are some 5,000 temples, containing 60,000 priests. Of these priests 3,336 are recorded as being teachers of Siamese, with a total of 23,189 pupils. The Siamese language is now firmly established as the official language over the whole country. The Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs has also under his charge several Government hospitals, which have been established by the King, besides a public museum, and all the royal monasteries in the capital.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years (estimates for the last two years) were given as follows (17·46 ticals = £1, or 1 tical = £·0573):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Ticals	Ticals
1898-99	28,496,030	23,787,702
1899-1900	29,902,365	27,052,717
1900-01	35,611,306	31,841,257
1901-02	36,166,732	38,874,288
1902-03	39,493,000	38,971,271

The principal sources of revenue are the opium tax, 7,000,000 ticals; the spirit tax, 3,700,000 ticals; lottery and gambling, 4,500,000 ticals (the opium, spirit, and gambling revenue being farmed); land tax and fisheries, 4,300,000 ticals; customs, 4,800,000 ticals; forests and mines, 2,000,000 ticals; posts, telegraphs, and railways, 1,600,000 ticals; capitation tax, 4,000,000 ticals. Besides these there are numerous other sources of revenue of less importance individually.

A British officer occupies the position of Financial Adviser, and there

are numerous other British officers holding high positions under the Government, more especially in the Finance and Audit, Revenue, Forests, Survey, Police, Justice, Customs, and Mining departments. There are also several Europeans of other nationalities in various Departments. The financial position of the kingdom is extremely favourable, the revenue is steadily increasing, and the expenditure is less than the revenue, and well under control. There is absolutely no public debt, and the actual cash balance in the Treasury on April 1, 1902, was about 36,000,000 ticals, including a sum of 450,000% invested in British Consols (nominal value).

Defence.

The standing army does not exceed 5,000 men actually under arms, but is generally reckoned as consisting of 10,000 or 12,000 men who would be available in a short time. The people generally are liable to be called out as required, but there is no armed militia. Every male from the age of 18 to 21 years is obliged to serve as a recruit for three years, and afterwards to serve for three months after every twelve. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of one or more sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of six ticals a year, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon. The army is in a very crude condition, and more reliance is now placed upon the newly constituted force of marine infantry mentioned below.

The navy list contains the names of 22 vessels over 100 tons, 10 of these being over 500 tons. The largest is the cruiser yacht *Maha Chakreri*, of 3,060 tons, 300 feet long and 40 feet beam, 15 knots, 4 quick-firing 4.7 Armstrongs, 8 quick-firing 6-pounders, launched in Scotland, 1892. The small cruiser *Makut Rachakumar*, 14 knots, 650 tons, was bought at Hongkong in 1891. Besides these there are 4 gunboats, 1 training ship, 1 torpedo store ship, 3 transports, 4 despatch boats, and 5 yachts. Some of the vessels are mere hulks, one or two having had their engines taken out. A gunboat built at Hong Kong is called *Muratha*. Her tonnage is 500, speed 12 knots; armament, 1 quick-firing 4.72 in. gun; 4 quick-firing 6-pounder guns, and 5 machine guns. Two new gunboats, likewise built in Hongkong, the *Bhali* and the *Sugrib*, each 545 tons and armed like the *Muratha*, but having 5 instead of 4 quick-firing 6-pounder guns. In the navy list 40 steamers and launches from 100 tons downwards, for Government service on the river and along the coast, are not included. There are 10,000 men available in five shifts for service afloat, besides a reserve of 2,000.

The marine infantry, recruited from the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, between 22 and 40 years of age, numbers 15,000 in six shifts, besides a 1st and 2nd reserve of 3,000 and 2,000 respectively.

At the mouth of the Menam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok.

Production and Industry.

The economic development of the country has been retarded by the institutions of forced labour and slavery, but these hindrances are now being removed by the substitution of a poll-tax for the *corvée* and by the gradual abolition of slavery, hastened by royal decree of 1900 which liberated all slaves born after December 16, 1897, and reduced the redemption fee of all

others. But free labour is still very hard to obtain in any quantities. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining; while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Burmese, Karens, and Khamus. To the north of Bangkok, large tracts of land, formerly lying waste, have been opened up by the Irrigation Company, which has connected by a canal, the Menam and Bangpakong rivers, and is constructing numbers of smaller canals. The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the national food and the staple article of export. In Bangkok there are 26 large rice mills, of which 2 are British, 2 German, and 22 Chinese, 6 of these Chinese firms being nominally British, *i.e.* from Hong Kong or the Straits Settlements. The industry is rapidly extending. Other produce is pepper, salt, dried fish, cattle, and sesame; while, for local consumption only, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and coffee are grown. Fruits are abundant, including the durian, mangosteen, and mango. Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands. In 1898, 22,692 tons were exported; in 1899, 36,616 tons; in 1900, 45,261 tons; in 1901, 43,735 tons. In 1896 new forestry regulations were put in force, but, for the next five years at least an undiminished output may be expected, as it takes several years for the logs to float down to Bangkok. The forests are under the control of an English conservator, aided by several English officers, all lent by the Indian Government. Gold is found in many of the provinces, and concessions have been granted to mining companies. The Kabin gold mine, where work has recently been suspended, is now the property of an English company, which has also taken over the ruby and sapphire mines in Chantabun. The rubies and sapphires exported in 1901 were valued at 18,191*l*. There is a French gold mine at Wattana and a Danish copper mine at Chantuk. The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver. In some places diamonds have been found.

Commerce.

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital.

In 1900 the imports amounted to 2,576,540*l*.; in 1901 to 2,805,386*l*. In 1900 the exports amounted to 3,087,819*l*.; in 1901 to 4,366,967*l*. The chief imports and exports in two years were:—

Imports		1900	1901	Exports		1900	1901
		£	£			£	£
Treasure . . .		886,304	291,809	Rice . . .		2,225,470	3,484,268
Cotton goods . .		409,058	539,094	Teak . . .		324,748	240,864
Silks . . .		128,177	114,678	Treasure . . .		20,115	46,210
Gunny bags . .		91,432	135,626	Marine products .		121,821	158,540
Kerosene . . .		97,887	64,064	Woods (other than			
Sugar . . .		101,819	83,807	teak) . . .		31,724	29,818
Opium . . .		141,149	125,064	Bullocks . . .		48,524	88,298
Cotton yarn . .		53,260	72,168	Pepper . . .		46,640	82,968
Hardware and Cut-				Other articles . .		268,777	291,006
lery . . .		33,112	53,658				
Steel, Iron and							
Machinery . . .		169,346	246,954				
Other articles . .		1,014,996	1,078,469				
Total . . .			2,805,386	Total . . .			4,366,967

The imports (in order of value) are from Singapore, Hong Kong and China, Europe, Bombay. The exports (in order of value) are to Singapore, Hong Kong, Europe, Bombay, Saigon, and China, apart from imports and exports from and to places in the Gulf of Siam. There is also a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan states and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers, who buy goods at one place and sell them at another where markets are favourable. Thus salt, iron, silk, and tea are brought southwards, and silk and cotton sarongs, yarns, prints, and hardware are carried to Yunnan.

The trade of the United Kingdom with Siam, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows during the last five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. K.	246,940	63,749	18,055	26,708	50,760
Exports of British produce to Siam . . .	150,380	211,175	191,928	201,541	252,179

The chief article of direct import from Siam into Great Britain in the year 1901 was hewn teak-wood, valued at 40,570*l.* (129,722*l.* in 1895). Among the direct exports of British produce to Siam the chief articles in 1901 were machinery and mill-work, of the value of 51,045*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 26,710*l.* ; cottons, 76,208*l.* There is a large importation of British piece-goods, transhipped at Singapore.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1901, 591 vessels of 548,043 tons (151 of 130,306 tons British) entered, and 582 of 542,802 tons (150 of 128,329 tons British) cleared. The lines of steamers owned by the Ocean Steamship Company, running between Bangkok and Singapore, and by the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company, running between Bangkok and Hong Kong, having both been sold to the North German Lloyd Company, there has been a considerable diminution of British shipping. The chief feature of 1901 shipping has, however, been the competition of Norwegian steamers, the total tonnage under that flag having increased from 17,155 tons in 1900 to 86,802 in 1901.

The railway from Bangkok to Paknam (14 miles) was opened in April, 1893. In 1898 a survey for a railway from Bangkok to Chiengmai and other northern and eastern provinces of Siam was commenced ; a line from Bangkok to the Patriew river and thence to the coast near Bangpra has been surveyed ; a railway from Bangkok to Korat (165 miles), was opened for regular traffic on November 1, 1900. A branch line 26 miles long to Lopburi was opened in January, 1901, and is being extended northwards to Paknampo, and thence ultimately to Chiengmai. A line to Petchaburi, 95 miles from Bangkok, is nearly complete as far as Ratburi. Up to April, 1901, the Government had spent 19,400,000 ticals to complete the construction of the Korat and Lopburi lines.

There are two electric tramways in Bangkok, one of 6 miles, the other of 5 miles length, worked by a Danish company, and the electric lighting of the town is carried out by the same company.

Telegraph lines have been completed to the total length of 2,900 miles, and Bangkok is now in communication with Korat, Nong-Khai, Sesopone, Chantabun, Bangtaphan, and Chiangmai; with Moulmein, and Tavoy in Lower Burma; and with Saigon in Anam; the overland telegraph line to Penang has now been completed; the working of the lines, however, is subject to vexatious delays, communication with Europe being frequently interrupted.

There is a postal service in Bangkok, and in 1885 Siam joined the International Postal Union. The mail service down the Malay Peninsula, and also towards the north of Siam, has been largely developed. Post offices, 1901, 153; letters transmitted, internal 507,569, external 634,787. In 1890 a parcel post service was established having connection with Singapore and the international system.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine; all of these issue notes; bank-note issue is in nowise regulated by the Siamese Government.

The legal money of Siam is the tical, a silver coin, weighing 236 grains troy, .910 fine. Other silver coins from the Siamese mint now current are the salung and the fuang, the former one-fourth, the latter one-eighth of a tical. Dollars are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 ticals. The tical is worth about 14*d.* (17.46 ticals = £1), but a scheme has been approved putting the tical currency on a gold basis of 20 to the pound.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* . = 64 *Atts*, or 60 cents of a Mexican dollar.

4 *Ticals* . . = 1 *Tamlung*.

80 *Ticals* . . = 1 *Catty*: these two last are moneys of account.

1 *Chang* = 2½ lbs. avoirdupois; 50 *Chang* = 1 hap. or 133½ lbs.; 1 *Niu* = 1.66 English inch; 1 *Keup* = 12 *Niu*; 1 *Sok* = 2 *Keup*; 1 *Wah* = 2 *Sok*; 1 *Sen* = 20 *Wa*; 1 *Wah* = 80 English inches; 1 *Yot* = 400 *Sen*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Phya Prasiddhi.

Councillor of Legation.—Frederick W. Verney.

Secretary.—Luang Ratanayapti.

Consul-General in London.—James Riches.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Minister Resident and Consul General.—R. T. Tower (October 19, 1901).

Consul and Judge.—W. J. Archer, C.M.G.

There are consular representatives at Bangkok, Chiangmai, and Nan.

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Queen Regent.

Alfonso XIII., son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886; succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister.

Maria Christina, mother of the King, was Regent during the minority of her son. The regency ceased May 17, 1902.

Sisters of the King.—I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880; married February 14, 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta; offspring, Alfonso Andrés, born November 30, 1901; a son, born February 28, 1903. II. *Maria Teresa*, born November 12, 1882.

Aunts of the King.—I. *Infanta Isabel*, born December 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gactan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. II. *Infanta Maria-de-la-Paz*, born June 23, 1862; married, April 3, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria. III. *Infanta Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864; married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886; the marriage was dissolved July, 1900. (All sisters of the late King.)

Parents of the late King.—Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, September 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, November 8, 1843; exiled September 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, October 10, 1846, to her cousin Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822, died April 16, 1902.

Cousin of the late King.

Infante Don *Carlos Maria-de-los-Dolores*, born March 30, 1848, son of Prince Juan, and grandson of the Infante Don Carlos, nephew of King Fernando VII. Married (1) February 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, died January 29, 1893, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma; (2) April 28, 1894, to Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. Offspring of the first union are four daughters and a son, Prince Jaime, born June 27, 1870.

The King, Alfonso XIII., has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family; the Queen Regent having the administration and usufruct of the said sum until the King becomes of age. The annual grant to the Queen, as mother to the King, was fixed by the Cortes, in 1886, at 250,000 pesetas. The immediate successor was assigned 500,000 pesetas, and 250,000 to the second sister, they having been Princesses of Asturias. The parents of the late King, ex-Queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*; and the four Infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the late King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, of 400,000*l.*; now it is 9,500,000 pesetas, or 380,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with

dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic'	1512	Fernando VII., restored	1814
		Isabel II.	1833
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		Provisional Government	1868
Carlos I.	1516	Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
Felipe II.	1556	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
Felipe III.	1598	Amadeo	1870
Felipe IV.	1621	<i>Republic.</i>	
Carlos II.	1665	Executive of the Cortes.	1873
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Estanislao Figueras	1873
Felipe V.	1700	Pi y Margall, June 8	1873
Fernando VI.	1746	Nicolas Salmeron, July 18	1873
Carlos III.	1759	Emilio Castelar, September 9	1873
Carlos IV.	1788	Marshal Serrano, January 4	1874
Fernando VII.	1808	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>		Alfonso XII.	1875
Joseph Bonaparte	1808	Maria (<i>pro tem.</i>)	1886
		Alfonso XIII.	1886

Government and Constitution

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 89 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy, after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas

in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to the law of June 26, 1890, the electoral qualification is held by all male Spaniards, 25 years of age, who enjoy full civil rights, and have been citizens of a municipality for at least two years. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for 5 years. Deputies, to the number of 10, are admitted who, although not elected for any one district, have obtained a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. Deputies to the number of 88 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 26 large districts, in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 431 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elects its own Officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct, 'the nation will elect its Monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers constituted (December 6, 1902), as follows:—

President of the Council.—Señor Silvela.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Señor Abarzuza.

Minister of Justice.—Señor Dato.

Minister of Finance.—Señor Villaverde.

Minister of the Interior.—Señor Maura.

Minister of War.—General Linares.

Minister of Marine.—Señor Sanchez Toca.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works.—The Marquis Vadillo.

Minister of Education.—Señor Allende Salazar.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to thirty-nine Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the Alcalde, the executive functionary, from their own body. In the larger towns he may be appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, the Diputación Provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones Provinciales meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Comisión Provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones Provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones Provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution, pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 190,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions on the north and west coast of Africa, the total area is 194,783 square miles. The growth of the population of this aggregate area since 1857 is shown in the following table, which gives the number actually present at each census, the numerical increase, and the intercensal rate of increase per cent. per annum :—

Census year	Population.	Increase	Rate of increase.
1857	15,464,840	—	—
1860	15,673,481	209,141	0·39
1877	16,634,345	960,864	0·36
1887	17,565,632	931,287	0·56
1897	18,132,475	566,843	0·32
1900	18,618,086	485,611	0·29

The following table gives the area and population of each of the forty-nine provinces into which the Kingdom is divided, according to the census of 1900 :—

Province	Area in square miles	Actual Population, 1900	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Actual Population, 1900	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava . .	1,175	96,385	82.0	Lugo . .	8,814	465,386	122.0
Albacete . .	5,737	237,577	41.3	Madrid . .	3,084	775,034	251.3
Alicante . .	2,185	470,149	215.1	Málaga . .	2,812	511,989	182.1
Almería . .	3,360	359,013	106.8	Múrcia . .	4,453	577,987	129.8
Ávila . .	3,042	200,457	65.9	Navarra . .	4,055	307,669	75.8
Badajoz . .	8,451	520,248	61.6	Orense . .	2,694	404,311	150.1
Baleares . .	1,935	311,649	161.1	Oviedo . .	4,205	627,069	149.1
Barcelona . .	2,968	1,054,541	355.3	Palencia . .	3,256	192,478	59.1
Burgos . .	5,480	338,823	61.8	Pontevedra . .	1,695	457,262	269.8
Cáceres . .	7,667	362,164	47.2	Salamanca . .	4,829	320,765	66.4
Cádiz & Ceuta . .	2,834	452,659	159.7	Santander . .	2,108	276,007	130.9
Canarias . .	2,807	358,564	127.5	Segovia . .	2,635	159,243	60.4
Castellón . .	2,495	310,828	124.6	Sevilla . .	5,428	555,256	100.4
Ciudad-Real . .	7,620	321,580	42.2	Soria . .	3,933	150,462	37.7
Córdoba . .	5,299	455,859	85.8	Tarragona . .	2,505	387,964	154.9
Coruña . .	3,051	653,556	214.2	Teruel . .	5,720	246,001	43.0
Cuenca . .	6,636	249,696	37.6	Toledo . .	5,919	376,814	63.6
Gerona . .	2,264	299,287	132.2	Valencia . .	4,150	806,556	194.8
Granada . .	4,928	492,460	99.9	Valladolid . .	2,922	278,561	95.8
Guadalajara . .	4,676	200,186	42.8	Viscaya . .	836	311,361	372.4
Guipúzcoa . .	728	196,850	269.0	Zamora . .	4,097	275,545	67.2
Huelva . .	3,913	260,880	66.6	Zaragoza . .	6,726	421,843	62.7
Huesca . .	5,843	244,867	41.6	N. & W. Coast of Africa . .	13	10,412	801.0
Jaén . .	5,203	474,490	91.2				
León . .	5,936	386,083	65.0				
Lérida . .	4,690	274,590	58.5				
Logroño . .	1,946	189,376	97.8				
				Total . .	194,783	18,618,086	96.7

The population consisted of 9,087,821 males and 9,530,265 females. The legal population in 1900 was 18,831,574.

The population of Ceuta (13,000) is included in that of Cadiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, Alhucemas (pop. 353), Chaferinas (652), Melilla (8,956), Peñon de la Gomera (321), and Riode Oro (130). The North African possessions are used chiefly as convict stations. According to the census returns of 1887, there were in Spain at that date 42,395 resident foreigners—the mass of them in four provinces—namely, Barcelona, Cadiz, Gerona, and Madrid. The Basques in the North, numbering 440,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain; there are 60,000 Moors in the South, 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews.

The following were the populations of the principal towns in 1900, viz. :—

Town	Population	Town	Population
Madrid . .	539,835	Cádiz . .	69,382
Barcelona . .	533,000	Valladolid . .	68,789
Valencia . .	213,530	Palma . .	63,937
Sevilla . .	148,315	Jerez . .	63,473
Málaga . .	130,109	Córdoba . .	58,275
Múrcia . .	111,539	Santander . .	54,694
Cartagena . .	99,871	Alicante . .	50,142
Zaragoza . .	99,118	Oviedo . .	48,103
Bilbao . .	83,306	Gijón . .	47,544
Granada . .	75,900	Almería . .	47,326
Lorca . .	69,836	Las Palmas . .	44,517

Town	Population	Town	Population
Coruña . . .	43,971	Badajos . . .	30,899
S. Cruz (Canaries)	38,419	Vitoria . . .	30,701
Linares . . .	38,245	Burgos . . .	30,167
San Sebastian .	37,812	Castellon . .	29,904
Alcoy . . .	32,053	Ferrol . . .	25,281
Lénea . . .	31,862		

Statistics published by the Instituto Geographico y Estadístico of Spain show that the population according to occupation in 1889 was as follows:—Agricultural, 4,854,742; industrial (textile and mineral), 243,867; commercial, 194,755; arts and trades, 823,310; domestic servants, 409,549; merchant marine, 115,764; professional (legal, medical, &c.), 84,510; public employees, 97,257; asylum inmates, &c., 91,226; religious (Catholic), 72,077; private and railway employees, 49,565; teachers, &c., 39,136; leisure classes, 29,918; hotel keepers, &c., 14,449; pupils at schools and colleges, 1,719,955; not stated, 8,728,519; total, 17,568,599.

The movement of population in 5 years was as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1896	132,645	654,796	539,145	115,651
1897	128,662	625,249	520,165	105,084
1898	125,395	612,288	518,750	93,538
1899	156,113	632,588	533,109	99,479
1900	161,201	627,848	536,716	91,132

In 1898 there were 59,543 emigrants; in 1899, 53,862; in 1900, 63,020. Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the Kingdom adhere to that faith, except (in 1887) 6,654 Protestants, 402 Jews, 9,645 Rationalists, 510 of other religions, and 13,175 of religion not stated. There were in 1884 in Spain 32,435 priests in the 62 dioceses into which the country is divided; 1,684 monks resident in 161 monastic houses, and 14,592 nuns in 1,027 convents. The number of cathedrals was 65, of religious colleges 30, of churches 18,564, and of convents, religious houses, sanctuaries, and other buildings of a religious character 11,202. The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, &c., of the Church, and for this purpose the State expends annually about 41,000,000 pesetas. Efforts are being made for a reduction of the Church estimates. The relation between the Church and the State, and the position of the religious orders are regulated by the Concordat of 1851. A restricted liberty of worship is allowed to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private. The communities of the religious orders are numerous and influential in Spain. Many of them have schools, and about 5,200 of their members are engaged in teaching boys of the upper and middle classes, while, within many of their establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on. For the purpose of ascertaining whether the orders were duly

authorised, and whether they complied with the fiscal and other laws, the Government required their registration before June 5, 1902. The total number of religious communities throughout the country is 3,115, containing 50,933 members. Of these, 2,586 communities are for women, with 40,188 members, and 529 for men, with 10,745 members. The number of those which sought and obtained registration was 2,611, the registration being of a permanent and definite character in the case of 1,201, and of a provisional kind for 1,410. Registration was temporarily withheld in the case of 150, pending further examination of their titles and description. Of the 354 which remain the greater part are orders of the Concordat and exempt from registration. Three communities did not apply for registration, of which one, a monastery for Franciscans, openly refused to apply. The new law respecting non-State schools is regarded as also aiming at the regulation of the orders. (*See below.*)

Instruction.

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate. In 1860 20·0 per cent. of the population could read and write; 4·6 per cent. could read only; and 75·3 per cent. could neither read nor write. In 1889, 28·5 per cent. could read and write, 3·4 per cent. could read only, and 68·1 per cent. could neither read nor write.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained: education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected. There is now a Minister of Education, with a council; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 49 inspectorial districts, and numerous local educational authorities. The public and primary schools are supported mainly by the municipalities, the total sum spent in each of the last three years on primary education, including a small contribution by Government, being about 1,000,000*l.* Most of the children are educated free. On July 1, 1902, a law was passed for the regulation of non-official schools, whether belonging to corporations or private persons, whether self-supporting or in receipt of Government or municipal subventions. This law requires such schools to be authorised by Government authority, and provides for their periodical inspection, for the enforcement of rules respecting sanitation and discipline, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

In 1901 there were 25,340 public schools (9,313 for boys, 7,612 for girls, and 8,423 for both boys and girls), the total number of pupils being 1,617,314. At the same time there were 6,181 private schools, with 344,380 pupils. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, somewhat like universities in their organisation; there must be one of them in every province in addition to private schools. These are largely attended, but the education is inefficient. These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are nine attended by about 16,000 students. The universities are at Barcelona (54 professors and 1,887 students), Granada (40 professors), Madrid (95 professors and 5,118 students), Salamanca (19 professors and 1,200 students), Santiago (35 professors), Sevilla (27 professors), Valencia (39 professors and 1,728 students), Valladolid (35 professors), and Zaragoza (47 professors). Each university has two or more of the faculties of philosophy, law, mathematics and physics, medicine, and pharmacy. There are besides, a medical faculty at Cadiz, and a law faculty at Oviedo. Government also supports various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, &c. In 1903 the total sum set apart for education in the budget was 43,122,259 pesetas.

Finance.

The revenue of the Kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from State property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

The total revenue and expenditure (exclusive of extraordinary budgets) in five financial years have been as follows, the figures for 1902 showing the sanctioned estimates :—

Financial Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Financial Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesetas	Pesetas		Pesetas	Pesetas
1897	839,226,449	835,106,348	1900	994,877,579	906,396,175
1898	884,368,397	941,515,781	1901	1,023,216,405	987,276,907
1899	972,831,238	972,028,877	1902	974,437,748	971,176,259

The following were the estimates for 1903 :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Pesetas		Pesetas
Direct taxes on land, trade, mines, Government salaries, registration, &c. . .	421,967,930	Civil list . . .	9,200,000
Indirect taxes, customs, excise, &c. . .	328,710,000	Cortes . . .	1,838,085
Tobacco monopoly, lottery, mint, and minor sundries . . .	164,870,000	Public debt . . .	409,092,054
National property : . . .		Various . . .	1,365,900
Revenue . . .	19,997,797	Pensions . . .	71,780,500
Sales . . .	2,770,000	Council of Ministers . . .	735,883
From the public treasury . . .	12,862,500	Ministry of State . . .	5,002,212
		„ Justice and Worship . . .	54,171,544
		„ War . . .	144,012,982
		„ Marine . . .	35,936,201
		„ Interior . . .	51,543,426
		„ Instruction, &c. . .	43,122,259
		„ Pub. Works, &c. . .	73,283,908
		„ Finance . . .	16,500,845
		Tax collecting . . .	29,076,099
		Colonial . . .	2,000,000
Total . . .	951,178,227	Total . . .	948,661,898

On March 31, 1902, the outstanding debt of Spain amounted to 10,410,180,974 pesetas, summarily described as follows :—

	Pesetas.
Recognised debt to the United States . . .	3,000,000
External 4 per cent.	1,226,878,704
Perpetual internal 4 per cent.	5,903,208,270
Redeemable internal 5 per cent.	1,190,085,000
Convertible internal, Cuba and Philippine . . .	87,009,000
Guarantee stock	2,000,000,000
Total	10,410,180,974

For the service of the debt in 1902 the estimated amount required was 418,811,806 pesetas, and for 1903, 409,092,053 pesetas.

At the rate of 25 pesetas to the pound sterling the debt here stated would amount to 416,407,200*l.*, and the annual charge to 16,552,480*l.*, the capital of the debt being equivalent to 22*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* per head of population, and the charge to 18*s.* 12*d.* per head.

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The Spanish frontiers are defended by the following fortified places:—On the north and north-west coast, Fuenterrabia, the fortified port of Passages, and the military ports of Santoña and Santander, Ferrol, Coruña, Vigo; in the Basque country, between the coast and the Ebro, are Bilboa and Vitoria; in the country on the left bank of the Ebro are Pamplona, Tafalla, Jaca, Venasqua, Monzon, Puycerda, Seo de Urgel, Balaguer, and Lerida; between the Segré and the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Campredon, Ripoll, Gerona, Olot, Cartellfolit, Figueras; on the Mediterranean, Palamos, Barcelona, Tarragona, Málaga, Almeria, Carthage, and Alicante; on the Ebro are Logroño, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinenza, and Tortosa; south of the Ebro are Burgos and Morella. Along the Portuguese frontier are Toro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, and Badajoz; Tarifa and Algeciras in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cadiz at its entrance.

II. ARMY.

Under the military law of July 1, 1885, the armed forces of Spain consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 19 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve three years; they then pass for three years into the first or active reserve, and for six years into the second reserve. By a payment of 1,500 pesetas any one may purchase exemption from service. For the colonial army the total period of service is eight years, four with the colours and four in the second reserve. By increasing the number of dépôt battalions, assigning to each reserve battalion a special district, and making it the essential basis of regimental organisation, both for recruits and for the reserves, it is hoped that in time Spain may be able easily to mobilise in case of necessity an army of 1,083,595 men.

The regular army of continental Spain is organised in 8 army corps, of which two contain each 3 divisions of infantry, three contain each 2 divisions, and three contain 1 division. Of cavalry, three of the army corps have each 1 division, and two have each 1 brigade. In the Balearic Islands, the Canaries and Ceuta there are altogether 3 divisions of infantry, and at Melilla 1 brigade. At Ceuta the force is normally 3,562 men, and at Melilla, 2,725. The regular army is composed as follows:—

Infantry.—64 regiments and 55 regiments reserve.

Chasseurs.—15 battalions.

Cavalry.—28 regiments and 14 regiments reserve.

Artillery.—16 regiments of field or mountain artillery, 10 battalions fortress artillery, 1 regiment of siege artillery, 4 companies of workmen.

Sappers.—4 regiments.

There is also 1 regiment of pontoons; 1 battalion railway troops; 1 battalion of telegraphists; 1 brigade for topographic service; 1 section of workmen; 8 artillery dépôts; 8 engineer dépôts; 16 administrative companies; 6 sanitary companies.

The following is the strength (1902) of the regular army in peace and war:—

—	Peace	War
	Officers and men	Officers and men
Infantry . . .	50,739	132,000
Cavalry . . .	13,499	17,156
Artillery . . .	14,202	12,166
Engineers . . .	4,833	11,027
Administration, &c. . .	6,139	11,623
Royal Guard . . .	462	} 30,000
Civil Guard . . .	14,900	
Carbineers . . .	14,658	
Total . . .	119,432	213,972

The army is provided with about 17,400 horses and mules, and 272 guns. The annual contingent of recruits is fixed at 80,000 men. There are in Spain 13 military schools and colleges.

III. NAVY.

In the war with the United States complete disaster overtook the Spanish fleet. In the battle of Cavite, May 1, 1898, the following vessels of Admiral Montojo's squadron were lost to Spain, mostly by fire: *Reina Cristina*, *Castilla*, *Antonio de Ulloa*, *Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Cuba*, *Isla de Luzon* and *Velasco*, with the transport *Mindanao*. The *Juan*, *Cuba*, and *Luzon*, have since been floated) and were found not to have been hit), and added to the United States Navy. In the battle of Santiago, July 3, the fine armoured cruisers *Maria Teresa*, *Oquendo* and *Vizcaya* (sisters of 7,000 tons), and the *Cristobol Colon* (6,840 tons), bought from the Italians, were lost. The first-named was floated by the Americans, but foundered on her way to a United States port. The *Colon*, undamaged, was sunk by her crew. In the same engagement the destroyers *Furor* and *Pluton* perished. In addition the gunboats *Delgado Parayo* and *Centenella* were burned at Manzanillo, on July 20, and the *Jorge Juan* was sunk in Nipe Bay, N.E. Cuba, on July 21. Some small vessels have returned from Cuba, but a number of the Cuban gunboats have fallen into the hands of the Americans. The following statement of strength excludes training ships, transports, and non-effective vessels:—

Completed: 1 ship Rate 3, 1 of Rate 4, 3 of Rate 5, 1 of Rate 6, 1 of Rate 7. There are 6 destroyers, 7 torpedo gunboats of doubtful efficiency, and no modern torpedo boats. Building: 2 cruisers of Rate 5 and 2 of Rate 7. Of these, the first (*Pelayo*) dates from 1887. She is af 9,000 tons, and carries 2 12·6-in., 2 11-in., 9 5·5-in. and some smaller pieces. She is a copy of the French *Marceau*. The 4 ship (*Emperador Carlos V.*), launched 1895, carries 2 11-inch and 8 5·5-inch guns. She is a protected cruiser of 9,200 tons, designed for 20 knots. The ships of Rate 5 (*Cardenal Cisneros*,

Cataluña and *Princesa de Asturias*) carry 29·4-in. and 85·5 in. They are belted ships, copies of the lost *Viscaya*. The other vessels have little serious value.

Production and Industry.

Of the soil of Spain 79·65 is classed as productive; of this 33·8 per cent. is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 3·7 vineyards, 1·6 olive culture, 19·7 natural grass, 20·8 fruits:

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

The area under the principal crops and the yield were as follows in 1901:—

Crops	Area 1901	Yield 1901	Yield Per hectare
	Hectares	Quintals	Kilogs.
Wheat	3,711,937	37,259,456	1,004
Barley	1,335,943	17,381,917	1,301
Rye	796,839	7,206,364	904
Oats	382,112	3,307,609	853
Maize	467,878	6,543,097	1,394
Rice	34,182	1,736,868	5,081

In 1898, 1,997,046 hectares under vines yielded 28,089,004 hectolitres of wine, and 1,092,238 hectares under olives yielded 2,829,111 hectolitres. Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse; oranges and hazel nuts are largely exported, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits. Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia and other provinces; the yield of cocoons in 1900 amounted to 1,050,000 kilos.; in 1901, to 995,000 kilos.

The number of farm animals in 1895 was estimated as follows:—Horses, 397,172; mules and asses, 1,521,842; cattle, 2,217,659; sheep, 16,469,303; goats, 2,534,219; pigs, 1,927,864.

Spain is rich in minerals. Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville; coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Valencia, and Cordoba; zinc in Santander, Guipuzcoa, and Vizcaya; cobalt in Oviedo; lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almeria; quicksilver in Ciudad Real; silver in Guadalajara; sulphate of soda in Burgos; salt in Guadalajara; sulphur in Murcia and Almeria; phosphorus in Caceres and Huelva.

In 1901 there were in Spain 2,291 productive mines. The workmen employed in mines numbered 87,409. The output of crude minerals was

valued at 179,735,525 pesetas. The quantities and values (in thousands of pesetas) of the more important minerals in 1901 were as follows :—

Crude minerals	Tons	1,000 Pesetas	Crude minerals	Tons	1,000 Pesetas
Iron	7,906,517	40,883	Quicksilver . . .	28,367	5,200
Coal	2,556,591	28,932	Zinc	119,708	4,029
Anthracite	85,266	951	Manganese	60,235	1,008
Lignite	95,867	507	Salt	345,090	3,000
Copper	2,672,365	45,756	Sulphur	49,856	297
Lead	174,326	13,066	Baryta	1,067	17
Silver-lead	207,188	33,578	Magnesia silicate .	4,880	145
Silver	891	296	Asphalt	3,956	41
Gold	1,595	48	Mineral waters . .	18,306,654	706

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, employing about 68,300 looms, with 2,614,500 spindles; in woollen manufactures there are 8,800 looms with 662,000 spindles. In 1900-01 the silk industry (mostly French) produced about 700,000 kilograms of raw material. There are in Spain about 144 paper mills (mostly in Catalonia) making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There are 34 glass-making factories. Corks are manufactured to the extent of about 30,000 tons annually. In 1901 there were 69 sugar works, 47 for beet and 22 for cane sugar; in 1900 the out-put of sugar amounted to 93,067 tons (cane 33,217, beet 59,629, sorghum 221); in 1901, out-put 86,243 tons (cane 27,645, beet 58,489, sorghum 109).

Concerning Spanish fisheries, the most recent statistics relate to 1892. In that year the total number of boats employed was 14,726; fishermen, 67,197; weight of fish caught, 82,813,978 kilogrammes of the value of 38,241,093 pesetas. The most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are 409 factories, with 16,509 workmen, for the preparation of sardines. The value of their output is about 15,000,000 pesetas annually.

Commerce.

The total imports and exports of Spain (including the precious metals) were as follows in six years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Pesetas	Pesetas		Pesetas	Pesetas
1896	750,479,067	895,338,618	1899	954,156,701	768,207,934
1897	788,196,083	972,140,338	1900	874,805,792	753,589,499
1898	603,011,932	814,287,693	1901	846,776,949	692,070,584

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for 1900 and 1901 :—

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	106,480,120	112,686,699	159,124,493	150,298,509
Metals and their manufactures	45,849,988	34,952,014	101,422,310	98,912,374
Drugs and chemical products	76,340,119	79,996,894	20,154,902	20,651,895
Cotton and its manufactures	94,211,048	108,225,041	34,056,899	29,001,152
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures	25,224,672	23,806,478	1,808,698	922,467
Wool & hair & their manufactures	27,061,270	26,466,035	9,780,502	11,636,039
Silk and its manufactures	25,280,134	24,332,578	4,979,960	5,071,664
Paper and its applications	11,345,657	11,582,591	8,468,849	8,305,112
Timber and its manufactures	60,846,964	61,716,512	60,658,103	47,715,808
Animals and their products	82,320,185	70,867,651	65,498,846	61,478,108
Machinery, vehicles and vessels	135,198,181	97,553,930	792,952	797,322
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c.	189,238,556	196,222,950	264,627,966	288,475,688
Various	8,998,878	8,214,498	1,865,811	2,192,731
Gold and silver (bar and coin)	5,566,400	7,987,283	20,854,768	21,612,215
Other articles (special)	31,443,631	42,574,855	—	—
Totals	874,805,792	846,776,949	753,589,499	692,070,584

The special articles of import in 1901 comprised railway material and machinery, 17,855,325 pesetas, and tobacco and cigars, 25,219,530 pesetas.

The exports of wine amounted to the value, in 1899, of 103,562,987 pesetas; in 1900, 82,202,920 pesetas; in 1901, 46,817,375 pesetas. Of the value in 1901, 44,881,440 pesetas was for common wine; 888,860 pesetas for sherry; 1,147,575 pesetas for full-bodied wine. Of the common wine the value of 20,040,100 pesetas went to France; of the sherry the value of 492,120 pesetas went to England, and 163,920 to France; half of the full-bodied wine went to America.

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain in 1899 and 1900, in pesetas:—

Country	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
France	144,564,896	137,386,661	218,666,360	187,750,220
Great Britain	240,687,682	246,107,975	279,340,901	274,801,514
United States	119,558,539	105,834,020	13,195,777	17,415,050
Germany	64,543,730	77,792,154	25,436,218	31,804,682
Belgium	35,349,215	43,017,270	28,213,103	26,046,872
Russia	46,043,435	42,663,843	1,867,944	2,679,615
Italy	23,200,446	24,015,794	15,524,072	23,199,680
Sweden & Norway	21,091,476	24,783,175	2,702,859	2,482,547
Portugal	26,694,170	37,271,048	29,627,197	32,885,749
Austria	12,439,865	11,348,529	597,041	1,939,555
Switzerland	17,974,348	14,757,686	3,318,887	2,145,608
Egypt	10,512,340	8,686,014	87,525	49,776
Argentina	24,843,715	30,553,983	13,042,623	12,607,616
Uruguay	2,226,292	3,252,958	5,910,586	5,118,717
Brazil	1,090,248	1,600,866	2,009,238	1,411,859
Cuba	21,375,477	5,335,477	73,778,216	56,796,054
Philippine Islands	21,181,983	15,849,846	11,653,148	22,374,782
Porto Rico	9,751,437	3,227,480	13,042,623	12,607,616

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table from the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into Great Britain	£ 18,125,660	£ 18,188,258	£ 14,572,954	£ 15,382,846	£ 14,040,184
Exports of British produce to Spain	3,880,747	2,847,698	4,634,087	5,625,524	4,827,110

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Quantities (gallons) .	4,283,054	4,411,357	4,451,509	4,573,598	4,184,554
Value (£) .	807,410	798,357	773,138	702,052	633,485

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the last two years :—

—	1900	1901	—	1900	1901
Iron ore	£ 4,914,230	£ 3,791,035	Oranges	£ 1,801,680	£ 1,847,292
Lead and ore	1,515,440	1,286,213	Other fruits	1,819,908	1,617,691
Silver ore	192,658	146,790	Esparto, &c.	258,405	239,208
Pyrites	1,062,485	931,221	Olive oil	238,680	103,531
Copper ore, &c.	2,107,848	2,078,053	Onions	308,598	355,326
Quicksilver	240,660	270,389	Cork	173,120	157,338

The chief British exports to Spain in 1901 were linen yarn and linens, of the value of 139,960*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 477,037*l.*; coal, 1,513,712*l.*; machinery, 552,017*l.*; cotton goods, 268,747*l.*; woollen goods, 179,021*l.*; wool, 131,522*l.*; new ships and boats, 117,715*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained in 1900, 449 steamers of 430,996 tons net, and 693 sailing vessels of 110,968 tons net; total, 1,142 vessels of 541,964 tons.

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows :—

—	1900		1901	
Entered :	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
With cargoes	10,147	7,373,885	10,489	7,757,183
In ballast	7,730	7,006,786	7,752	6,746,163
Total	17,877	14,380,671	18,241	14,503,346
Cleared :				
With cargoes	14,828	12,694,326	15,050	12,834,209
In ballast	2,078	1,402,622	2,068	1,418,390
Total	16,906	14,096,948	17,118	14,302,599

Of the vessels entered in 1901, 9,808 of 7,059,208 tons, and of those cleared 8,846 of 7,010,603 tons, were Spanish.

Internal Communications.

The length of railways in Spain in 1900 was 8,315 English miles open for traffic. In 1901, 33,386,258 passengers and 1,798,440 tons of goods were carried on the railways, and the receipts amounted to 265,366,801 pesetas. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. A scheme for a system of secondary railways 1,800 miles in length, is under the consideration of the Government.

The Post Office carried in 1900, in the inland service, 130,774,000 letters and post-cards, and 177,108,000 printed papers and samples; in the international service, 24,855,000 letters and post-cards, and 27,766,000 printed papers and samples. There were 3,335 post-offices.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1900 was 20,178 English miles; and the length of wire 46,940 English miles. In the year 1899 the number of inland messages was 3,779,389; international, 1,177,643; official, 174,463; total, 5,131,495. The number of telegraph offices was 1,491.

In 1900 there were 67 urban telephone systems and 15 interurban circuits; the total number of telephone stations was 12,401; the total length of telephone line 6,706 miles, and of wire 28,986 miles.

Money and Credit.

The note circulation of the Bank of Spain must not exceed 2,000,000,000 pesetas. By law of May 13, 1902, the note issue up to 1,200,000,000 pesetas must be guaranteed by a metallic reserve of one-third (half of which must be in gold); of issue in excess of this amount up to 1,500,000,000 pesetas, at least 40 per cent. must be guaranteed in gold and 60 per cent. of the remainder in silver; and of the excess over 1,500,000,000 up to 2,000,000,000 pesetas, at least 50 per cent. must be guaranteed in gold, and 70 per cent. of the remainder in silver.

On January 21, 1903, the condition of the Bank was as follows:—

	1,000 Pesetas.
Cash in hand, gold, silver, and bronze	901,924
Portfolio	1,542,825
Public Treasury	477
Advance to Treasury	150,000
Property	11,305
Capital and reserve	170,000
Notes in circulation	1,634,504
Deposits and Accounts current	617,431

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1901 was: gold, 920,537,615 pesetas; silver, 1,285,010,511 pesetas. In the year 1901 no gold was coined, but silver was coined to the nominal amount of 8,448,690 pesetas.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesimos* is of the value of a franc, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 25·225 pesetas to the pound sterling, but the actual value is about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10, and 5-peseta pieces.

Silver coins are 5-peseta and single peseta pieces.

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins.

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. But of silver coins only the 5-peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted.

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain. But, besides these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—The *Quintal* = 101·4 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Libra* = 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois; the *Arroba*, for wine = $3\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons; for oil = $2\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons; the *Square Vara* = 1·09 vara = 1 yard; the *Fanega* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—The Duke de Mandas.

First Secretary.—Señor Soler.

Second Secretary.—Alejandro Padilla.

Attaché.—J. Landecho.

Military Attaché.—Major I. de Manzanos.

Naval Attaché.—Captain M. Diaz.

There are Consular representatives at London (C.G.), Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Newport, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir H. Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Appointed October 21, 1900.

Secretary.—C. F. F. Adam.

Commercial Attaché.—H. W. B. Harrison.

There are Consular representatives at Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Fernando Po, Malaga, Tenerife.

Colonies.

By the relinquishment of Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico, the Philippine and Sulu Islands, and Guam, the largest of the Ladrone Islands, to the United States in 1898, and of the remaining Ladrone or Marianne Islands, together with the Caroline and Pelew Islands, to Germany by treaty of February 8, 1899, the colonial possessions of Spain were reduced to an area of about 253,000 square miles.

Colonial Possessions	Area : English square miles.	Population
Possessions in Africa :		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	243,000	100,000
Rio Muni and Cape San Juan	9,000	302
Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey, San Juan	850	23,709
Total, Africa	252,850	124,011

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. Rio de Oro and Adrar, stretching southwards along the Sahara coast from the south-western frontier of Morocco, are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro. According to the Franco-Spanish convention, promulgated March 29, 1901, the southern boundary of the Rio de Oro and Adrar territory traverses the middle of the Cape Blanco promontory, and then runs eastwards along the parallel of 21° 20' N. lat. till it meets the meridian of 14° W. of Greenwich, whence, turning sharply to the N.W., and afterwards bending to the N.E., it meets the Tropic of Cancer at 13° W. of Greenwich, and thereafter runs due north. The Spanish territory of the Rio Muni on the Gulf of Guinea, extends from the Mouni to the Campo river and the German Kamerun, its eastern boundary being on the meridian of 11° 20' E. of Greenwich. The Franco-Spanish frontier is being delimited. Spain has given to France the right of preemption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands.

For the year 1902 the revenues of all the Spanish possessions are estimated to amount to 137,417 pesetas, and their expenditure to 2,137,417 pesetas, leaving 2,000,000 pesetas to be provided by the Spanish Government.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; the third son of King Oscar I., and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., Sept. 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Queen *Sophia*, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau.

The King having decided to withdraw temporarily from the government of the country, the Crown Prince, on January 27, 1903, at a meeting of the Swedish-Norwegian Council, assumed the Regency of the two kingdoms.

Children of the King.

I. Prince *Gustaf*, Crown Prince, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858. Married Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born Aug. 7, 1862, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. Issue, Prince Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Scania, born Nov. 11, 1882; Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884; and Prince Erik, Duke of Vestmanland, born April 20, 1889.

II. Prince *Oscar* Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, born Nov. 15, 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married March 15, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

III. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of the Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark. Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899; and Princess Märtha, born March 28, 1901.

IV. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,320,000 kronor, or 72,687*l.*, from Sweden, and 478,804 kronor, or 26,600*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity

of 300,000 kronor, or 16,520*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>	
Gustaf I.	1521
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1599
Gustaf II Adolf	1611
Christina	1632

<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>	
Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1718

<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
Fredrik I.	1720
<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Adolf Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf.	1792
Carl XIII.	1809

<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>	
Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

By the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway, and, the foreign Powers refusing to recognise the newly elected King, the parties concluded, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the Constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII. King of Norway, November 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a charter, the *Rikssakt*, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two Kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Karlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a regent or council of regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

1. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are :—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866; 3. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and

4. The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, after consulting the Council of State. He nominates to all higher appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, but in all other respects that power is exercised by the Diet in concert with the sovereign, and every new law must have the assent of the crown. The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 150 members. The election of the members takes place by the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'Landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping and Gefle. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 kronor, or 4,405*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 kronor, or 220*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members, of whom 80 are elected by the towns and 150 by the rural districts. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 kronor, or 55*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 kronor, or 330*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 kronor, or 44*l.*, are electors; and all natives, aged 25, possessing the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The number of qualified electors to the Second Chamber in 1899 was 339,876, or 6·7 of the population; only 136,982, or 40·3 of the electors, actually voted. In the smaller towns and country districts the election may either be direct or indirect, according to the wish of the majority. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 kronor, or 66*l.*, for each session of four months, or, in the case of an extra session 10 kronor (1*l.*s.) a day, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The members of both Chambers are elected by ballot, both in town and country.

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State. It consists of eleven members, eight of whom are ministerial heads of departments and three without department, and is composed as follows :—

1. Erik Gustaf *Boström*, Minister of State ; appointed July 5, 1902.
2. Carl Herman Theodor Alfred *Lagerheim*, Minister of Foreign Affairs ; appointed December 20, 1899.
3. Ossian *Berger*, Minister of Justice ; appointed July 5, 1902.
4. Jesper Ingewald *Crusebjörn*, Minister of War ; appointed Oct. 27, 1899.
5. Adolf Arnold Louis *Palander*, Minister of Marine ; appointed May 31, 1901.
6. Hjalmar Georg *Westring*, Minister of the Interior ; appointed July 5, 1902.
7. Ernst Fredrik Wilhelm *Meyer*, Minister of Finance ; appointed July 5, 1902.
8. Carl von *Friesen*, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs ; appointed July 5, 1902.
9. Albrecht Theodor *Odelberg*, Minister of Agriculture ; appointed March 31, 1900.
10. Karl Sigfrid *Husberg* ; appointed July 12, 1900.
11. Johan Olof *Ramstedt* ; appointed July 5, 1902.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a Governor-General, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 118 baillies (*Kronofogdar*) and 520 sub-officers (*Länsmän*). The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal law of March 21, 1862. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all who pay the local taxes are voters. Each commune has a communal or municipal council. The communal assembly or municipal council decides on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each government has a general council which regulates the internal affairs of the government. The council meets annually for a few days in September under a president appointed by the King from among its members. The members are elected by the towns and provincial districts. Towns having a population of at least 1-150th of the total population of the country and towns already separated from the 'Landstings,' and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils: these towns are Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gefle.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, beside which there are annual numerations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the censuses

taken on December 31, 1890, and on December 31, 1901, are as follows:—

Governments (Län)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1890	Population Dec. 31, 1901	Pop. per square mile 1900
Stockholm (city)	13	246,454	303,356	23,335·1
Stockholm (rural district)	3,015	152,715	176,281	58·4
Upsala	2,051	121,091	125,043	61·2
Södermanland	2,631	154,991	167,888	63·8
Östergötland	4,267	266,619	281,657	66·0
Jönköping	4,447	193,704	203,746	45·8
Kronoberg	3,825	160,835	159,266	41·6
Kalmar	4,443	232,847	228,117	51·3
Gotland	1,219	51,337	52,828	43·3
Blekinge	1,164	142,602	146,787	126·1
Kristianstad	2,486	221,691	219,459	88·2
Malmöhus	1,866	368,817	413,421	221·5
Halland	1,900	136,106	141,344	74·4
Göteborg and Bohus	1,948	297,824	340,402	174·7
Elfsborg	4,938	275,780	280,101	56·7
Skaraborg	3,280	247,074	240,907	73·4
Värmland	7,435	253,326	254,975	34·3
Örebro	3,498	182,557	196,462	58·1
Västmanland	2,625	187,453	149,332	56·9
Kopparberg	11,522	197,449	220,116	19·1
Gefleborg	7,614	206,924	241,420	31·7
Västernorrland	9,837	208,763	234,968	23·9
Jemtland	19,712	100,455	112,761	5·7
Vesterbotten	22,754	122,784	145,961	6·4
Norrbotten	40,870	104,783	138,630	3·4
Lakes Venern, Vettern, Mälaren, Hjelmaren	3,516	—	—	—
Total	172,876	4,784,981	5,175,228	29·9

In 1901 there were 2,526,179 males and 2,649,049 females.

The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1800	2,347,303	—	1870	4,168,525	0·80
1820	2,584,690	0·5	1880	4,565,668	0·95
1840	3,138,887	1·07	1890	4,784,981	0·50
1860	3,859,728	1·08	1900	5,136,441	—

With the exception of (1890) 19,505 Finns, 6,846 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

In 1890 the foreign-born population numbered 24,548, of whom 4,066 were born in Germany, 5,401 in Denmark, 6,287 in Norway, 4,609 in Finland, 1,195 in Russia, 598 in the United Kingdom, and 1,482 in the United States.

According to civil condition the population was divided as follows in 1890:—

—	Male	Female	—	Male	Female
Unmarried	1,431,843	1,460,664	Widowed .	88,580	199,930
Married .	795,468	804,618	Divorced .	1,301	2,587

The following table shows the leading occupations of the people in 1890, including the families and dependents of those directly employed:—

Agriculture, &c. :		Timber works . . .	96,323
Landed and farm proprietors	1,229,601	Various manufactures . .	533,119
Farmers, overseers, &c. .	250,784	Trade and locomotion . .	309,957
Planters, &c.	400,623	Officials and military . .	207,376
Crofters, cottagers, &c. .	494,421	Learning and literature . .	43,383
Dairy-keepers	11,882	Medicine, &c.	18,817
Gardeners	15,793	Owners, pensioners, &c. .	307,550
Fisheries	34,246	Mechanics, servants, &c. .	555,297
Mining and metal works. .	219,578	Various	56,271

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1895	134,599	14,438	3,535	28,728	74,368	60,231
1896	134,308	14,855	3,525	29,376	77,259	57,049
1897	132,999	14,933	3,705	30,221	76,558	56,441
1898	136,523	15,641	3,693	30,900	75,949	60,574
1899	133,882	14,994	3,545	31,710	89,678	44,204

2. *Emigration.*

Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To America	Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To America
1894	10,425	13,358	9,529	1897	7,861	14,559	10,109
1895	8,528	18,955	14,982	1898	7,974	13,663	8,534
1896	7,807	19,551	14,874	1899	8,196	16,376	11,843

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of Sweden is mainly rural. In 1871 the town population numbered only 551,106, and in 1901, 1,121,814, showing an increase of more than 100 per cent., or nearly five times the rate of the general average of the Kingdom.

The following towns had more than 10,000 inhabitants at the end of 1901:—

Stockholm	803,356	Jönköping	23,519	Eskilstuna	13,578
Göteborg	132,111	Örebro	22,887	Kalmar	12,839
Malmö	62,954	Lund	16,943	Vesterås	12,482
Norrköping	41,549	Borås	16,004	Karlstad	12,250
Gefle	30,146	Hälmstad	15,567	Söderhamn	11,492
Helsingborg	25,164	Sundsvall	15,087	Kristianstad	10,446
Karlskrona	24,607	Linköping	14,653	Falun	10,023
Upsala	23,802	Landskrona	14,635		

Religion.

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics, and 2,572 parishes in 1902. At the census of 1890, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 4,785,218, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, and others numbering 44,378, including 23,307 unbaptized children. Of other creeds, there were 1,390 Roman Catholics, 46 Greek-Catholics, 313 Irvingites, 3,402 Jews, and 234 Mormons. No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion. The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands.

Instruction.

The Kingdom has two universities, at Upsala and Lund, the former frequented by 1,434 and the latter by 644 students in the spring of 1902. There are also a state faculty of medicine in Stockholm (284 students) and private philosophical faculties in Stockholm and Göteborg. Education is well advanced in Sweden. In 1901 there were 79 public high schools, with 18,085 pupils; 29 people's high schools, 1,510 pupils; 14 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 1,325 pupils; 2 high and 6 elementary technical schools; 10 navigation schools, 729 pupils; 21 institutions and schools for deaf mutes and blinds; besides medical schools, military schools, veterinary and other special schools. Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In 1900 there were 11,981 elementary schools, with 16,630 teachers and 707,067 pupils. In 1900 the expenditure on elementary education was 28,097,746 kronor, of which about one-fourth came from the national funds. Among the recruits (Beväring) of 1900 only 0.08 per cent. were unlettered, only 0.25 per cent. unable to write.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown; while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided into 3 high court districts and 209 district courts divisions, of which 90 are urban districts and 119 country districts.

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors; in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails. In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press.

In 1900, 2,172 men and 255 women were sentenced for serious crimes; at the end of 1900, there were 1,623 hard-labour prisoners.

Pauperism.

Each commune is bound to assist children under 15 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age or disease are unable to support themselves. In other cases the communal poor board decides what course to take. Each commune and each town (which may be divided) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance. In 1900 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,859, capable of lodging 51,720 people.

The number of paupers assisted in 1860 was 132,982; in 1870, 204,378; in 1880, 219,582; in 1898, 241,977; in 1899, 236,386; in 1900, 235,163. Of the last 77,358 were in the towns.

Finance.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure for the years 1902 and 1903 were as follows (18 kronor = £) :—

Revenue	1902	1903	Expenditure	1902	1903
	Kronor	Kronor		Kronor	Kronor
Domains, railway, land taxes, &c. .	21,578,000	26,546,000	(a) Ordinary :		
Customs . . .	49,000,000	48,500,000	Royal Household .	1,321,000	1,321,000
Post . . .	12,400,000	13,340,000	Justice . . .	3,852,420	3,911,815
Stamps . . .	6,500,000	6,500,000	Foreign Affairs .	652,050	659,150
Impost on spirits, beet sugar, &c. .	30,000,000	32,000,000	Army . . .	33,775,094	37,204,000
Tax on incomes, &c.	10,500,000	26,950,000	Navy . . .	10,461,982	11,865,917
Net profit of the National Bank .	2,000,000	2,716,200	Interior . . .	19,319,100	25,015,315
Surplus from the previous years .	24,165,000	15,916,000	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs . .	13,721,011	14,115,333
			Finance . . .	7,290,821	7,338,705
			Agriculture . .	4,680,915	4,659,600
			Pensions . . .	3,649,115	3,788,632
				98,732,608	110,073,667
			(b) Extraordinary .	48,872,492	40,466,933
			(c) Expenditure thro' the Riksgäldskontor :		
			Payment of loans and Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.) .	11,888,000	13,774,100
			Carried to floating capital . . .	—	6,500,000
			Fund for insurance against invalidity of workmen . .	1,400,000	1,400,000
			Fund for insurance against accidents of workmen, &c.	250,000	250,000
Total revenue .	156,143,000	172,468,200	Total expenditure .	156,143,000	172,468,200

Of the extraordinary expenditure in 1903 the army claims 14,219,900 kronor, the navy 7,819,083 kronor, the interior 6,856,585 kronor, education and ecclesiastical affairs 2,271,967 kronor, agriculture 1,984,200 kronor, pensions 1,561,568 kronor. The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1901 :—

	Kronor
Taxed : Agricultural land in the country . .	2,311,704,000
" " in the towns . .	44,854,630
Other real estate in the country . .	591,658,225
" " in the towns . .	1,653,759,420
Total (1901)	4,601,976,275

Untaxed : National	{ In the country	174,532,500
	{ In the towns	81,032,000
Belonging to commonalties, academies, &c.	{ In the country	131,898,414
	{ In the towns	153,532,350
Total (1901)		540,995,264

Grand total (1901) 5,142,971,539

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. A part of the cost for maintaining the army *Indelta* also does not appear in the budget. The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes.

On January 1, 1902, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted entirely for railways, were as follows :—

				Kronor
Funded railway loan of	1880	with $3\frac{1}{2}$	interest	95,287,500
" "	1886	" $3\frac{1}{2}$	"	57,625,778
" "	1887	" $3\frac{1}{8}$	"	48,799,500
" "	1888	" 3	"	25,111,111
" "	1890	" $3\frac{1}{2}$	"	31,988,444
" "	1894	" 3	"	18,000,000
" "	1899	" $3\frac{1}{2}$	"	36,000,000
" "	1900	" 4	"	36,320,000

Total 349,132,333

All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds. The debt amounts to about 3*l.* 14*s.* per head of the population, and the interest to about 2*s.* 7*d.*; but as the railway receipts amount to about the whole interest, the charge per head is nominal.

The income of the communes in 1899 was 86,660,341 kronor, and the expenditure 102,465,986 kronor. Their assets amounted to 375,903,122 kronor, and their debts to 228,609,017 kronor. The revenue of the provincial representative bodies was 4,984,576 kronor, and expenditure 4,709,556 kronor; their assets 16,942,270 kronor, and debts 5,401,848 kronor.

Defence.

The chief fortifications of Sweden are, on the coast, Karlskrona with Kungsholmen and Westra Hästholmen, Stockholm with Vaxholm-Oscar-Fredriksborg and Göteborg; in the interior, Karlsborg, near Lake Wetter.

The Swedish army is, during 1902-1907, composed of three distinct classes of troops. They are :—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards (two infantry and one cavalry regiments), seven regiments of infantry (of these, however, four regiments contain *Indelta* troops), four regiments of cavalry, the artillery, the engineers, and the train. The *Värfvade* are in service two or three years.

2. The *Indelta*, consisting of 19 regiments of infantry, and 3 regiments of cavalry. The privates of cavalry (*Indelta*) are paid and kept by the Landowners. Every soldier of the

Indelta has, as a rule, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, sometimes extending to thirty years, but he may instead take money payment. There is about 200 days' training in two years for recruits in the infantry and 400 days' in two years in the cavalry, after which they are annually called out for 22 or 23 days' practice.

3. The *Värnpligtige*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the ages of 21 and 40 years, of which the first 12 classes are called *Beväring*, the 8 others *Landstorm*. The right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872. The *Värnpligtige* are divided among the *Värfvads* and the *Indelta* troops, and are mobilised with these. The *Beväring* undergoes in the infantry, in some of the artillery and engineers, and in the train, 180 days training in the second, and 30 days in the third and fourth years; in the other forces in all 365 days, of which 281 are for recruits and 42 days' practice in the second and third years. During the years 1902–1907 the periods of exercise are a little shorter. The *Landstorm* is in time of war formed in separate troops. *Beväring* of first year, about 29,000 men; of the 12 years, about 250,000. *Landstorm* of the 8 years, about 200,000.

The total peace strength of the armed forces of Sweden (exclusive of the *Värnpligtige*), according to the re-organization carried out in 1901, consists of about:—

Permanent Army	Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Musicians	Men (exclusive of Musicians)	Civil and Civil-military persons	Total	Felt-guns	Horses
Generals	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	18
General Staff, Staff-College, &c.	39	2	—	—	229	270	—	78
Infantry	1,246	938	938	23,792	564	27,478	—	241
Cavalry	250	162	160	2,810	234	3,616	—	6,000
Artillery	455	400	165	2,582	313	3,915	240	2,929
Engineers	128	108	47	775	78	1,136	—	218
Train	90	108	48	426	104	776	—	324
Total	2,217	1,718	1,358	30,385	1,522	37,200	240	9,808
Reserves	725	517	81	—	101	1,424	—	—

The Swedish navy is maintained wholly for coast defence. In September 1892, a committee appointed to consider the subject recommended a considerable increase in the floating strength.

The following is a list of the principal ships :—

Description	Name	Launched	Displacement tons	Extreme armouring inches	Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated horse power	Nominal speed knots
t	<i>Svea</i>	1886	3,100	11·8	2 10 in. 4·4·7 in. Q.F. 14 Q.F. guns of smaller calibre	1	3,640	16·3
t	<i>Göta</i>	1891	3,290	11·7	18·2 in., 7 5·9 in., 13 Q.F. guns of smaller calibre	1	4,750	16·9
t	<i>Thule</i>	1896	3,300	11·7	2 10 in. 4 5·9 in. 13 Q.F. guns of smaller calibre	2	4,740	16·2
t	<i>Oden</i>	1897	3,500	10·0	2 10 in. 6 4·7 in. Q.F. 14 Q.F. guns of smaller calibre	1	5,330	16·8
t	<i>Njord</i> . . . }	1899	3,500	9·5	{ 2 10 in., 6 4·7 in. Q.F. }	1	5,350	16·8
t	<i>Thor</i> . . . }				{ 14 Q.F. }			
t	<i>Dristigheten</i> .	1900	3,500	8·0	{ 28·2 in. Q.F., 6 5·9 in. Q.F., 12 Q.F. guns of smaller calibre. }	2	5,500	17
	<i>Aran</i> . . . }	1902	3,650	7·0	{ 28·3 in. Q.F., 6 5·9 in. Q.F. 12 Q.F. }	2	5,550	17
	<i>Wasa</i> . . . }							
	<i>Topperketen</i> .	Bldg.	4,600	4·0	8 6 in., 14 6 pdrs.	2	12,000	21·5
a c	<i>Fylgia</i> . . .							

Of these ships the *Fylgia* marks a departure in Swedish naval construction, as, unlike all the other ships, she is a sea-going vessel. The other armoured ships are all of, or being converted, into one type, low on the water with big guns at bow and stern, lesser guns amidships. There are 5 torpedo gunboats, 1 destroyer (*Mode*) of 31 knots, 26 torpedo boats, and 1 submarine. There are also several gunboats and training ships, and 11 monitors for coast service, carrying one or two 4·7 in. quick-firers each. A committee has reported upon the question of fixed defences, and a plan has been laid down to complete, within ten years, the defences of Karlskrona, Karlsborg, and the Island of Gottland, to erect new works at Waxholm and Oscar-Fredriksborg for the defence of Stockholm, and to fortify Boden and Gothenburg.

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz. : 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Beväring*. On the active list are 5 flag-officers, 7 commodores, 14 captains, 15 commanders, 75 lieutenant-commanders, 65 lieutenants, 31 sub-lieutenants, while about 160 commissioned officers belong to the Reserve.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The number of farms in cultivation in 1900 was 338,416; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 75,777; 2 to 20 hectares, 220,854; 20 to 100 hectares, 33,293; 100 and above, 3,217. Of the total land area of Sweden 8·6 per cent. is under cultivation, 8·6 per cent. under natural meadows, and 50·4 per cent. under forests, the products of which form a staple export.

The following table shows, in thousands of hectares, the area under the chief crops in 1900, and, in thousands of hectolitres, the yield in 1901 :—

—	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Mixed Grain	Pulse	Potatoes
Area . .	77·9	411·1	217·5	824·9	129·8	46·2	154·6
Yield . .	1,718·8	7,799·6	4,710·7	20,076·5	3,044·7	586·3	16,306·1

The value of all cereal crops in 1899 was estimated at 252·3 million kronor. At the end of 1900 Sweden had 533,050 horses, 2,582,555 head of cattle, 1,261,493 sheep and lambs, 805,805 pigs. In 1880 34,000 head of cattle and 29,000 sheep were exported, in 1900 respectively, 3,820 and 2,687.

II. MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1901, throughout the Kingdom, 2,793,566 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted to 521,165 tons; the bar iron to 271,393 tons. Of iron ore in 1899 1,439,860 tons, in 1899 1,628,011 tons, and in 1900 1,619,901 tons were exported; of pig-iron, 91,719 tons in 1898, 93,895 tons in 1899, and 84,477 tons in 1900; of bar iron, 162,862 in 1898, 167,847 in 1899, and 165,583 in 1900. There were also raised in 1901 11,366 tons of silver and lead ore, 23,660 tons of copper ore, 48,630 tons of zinc ore, and 2,271 tons of manganese ore. The gold produced amounted to 62·72 kilogrammes, the silver to 1,557, the lead to 988,396, the copper to 137,382. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 271,509 tons of coal in 1901. In 1901 there were 30,776 persons engaged in mining.

III. INDUSTRIES.

The timber and wood-work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests (mostly on crown-lands), have an area of 7,620,730 hectares, and yielded, in 1899, 2,129,992 cubic metres of timber, valued at 75,227,156 kronor. In 1900 there were in Sweden 1,148 saw mills and planing mills with 43,312 work-people who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 163,481,440 kronor; 320 factories for joinery and furniture with 10,103 work-people, the out-put for the year being valued at 20,043,615 kronor; 122 factories for other wood-work with 6,910 work-people, out-put 33,167,305 kronor; and 63 paper and pulp mills with 6,353 work-people, out-put 24,228,275 kronor. The extent of some other Swedish industries in 1900 is shown in the following table:—

Nature of work	Factories	Work-people	Value of out-put
			Kronor
Iron and steel, smelting, &c. .	545	19,146	60,769,270
Copper work, &c.	288	3,946	17,790,886
Machinery	351	20,681	53,029,668
Flour Mills, &c.	1,445	4,259	83,577,361
Raw-sugar mills	17	4,650	31,973,071
Sugar refineries	8	2,402	47,507,286
Brandy distilling	127	843	31,716,988
Distilleries	21	189	29,414,547
Breweries	556	6,332	33,644,815
Spinning, cotton	31	5,783	20,722,881
„ wool	153	3,196	20,423,599
Weaving, cotton	47	6,136	23,229,474
„ wool	113	6,766	23,980,613

Commerce.

The total customs duties levied were in 1896 42,339,086 kronor, in 1897 43,755,018 kronor, in 1898 52,211,885 kronor, in 1899 60,366,953 kronor, and in 1900 57,781,764 kronor. The value of the imports subject to duty in 1900 was 260,046,508 kronor; and of duty-free imports, 274,888,602 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden have been as follows (18 kronor = £1):—

—	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Imports .	344,290,247	358,314,718	408,332,270	455,249,346	504,788,683	534,935,110
Exports .	311,484,290	340,233,042	353,195,467	344,909,154	358,184,767	391,334,902

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years:—

—	Imports 1899	Imports 1900	Exports 1899	Exports 1900
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Textile manufactures	46,738,248	41,958,659	1,579,218	1,544,852
Corn and flour	49,327,777	51,793,392	4,850,080	2,145,094
Colonial wares	38,634,760	45,584,008	135,289	836,180
Raw textile material and yarn	47,818,471	46,166,798	1,252,671	1,502,842
Minerals, of imports mostly coal	82,388,362	104,052,262	21,421,309	22,518,868
Metal goods, machinery, &c.	74,605,197	65,009,836	22,585,054	25,316,548
Live animals and animal food	23,542,296	29,195,718	48,128,640	43,161,578
Hair, hides, and other animal products	24,459,229	20,438,630	4,800,564	5,370,750
Metals, raw and partly wrought	13,159,371	25,556,124	43,513,013	52,895,037
Timber, wrought and unwrought	4,751,466	5,925,996	178,568,581	200,559,375
Paper and paper manufactures	4,745,770	4,407,698	11,706,764	14,392,265
Other articles	94,617,737	94,846,909	20,158,575	22,000,583
Total	504,788,683	534,935,110	358,184,767	391,334,902

The values of imports and exports are calculated according to average prices in Swedish port, exclusive of Customs duties. For most of these average prices merchants are consulted by the Board of Trade (Kommers-Kollegium), and the values thus obtained are published in the Board's annual report on commerce. The quantities in the Customs returns are most exactly given for imports. For the quantities of exports the statements of exporters are relied on. Imports are recorded as from the country of the last port of shipment, and exports as to the country which is their immediate destination. The figures record the special trade. The returns of the trade between Sweden and Norway may be considered as not corresponding with the real commerce.

The following shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals:—

Country	Imports from (1899)	Imports from (1900)	Exports to (1899)	Exports to (1900)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain . .	154,563,118	176,504,553	157,198,342	169,248,313
Germany . . .	184,113,227	187,897,874	54,860,864	65,244,540
Denmark . . .	60,681,189	62,525,129	43,298,276	47,682,193
Norway . . .	20,449,954	21,761,911	6,451,052	7,186,593
Russia (including Finland) . .	28,502,131	34,358,984	15,861,424	14,027,846
France . . .	8,992,214	9,692,566	29,065,568	29,807,333
Spain . . .	1,767,701	1,736,294	2,851,295	3,649,832
Netherlands . .	10,390,719	11,184,842	25,666,540	29,941,211
Belgium . . .	16,804,527	13,166,404	13,783,461	14,839,185
United States . .	10,466,964	9,184,568	—	—
Other countries . .	8,056,939	6,921,985	9,147,945	9,706,916
Total . . .	504,788,683	534,935,110	358,184,767	391,333,962

The following table shows the trade between Sweden and the United Kingdom according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Sweden . . .	9,839,146	9,736,931	10,048,730	10,635,060	9,787,968
Exports of British pro- duce to Sweden . .	3,565,422	3,998,470	4,796,316	5,421,746	4,456,959

The following table shows the chief articles of import into the United Kingdom from Sweden:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Wood & timber	5,224,978	5,055,513	5,238,064	5,942,896	4,975,835
Oats . . .	51,406	86,637	211,144	34,144	105,488
Bar iron . . .	464,195	478,937	474,695	447,161	397,990
Iron and steel manufactures	313,584	227,728	243,704	347,175	306,166
Pig iron . . .	288,324	291,548	328,741	360,782	388,788
Butter . . .	1,515,705	1,501,668	1,246,137	1,013,775	938,889
Matches . . .	223,834	245,906	231,478	268,233	305,231
Paper . . .	357,970	387,762	446,066	570,406	642,870
Wood pulp . .	604,333	554,258	704,938	830,001	842,652

British exports to Sweden in 1901 were iron work, 620,260*l.*; coals, 1,775,211*l.*; cotton manufactures and yarn, 322,830*l.*; woollen manufactures and yarn, 189,884*l.*; wool, 202,805*l.*; machinery, 230,065*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1901, was as follows :—

—	Sailing		Steam.		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
20-100 tons . . .	1,301	66,510	301	15,240	1,602	81,750
100-500 . . .	701	165,531	386	83,225	1,087	248,756
500-1,000 . . .	64	43,871	134	100,584	198	144,455
Above 1,000 tons . .	10	12,775	90	126,047	100	138,822
Total . . .	2,076	288,687	911	325,105	2,987	613,792

The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1900—namely, 246 vessels of 118,125 tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 206 vessels of a total burthen of 69,373 tons.

Vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in 1900, as follows :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered :						
Swedish	8,903	2,216,382	10,625	1,367,013	19,528	3,583,395
Foreign	5,264	1,618,203	11,470	3,841,941	16,734	4,960,144
Total entered . .	14,167	3,834,585	22,095	4,708,954	36,262	8,543,539
Cleared :						
Swedish	13,917	2,524,69	5,556	1,010,525	19,473	3,535,218
Foreign	9,837	3,408,54	6,990	1,635,820	16,827	5,044,369
Total cleared . .	23,754	5,933,242	12,546	2,646,345	36,300	8,579,587
Total entered & cleared 1900	37,921	9,767,827	34,641	7,355,299	72,562	17,123,126
„ „ „ 1899	36,712	9,647,667	31,788	6,737,080	68,500	16,384,757
„ „ „ 1897	34,475	8,378,787	31,147	6,499,026	65,622	14,877,813

Internal Communications.

In 1900 100,806 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

At the end of 1900 the total length of railways in Sweden was 7,023 miles, of which 2,392 miles belonged to the State. The receipts in 1899 were 83,607,498 kronor, and expenses 53,204,919 kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1899 was 339,350,425 kronor, and for private railways 349,127,631 kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1900 was 10,948,822; weight of goods carried on State railways, 6,719,441 tons; private railways 14,189,012 tons of goods, and 19,242,359 passengers.

The length of all the telegraph lines at the end of 1900 was 9,456 miles, and of wires 80,296 miles. Of the lines, 5,718 miles, and of the wire, 17,393 miles belonged to the State telegraph, and the remainder to the railways. There were 2,117 telegraph offices. The number of despatches sent in the year 1900 was 2,749,483, including 331,997 in transit. In 1900 there were about 100,000 miles of wire and about 81,000 instruments employed in the telephone service.

The Swedish Post Office carried 273,821,837 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1900. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 2,937. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1900 amounted to 11,883,965 kronor, and the total expenditure to 11,218,836 kronor, leaving a surplus of 665,129 kronor.

Money and Credit.

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the king. It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries, it accepts deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element. The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, private banks, and joint-stock banks in Sweden for January 1, 1902 (18 kronor = £1). There are twenty-six private banks issuing notes. After December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank will have the right to issue notes :—

Assets	National Bank	Private Banks	Joint-stock Banks
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Mortgages	—	50,807,972	—
Real estate	—	10,643,527	7,563,601
Coin and bullion	51,902,311	27,769,138	14,908,169
Accounts with other banks	50,891,377	57,242,451	29,496,745
State notes and bills	17,401,200	72,140,318	40,115,016
Stocks, shares, mortgages, &c.	—	762,813	55,627,154
Bills	77,286,180	227,807,472	123,097,563
Loans, public obligations, shares, &c.	29,988,127	270,570,815	199,720,596
Cash credits, &c.	17,786,262	156,795,394	110,895,806
Totals	245,255,457	874,039,400	581,424,650
Liabilities			
Bank notes and bills	103,191,141	77,077,268	11,407,526
Liabilities with other banks	3,406,166	49,430,239	51,368,633
Deposits	5,737	426,598,326	187,051,867
Capital	50,000,000	72,287,600	86,025,508
Reserve	6,417,894	33,084,000	29,234,876
To be paid out to the public treasury	2,000,000	—	—
Various liabilities	63,837,590	180,557,488	213,327,212
To further disposition	16,896,929	10,004,479	3,009,023
Totals	245,255,457	874,039,400	581,424,650

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Number of depositors at end of year	1,169,098	1,202,068	1,232,418	1,261,557
Deposits at end of year, kronor	394,667,865	415,436,950	428,447,181	451,144,350
Capital and reserve fund, ditto.	34,816,934	36,215,998	40,625,336	42,468,326

At the end of 1900 the Post Office Savings Bank had 566,805 depositors and 56,461,391 kronor of deposits.

2. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date May 17, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times. It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The King, however, possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storting, but only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three Storthings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The King has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown.

The Storting assembles every year. New elections take place every three years. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive. They begin on the first weekday after October 10 each year, and must receive the sanction of the King to sit longer than two months. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for five years in the country) is entitled to elect, unless he is disqualified from a special cause, for instance, actual receiving of parish relief. Under the same conditions citizens thirty years of age, and having resided in Norway for ten years, are qualified to be elected. The mode of election is indirect. Every third year the people choose their deputies, one to fifty voters in towns where the election is administered by the magistrate, and one to a hundred in rural districts, where the election is presided over by the bailiff (*Lensmand*) or other member of the election-committee. The deputies afterwards assemble and elect from among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storting representatives. Former members of the Council of State can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by the persons already

elected for that purpose, or, if not, who received the second largest number of votes. At the election in 1900 the number of electors was 440,174, or 19·73 per cent. of total population, while 235,410 votes, or 53·48 per cent. of the whole number, were recorded. The Storting has 114 members—38 from towns, 76 from rural districts.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. The Thing nominates its own presidents. The principal ordinary business of the Storting is to enact or repeal laws, to impose taxes, to supervise the financial affairs of the kingdom, to vote the amounts required for the public expenditure, and to examine treaties concluded with foreign Powers. Questions relating to laws must be considered by each house separately. The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting. All other matters are settled by both houses in common sitting. The Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagthing to be either accepted or rejected. If the Odelsting and Lagthing do not agree, the two houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution. The Lagthing and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Höiesteret*) form a high court of justice (the *Rigsret*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the *Höiesteret*, and members of the Storting. While in session, every member of the Storting has an allowance of twelve kroner (13s. 4d.) a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and at least seven Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. Ministers and Councillors of State are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, when public, but without a vote. The following are the members of the Council of State, April 21, 1902:—

(1.) *Council of State at Kristiania.*

Minister of State.—Otto Albert Blehr.

Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction.—Vilhelm Andreas Wexelsen.

Ministry for Justice.—Sören Tobias Arstad.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Navigation, and Industry.—

O. A. Blehr, Minister of State.

Ministry for Agriculture.—Wollert Konow.

Ministry for Public Works.—Jörgen Gundersen Løveland.

Ministry for Finance and Customs.—Elias Sundé.

Ministry for Defence.—Lieut.-Colonel Hans Georg Jacob Stang.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—W. Konow.

(2.) *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

Ole Anton Quam, Minister of State.

Aanon Gunnar Knudsen.

Sigurd Ibsen.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (Amtmand), viz., the towns of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 'Amts' (counties). There are 40 towns, 22 'Ladesteder' (ports), and 554 rural communes (Herreder), mostly parishes or sub-parishes (wards). The government of the Herred is vested in a body of representatives (from 12 to 48), and a council (Formænd), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formænd.' The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formænd' a chairman and a deputy chairman. All the chairmen of the rural communes of an Amt form with the Amtmand the 'Amtsting' (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Amt. The Amtmand is the chairman of the diet. The towns and the ports form 60 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council); a chairman and a deputy chairman are yearly elected. The members of the local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as the Storting, with the exception that a limited suffrage was in 1901 accorded to women.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

Norway has an area of 124,130 English square miles; at the census of December 3, 1900, the population amounted to 2,239,880.

The area and population of the twenty districts (Amter) were as follows:—

Amter.	Area: English square miles	Population Jan. 1, 1891	Population Dec. 3, 1900	Pop. per square mile 1900
Kristiania (town) .	6.4	151,239	227,626	35,622.2
Akershus . .	2,017.0	99,111	116,228	51.6
Smaalenene . .	1,600.0	120,360	136,886	85.6
Hedemarken . .	10,600.1	119,129	126,182	11.9
Kristians . .	9,785.3	108,076	116,280	11.9
Buskerud . .	5,721.1	104,769	112,676	19.7
Jarlsberg og Larvik	895.6	100,957	104,554	116.7
Bratsberg . .	5,864.9	92,034	99,052	16.9
Nedenes . .	3,609.5	81,043	79,935	22.1
Lister og Mandal . .	2,804.9	78,738	81,567	29.1
Stavanger . .	3,531.9	117,008	127,592	36.1
Søndre Bergenhus .	6,026.0	128,213	135,752	22.5
Bergen (town) . .	5.2	53,634	72,251	13,814.7
Nordre Bergenhus .	7,136.1	87,552	89,041	12.5
Romsdal . .	5,787.8	127,806	136,137	23.5
Søndre Trondhjem .	7,185.3	123,817	135,382	18.8
Nordre Trondhjem .	8,696.4	81,236	83,433	9.6
Nordland . .	14,804.0	131,850	152,144	10.3
Tromsö . .	10,134.2	65,125	74,362	7.3
Finmarken . .	17,917.9	29,170	32,800	1.8
Total . .	124,129.7	2,000,917	2,239,880	18

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still- born)	Stillborn	Illegiti- mate, living	Deaths (exc. still- born)	Excess of Births
1896	13,962	63,308	1,632	4,598	31,574	31,734
1897	14,220	63,417	1,588	4,844	32,389	31,028
1898	15,039	64,821	1,592	4,914	32,693	32,128
1899	15,580	67,013	1,690	4,949	36,563	30,450
1900	15,222	66,149	1,616	4,824	34,932	31,217

2. *Emigration.*

Place of Destination	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
United States . . .	6,153	6,584	4,580	4,805	6,466	10,655	12,488
British North America . .	6	22	3	13	51	112	143
Other countries . . .	48	73	86	41	182	164	114
Total . . .	6,207	6,679	4,669	4,859	6,699	10,931	12,745

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

At the census taken December 3, 1900, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four, above 10,000 eight, above 5,000 nine. The population of the principal towns, December 3, 1900, was:—

Kristiania . . .	227,626	Kristiansund . . .	12,050
Bergen . . .	72,251	Fredrikshald . . .	11,957
Trondhjem . . .	38,180	Aalesund . . .	11,777
Stavanger . . .	30,613	Skien . . .	11,394
Drammen . . .	23,093	Arendal . . .	11,130
Kristiansand . . .	14,666	Larvik . . .	10,668
Fredrikstad . . .	14,635		

Religion and Instruction.

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State. Its clergy are nominated by the King. All other Christian sects (except Jesuits) as well as the Jews are tolerated, and free to exercise their religion within the limits prescribed by the law and public order. Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 bishoprics, 84 *Provstier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 485 *Præstegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1900 there were 52,680 dissenters, including 1,969 Roman Catholics, 10,286 Methodists, 5,674 Baptists, 501 Mormons, 175 Quakers.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1898 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,971 public elementary schools with 259,460 pupils, and in towns 2,344 classes with 73,313 pupils; the amount expended on both being 9,311,740 kroner, of which 2,597,449 kroner was granted by the State, the rest being provided in towns by the towns themselves, in rural districts partly by the separate parish communes, partly by the county communes (*Amtskommuner*). There are 86 secondary schools:

14 public, 42 communal, 30 private. Of the secondary schools 22 have a higher department for classics, or mathematics, or both, viz. 14 public, 1 communal, 7 private. Most of the secondary schools are mixed, 16 are for girls alone: 1 communal, 15 private. The number of pupils in the secondary schools in the session 1898-99 was 15,476. Besides these, 77 communal and private schools have 4,376 pupils more or less advanced. There were in 1898, 6 public normal schools and 5 private, with 768 students. Kristiania has a University, attended in 1900 by about 1,400 students. In the financial year 1900-1901 it has, besides its own incomes amounting to 95,192 kroner, a subsidy of 901,345 kroner from the State.

Justice and Crime.

For civil justice Norway is divided into 108 districts, each with an inferior court. Of these 82 are rural courts, divided into 453 circuits. The other courts are in towns. There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Höiesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forligelseskommission*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought.

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret*.

The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges (1 *Lagmand*, or president), and 10 jurors (*Lagretlemænd*). The Kingdom is divided into 5 jury districts (*Lagdommer*), each having its chief judge (*Lagmand*). Each district is divided into circuits, corresponding, as a rule, to the counties (*Amt*), in which courts are held at fixed times. The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences. The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance.

The prosecutions are directed by the State advocates (*Statsadvokater*), 13 in number, subordinate to one *Rigsadvokat*.

The number of persons convicted of crimes was: in 1899, 3,585; in 1898, 3,802; in 1897, 3,409; in 1896, 3,075; in 1895, 2,850. For offences against public order and police, penalties were, in 1899, inflicted upon 52,344 persons.

There are four convict prisons (1 a penitentiary); inmates, March 31, 1902, 747 (663 were males and 84 females). In the asylum for insane offenders at same time 28 patients.

There are, besides, 54 district prisons, in which, in 1900, 15,421 persons were detained. There are 7 reformatory schools for neglected children, 4 for boys and 3 for girls. Two of these reformatories (1 for girls and 1 for boys) receive only children who, having committed serious crimes or otherwise shown serious moral delinquency, require rigorous treatment. The others receive neglected children against whom there have been no serious charges. In the stricter reformatories children may be kept from the age of 12 to that of 21; years; in the more lenient, from their 6th to their 18th year of age. The number of children in reformatories at the end of June, 1902, was 342 boys and 63 girls.

The police force of Kristiania numbers 534 men, including 18 superior functionaries.

Pauperism.

In Norway the relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation but certain expenditure is also borne by the *Amt* (counties) and by the State.

The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 80,780 in 1899, 80,135 in 1898, 80,178 in 1897, 80,248 in 1896, 78,439 in 1895. In 1899 10,982, 1898 10,155, 1897 10,606, 1896 11,081, 1895 12,335 persons are included who have only been medically relieved.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for each of the last five years in thousands of kroner (18 kroner = £1):—

Revenue					Expenditure				
Years ending	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
June 30	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1897	4,634	35,792	25,150	69,047 ¹	22,651	6,882	16,553	30,644	76,730
1898	5,111	41,801	28,501	80,063 ²	19,536	7,195	18,755	32,545	78,031
1899	5,705	48,508	29,913	95,685 ³	22,080	7,534	21,467	37,843	88,424
March 31									
1900	5,253	36,525	24,135	78,627 ⁴	20,772	5,344	18,569	31,278	75,963
(½ year)									
1901	5,996	46,970	32,246	102,030 ⁵	23,161	8,636	29,361	46,236	107,394

¹ Including 3,471,200 kroner raised by loans.

² " 4,652,400 " "

³ " 11,564,339 " "

⁴ " 12,914,076 " "

⁵ " 16,817,606⁵⁴ " "

The following table shows the principal heads of the budget for two years, ending March 31 :—

Sources of Revenue	1901-02	1902-03	Branches of Expenditure	1901-02	1902-03
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Income Tax . . .	5,300,000	5,400,000	Civil list . . .	592,032	482,032
Customs . . .	35,000,000	34,500,000	Storthing . . .	732,000	767,730
Excise on spirits . .	4,300,000	5,000,000	The Ministries . .	1,621,776	1,585,668
" " malt . . .	4,100,000	4,100,000	Church & education .	10,069,485	10,228,598
Succession tax . . .	800,000	900,000	Justice . . .	7,263,929	7,339,627
Stamps . . .	1,170,000	1,890,000	Interior . . .	3,700,929	4,531,155
Judicial fees . . .	1,100,000	1,200,000	Post, telegraphs, &c.	10,330,330	10,674,170
Mines . . .	449,000	541,300	State railways . . .	19,943,174	22,321,670
Post Office . . .	5,300,000	5,330,000	Roads, canals, ports, &c.	4,664,176	4,758,900
Telegraphs . . .	3,500,000	3,500,000	Finance and customs	4,282,572	4,274,126
State property . . .	4,105,154	3,645,644	Mines . . .	608,150	635,096
Railways . . .	12,603,600	13,471,000	Amortisation of debt	2,591,559	2,809,150
Miscellaneous . . .	7,622,453	7,548,899	Interest . . .	7,481,357	7,378,011
Balance . . .	11,444,793 ¹	15,223,157 ¹	Army . . .	13,809,600	13,987,850
			Navy . . .	4,120,000	4,265,000
			Foreign affairs . .	781,158	764,878
			Miscellaneous . . .	4,678,773	5,456,388
			Balance . . .	—	—
	97,300,000	102,250,000		97,300,000	102,250,000

¹ Loans for railways, telegraphs and telephones.

² Kroner 18,723,157 raised by loans (kroner 10,223,157 for railways, telegraphs and telephones, kroner 3,500,000 for extraordinary defensive purposes, the last amount to be in time recovered from cash), and kroner 1,500,000 from cash.

The following table shows the amortisation, growth, and interest of the public debt for the years named, ending June 30 or March 31 :—

Years ending June 30	Amortisation	Growth	Interest	Amount at the end of the year
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1896	532,407	13,572,000	4,957,772	157,353,033
1897	1,458,582	25,444,233	5,894,671	181,338,684
1898	2,167,424	1,000,000	5,978,265	180,171,260
1899	2,502,115	20,880,000	5,992,888	198,549,146
Year ending March 31				
1901	2,340,512	9,685	6,295,294	228,734,167

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 14,321,147 kroner, and for the towns to 17,094,000 kroner in 1900.

Defence.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg and the new fortresses by Agdenes, Bergen, Tönsberg, Christianssand S. and Fredriksten; the other fortresses, Fredrikstad, Carljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Trondhjem, and Vardö, are of little importance.

The troops of the Kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of three laws voted by the Storthing in 1866, 1876, and 1885, the land forces are divided into the troops of the Line, the Landvaern, the Landstorm or final levy. All young men past the twenty-second year of age are liable to the conscription. The young men in the line raised by conscription have to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 48 days in the infantry, in the fortress and mountain artillery, 60 days in the engineers, 80 days in the field artillery, and 90 days in the cavalry. They are then put into the battalions, which in the second, third, and fourth year in the artillery, cavalry and engineers, and the second and third year in the infantry, under ordinary circumstances, have an annual practice of 24 days, after which the men are sent on furlough, with obligation to meet when ordered. The Landvaern of the seventh year has a 24 days' practice, in which also the recruits take part. The train has a school of recruits, extending over 60 days for the engineers, and 18 days in the other arms. The nominal term of service is 16 years, divided between 6 years

in the Line, 6 years in the Landvaern, and 4 years in the Landstorm. The Landvaern and Landstorm is only liable to service within the frontiers of the Kingdom. Every man capable of bearing arms, and not placed in one of the said categories, is in time of war liable to do service in the reserve of the Landstorm, from the eighteenth to the fiftieth year of age.

The troops of the line numbered about 30,000 men, with 900 officers. The number of troops of the line actually under arms can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storthing. The King has permission to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, a number of men not exceeding 3,000, from Norway to Sweden and from Sweden to Norway, but only for (at most) six weeks annually. The troops of the Landvaern and the Landstorm numbered about 50,000 men with 800 officers.

The infantry consists of 5 brigades of 4 battalions of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 4 companies. Besides the five brigades there was organised in 1902 'Norske jægerkorps,' consisting of 1 battalion of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, the first consisting of 5, the others of 4 companies. 1 company of the 'Norske jægerkorps's' line forms his Majesty's guard. For each brigade, and for the infantry in the northern part of the country, there is a school of sub-officers. There are 2 companies of cyclists.

In Nordland and Thomsø there are 2 battalions of 4 companies, in Finmarken 2 companies.

Cavalry.—3 corps of Line, Landvaern and Landstorm, each consisting of 3 (1 corps 2) squadrons of mounted riflemen.

In addition, 1 orderly-squadron of Line, Landvaern and Landstorm. Besides there is a school of sub-officers, "The school-squadron."

Field Artillery.—3 battalions of Line and Landvaern, of 3 batteries of 6 pieces, and 1 company of equipage field artillery per battalion; two batteries (Line and Landvaern), of 6 pieces mountain artillery. In 1902 was organised 1 battalion of 'positions artillery,' consisting of 5 companies. There is 1 school of sub-officers for the field and mountain artillery.

Sea Coast Artillery.—5 fortress battalions of different strength, 5 signal and 5 torpedo organisations, and 1 school of sub-officers. In 1902 was organised 1 battalion of fortress artillery, consisting of 3 companies belonging to the Sea Coast Artillery.

Engineers.—1 battalion of Line, Landvaern, and Landstorm, of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of pontooneers, 1 company of telegraphists, and 1 company of equipage. Besides there is a school of sub-officers.

Like the Swedish navy, that of Norway is maintained solely for coast defence. It consists of 4 modern armourclads built at Elswick; 4 ironclad monitors; 3 unarmoured gun-vessels of 580 to 1,382 tons, built 1877-96; 4 older gunboats between 190 and 280 tons, 8 between 280 and 400 tons, and 16 smaller (60 tons), besides a small torpedo flotilla (28 torpedo boats and 1 torpedo division boat). Four torpedo boats building.

These ships call for little description. The monitors, *Skorpionen*, *Thrudvang*, and *Mjölnir* (1,448 to 1,517 tons) were built in 1866-69. They have 5-inch armour-belts, and 12-inch plating on their turrets, which carry severally two 4·7-in. Q.F., two 2·4-in. Q.F., and two 1·5 in. Q.F. The *Thor*, launched

in 1872, is a little larger (2,007 tons), has 14½-inch turret-plating, and carries two 4·7-in. Q.F., two 2·4-in. Q.F. guns, and two 1·5-in. Q.F. Of unarmoured ships the deck-protected gun-vessel *Viking* (1,123 tons) is steel-built, with a cellulose belt, is 208 ft. 6 in. in length, and has 30 ft. beam, engines of 2,000 I.H.P., and steamed 15 knots at her trials. Her armament consists of two 5·9-in. guns, two 3-in. B.L. for boat service, four 2·4-in. and four smaller quick-firers. A newer vessel of the *Viking* type is the *Frithjof* (1,382 tons), armed with two 4·7-in. Q.F., four 3-in. Q.F., two 3-in. B.L. for boat service, and four smaller quick-firers, and having a speed of 15 knots. The torpedo division boat *Valkyrjen* (380 tons), armed with two 3-in. Q.F., and four smaller quick-firers, steamed 23 knots at her trials.

The turret ships *Harald Haarfagre* and *Tordenskiold* were built on the Tyne in 1898. They displace 3,500 tons, and are protected by a belt of armour on the side, and by an armoured deck curved down to the lower edge of the belt. The thickness of the belt is 7 in. and of the armour in the barbettes, 7·9-in. (Harveyed steel). The armament consists of two 8·2-in. Q.F., in gunhouses (turrets), six 4·7-in. Q.F., six 3-in. Q.F., and six smaller quick-firers. The speed is 17·2 knots. They are remarkably powerful vessels for their size, and two others of the class were launched in 1900 at Elswick. These, the *Aorge* and *Eidsvold*, displace 4,000 tons, and have their secondary armament in casemates of 6-in. Krupp armour. General arrangement and speed are the same as the *Tordenskiold's*. The armament consists of two 8·2-in. Q.F. in gun-houses of 8-in. nickel-steel, six 6-in. Q.F. in casemates, eight 3-in. Q.F., six smaller quick-firers, and two submarine torpedo-tubes. Two sisters are projected.

The navy numbers about 120 officers on active service and about 70 in the reserve, and about 700 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement. All seafaring men between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-eight are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. By a law passed in 1892, they all go through a first training of at least 70 days. In 1900 the Storting amended this law so that only a limited number of conscripts (between 700 and 800) are to be required yearly to go through a training of at least 6 months.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area, 75 per cent. is unproductive, 22 per cent. forest, and 3 per cent. under cultivation. At the end of 1890 there were 146,355 real estates separately registered (not including Finmarken), and the number of farms was 236,286. The 146,355 real estates were classified as follows according to the official valuation in cadaster-marks (each representing an average purchase value of about £100 sterling):—

	Up to 0·50 mark	27,549 estates or 18·8 per cent. of the whole.
	0·51—1·00	20,524 " " 14·0 " "
	1·01—3·00	50,956 " " 34·8 " "
	3·01—5·00	21,692 " " 14·8 " "
	5·01—10·00	16,954 " " 11·6 " "
	10·01—20·00	6,441 " " 4·4 " "
ov.	20·01—50·00	2,023 " " 1·4 " "
The	50·01—100·00	183 " " 0·1 " "
	101 or more	32 " " 0·02 " "

As to the classification of the estates according to their area, no returns have been collected since the last revision of the survey about 1865. (See *Statesman's Year Book* for 1896, p. 987.)

In 1890 the area under cereals was 185,605 hectares, potatoes 39,122 hectares. The estimated yield in 1901 was (in hectolitres): wheat, 108,000; barley, 970,000; oats, 2,723,000; rye, 320,000; pulse, 60,000; mixed grains, 223,000; potatoes, 3,264,000. The average annual produce in hectolitres per hectare for 1891-95 was: wheat, 24·3; rye, 24·2; barley, 28·7; mixed corn, 37·5; oats, 38·7; peas, 21·3; potatoes, 218·2 hectolitres.

On December 3, 1900, there were:—Horses, 172,999; cattle, 950,201; sheep, 998,819; goats, 214,594; swine, 165,348; reindeer, 93,575.

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 45,301,100 kroner in 1901; the principal article being rye, 19,547,200 kroner. The import of butter amounted to 481,500 kroner, and of bacon and meat to 9,113,500 kroner. The export of agricultural produce was in 1901, 17,036,000 kroner (condensed milk 5,239,600 kroner, butter 3,595,800 kroner other agricultural products 8,200,600 kroner).

II. FORESTRY.

The total area covered with forests is estimated at 26,320 square miles, of which 73 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy about 4,000 square miles, administered by a forest staff under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1901 was 35,596,600 kroner, and of wrought timber (mostly wood pulp) 24,016,600 kroner.

III. MINES AND MINERALS.

The mining and metal industry of Norway is unimportant. The total value of mineral products in 1900 was 5,572,500 kroner (4,013,300 in 1890); of furnace products, 1,942,000 (1,315,400 in 1890), kroner; of bar iron and steel, 115,000 kroner. The chief mineral products are silver, 330,000 kroner in 1900 (621,000 in 1890); copper ore, 2,535,400 kroner, pyrites, 2,354,000 kroner; iron ore, 133,000 kroner; apatite, 16,500 kroner (1,000,700 in 1890); felspar, 115,000 kroner (213,300 in 1890). Of the smelting products in 1900 silver was valued at 336,000 kroner; copper, 1,550,000 kroner. At the end of 1900 there existed about 40 mining establishments employing 3,017 workpeople, and 6 smelting furnaces with 302 workpeople.

IV. FISHERIES.

The number of persons in 1900 engaged in cod fishery was 82,098; in summer-herring fishery, 20,705; and in mackerel fishery 2,741.

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1900 was cod, 18,569,000; herring, 9,085,000; mackerel, 569,000; salmon and sea trout, 1,044,000; other

fisheries, 4,629,000 ; lobster, 544,400 ; oysters, 5,221 ; total, 29,895,000. The total value was in 1899, 24,292,000 ; in 1898, 20,653,000 kroner ; in 1897, 25,207,000 kroner ; in 1896, 21,714,000 kroner ; in 1895, 22,210,000 kroner ; in 1894, 22,900,000 kroner.

Other fisheries are the mackerel fisheries in the North Sea, the bank fisheries off the coast, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries in the northern seas, which in 1900 produced a total of about 3,300,000 kroner.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Norway with different countries in 1901 :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	24,023,500	15,218,400	Italy	1,611,400	2,232,700
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe	20,789,600	7,592,800	Austria and Hungary	191,200	445,700
Russia and Finland	24,751,000	5,032,800	Greece	2,300	—
Germany	77,492,300	20,094,000	Turkey, Bulgaria, and Roumania	1,447,600	—
Switzerland	539,600	—	Africa	41,700	1,386,500
Netherlands	18,808,100	9,679,600	Asia	7,400	270,500
Belgium	12,871,000	6,990,500	Australia	100	3,866,700
Great Britain and Ireland	79,094,500	69,732,800	America	18,120,300	1,526,500
France	4,438,300	8,346,200	Not stated	4,201,200	247,300
Portugal and Madeira	1,097,800	713,300			
Spain	3,215,800	11,729,600			
			Total	287,244,200	165,106,900

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1901 was about \$4 millions of kroner (about one-tenth in value of the total imports), divided among the principal articles as follows:—Breadstuffs, 3,657,600 kroner ; coffee, 3,501,000 kroner ; tea, 236,000 kroner ; sugar, 6,959,000 kroner ; tobacco, 5,616,000 kroner ; spirits and wines, 2,640,000 kroner ; manufactured goods, 4,014,000 kroner. The value of imports subject to duty (1901) was 144,409,700 kroner, and of duty-free 142,834,500 kroner.

The recorded values are calculated according to information supplied by Exchange Committees and merchants. Those of imports include the invoice price, freight, packing, and insurance, but not duty ; those of exports give the price free on board in Norwegian port, excluding freight and insurance, but including packing and Norwegian commercial profit. The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters. These declarations state the countries from which the articles are *directly* imported and to which they are *directly* exported. An article coming, for example, from the East Indies *via* London is recorded as coming from England. The recorded imports include all articles imported, whether for consumption inland or for re-exportation. The exports are divided into exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) and exports of foreign articles (transit, warehousing on credit, duty-paid and duty-free articles). A considerable part of the export trade over the land frontier between Norway and Sweden escapes the control of the Customs' authorities.

Total imports and exports of Norwegian and foreign goods in the last five years :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign) .	263,718,200	280,178,600	310,485,800	310,658,100	287,244,200
Exports (Norwegian) .	159,678,700	151,472,200	150,081,600	162,745,100	154,685,100
„ (foreign) .	8,018,000	7,877,100	9,854,900	10,201,300	10,420,800

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1899-1901 :—

Classes of Goods	1899		1900		1901	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living .	2,629,700	284,500	2,367,400	369,700	2,979,400	213,400
Animal produce (malty food) .	18,859,900	51,373,400	13,964,400	54,424,800	14,704,500	53,418,200
Broadstuffs . .	51,721,100	186,600	52,818,300	127,300	45,805,000	299,500
Groceries . .	21,268,900	6,900	24,634,600	8,000	24,979,700	8,200
Fruits, plants, &c.	5,550,000	82,700	5,840,200	87,200	4,425,700	72,500
Spirits, &c. .	7,393,000	310,900	7,584,800	293,800	7,066,200	394,400
Yarn, rope, &c. .	14,023,500	443,400	15,626,000	376,900	16,782,000	548,200
Textile manufactures, &c. .	28,461,000	218,000	24,989,400	378,000	24,808,200	727,300
Hair, skins, &c. .	11,770,500	5,804,800	9,828,300	5,610,400	10,483,200	6,096,800
Tallow, oils, tar, &c. .	16,140,000	6,024,100	18,405,200	5,445,200	19,045,700	6,593,900
Timber & wooden goods . .	9,742,500	59,007,500	11,788,100	67,720,600	9,206,000	59,613,200
Dye stuffs . .	2,146,700	141,800	2,133,400	80,200	2,000,800	167,300
Different vegetable produce .	4,894,400	1,667,200	4,926,000	1,013,300	4,836,500	1,936,800
Paper and paper manufactures .	2,733,500	8,182,900	2,914,400	8,747,100	2,717,100	9,874,600
Minerals, unwrought . .	31,171,700	4,508,600	42,611,200	3,950,600	37,041,300	3,806,500
Minerals, manufactured . .	4,502,600	2,961,400	3,586,700	2,483,900	2,793,400	8,209,900
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	13,798,200	2,161,800	13,634,100	2,438,100	11,238,800	1,739,700
Metals, manufactured . .	28,317,000	1,905,600	23,017,100	1,886,200	22,566,200	1,804,600
Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.	40,861,100	4,790,800	30,534,500	7,304,300	23,819,500	4,181,300
Total . .	310,485,800	150,081,600	310,658,100	162,745,100	287,244,200	154,685,100
Re-exports . .		9,854,900		10,201,300		10,420,800
Grand total .		159,886,500		172,946,400		165,105,900

The values of imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports in the last three years were :—

	Imports			Exports		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania .	155,478,400	145,040,400	183,967,700	28,276,300	31,661,400	29,243,000
Bergen .	52,012,100	52,766,200	49,495,600	19,591,600	20,686,500	21,365,500
Trondhjem .	23,317,600	27,890,900	26,125,200	11,311,400	13,371,500	13,120,300

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the subjoined table, for each of the last five years :—

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Norway .	4,995,461	4,986,500	5,305,393	5,756,018	5,564,025
Exports of British produce to Norway	3,250,734	2,440,729	3,308,656	3,297,665	3,243,026

The chief imports into and exports of British produce from and to Norway in two years, according to the Board of Trade returns, were :—

Imports into U.K.	1900	1901	Exports from U.K.	1900	1901
	£	£		£	£
Wood	2,024,950	1,858,714	Coal	1,102,444	822,449
Wood pulp	1,823,105	1,049,171	Cottons, yarn	827,295	331,870
Fish	538,299	664,450	Woollens, yarn	177,596	179,948
Ice	374,025	269,897	Ironwork	535,846	371,039
Stones	164,979	232,228	Machinery	142,624	127,144
Condensed milk	186,542	188,229	New ships	151,521	666,068

Shipping and Navigation.

The total Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1902, was as follows :

	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
4-100 tons. .	3,986	111,916	453	14,448	4,439	126,364
100-500 tons .	785	241,264	373	106,336	1,158	347,600
500-1,000 ,, .	481	340,715	252	181,691	733	522,406
1,000-2,000 tons	190	234,482	120	172,423	310	406,905
Above 2,000 ,,	3	7,570	25	56,244	28	63,814
Total . . .	5,445	985,947	1,223	531,142	6,668	1,467,089

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in 1900 were as follows :—

—	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	4,721	1,405,500	2,369	708,460	7,090	2,113,960
Foreign	2,368	770,058	2,943	226,860	5,311	996,918
Total entered	7,089	2,175,558	5,312	935,320	12,401	3,110,878
Cleared						
Norwegian	5,986	1,749,989	792	308,183	6,728	2,058,072
Foreign	4,786	721,405	567	268,660	5,803	990,066
Total cleared	10,672	2,471,344	1,359	576,793	12,081	3,048,137
Total entered and cleared 1900	17,761	4,646,902	6,671	1,512,113	24,432	6,159,015
" " " " 1890	19,195	4,743,787	7,656	1,687,101	27,051	6,880,888
" " " " 1898	19,789	4,597,410	9,112	1,699,956	28,901	6,297,366

Vessels entered and cleared in 1900 at the following ports :—

—	Number	Tonnage	—	Number	Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered	2,493	993,509	Entered	420	235,193
Cleared	1,529	620,106	Cleared	427	231,778
Bergen			Frederikstad		
Entered	686	331,967	Entered	1,300	176,640
Cleared	691	330,334	Cleared	2,836	259,292

Internal Communications.

The total length of State Railways in 1901 was 1,168 miles, and a length of 140 miles worked by six companies; total 1,308 miles.

Total receipts in the term April 1, 1900, to March 1, 1901: State railways, 12,420,912 kroner; companies, 2,765,012 kroner. Total expenses April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901: State railways, 10,005,960 kroner; companies, 2,046,836 kroner. Goods carried April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901: State railways, 1,815,497 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 926,749. Passengers carried April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901 (including season-ticket holders): State railways, 9,126,081; companies, 1,078,898. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government.

The following are the postal statistics :—

—	1899	1900	1901
Letters	48,476,300	50,626,200	53,919,500
Post-cards	4,524,100	4,819,800	5,453,400
Registered letters	977,100	1,102,900	1,095,800
Journals	52,367,500	56,508,300	56,642,400
Other printed matter	7,595,600	7,541,400	7,985,200
Samples and parcels	987,500	1,054,500	1,149,300

Length of telegraph and telephone lines and wires in 1901 :—

Belonging to the State 8,072 miles of line, 53,564 miles of wires.

Belonging to the State railways and the Norwegian trunk railways
1,563 miles of line, and 2,957 miles of wires.

The number of paid messages in the year 1901 was on the State lines 2,153,518, on the railway lines 71,142, total, 2,267,915, of which 1,307,777 (on the lines of the railways, 71,481) were internal, 394,446 sent abroad, and 451,295 received from abroad. Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 1,723,347. The number of telegraph offices in 1901 was :—660 belonging to the State, 247 to the railways, total 907. Receipts : State telegraphs 3,199,221 kroner, railways 50,099 kroner, total 2,723,320 kroner. Expenses :—State telegraphs 2,532,888 kroner, railways 308,316 kroner, total 2,374,269 kroner.

Money and Credit.

On March 31, 1901, the Norwegian coins in circulation (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) were :—

Gold coin	15,858,460	kroner
Silver coin	9,864,279	„
Bronze coin	728,812	„

Total	26,451,551	„
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There exists no Government paper money.

The value of income and property assessed for taxes in 1901 was :—

	Income.		Property.	
The towns	235·9	millions of kroner	873·2	millions of kroner
The rural districts	242·4	„ „	1,264·2	„ „
The whole kingdom	478·3	„ „	2,137·4	„ „

There are two State banks, the 'Norges Bank' (Bank of Norway) and the 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank.'

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting, except the president of the head office, who is nominated by the King. There is a head office at Kristiania, and 14 branch offices. It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation. The balance-sheets of the bank for 1901 show the following figures :—Assets at the end of the year—

bullion, 40,228,528 kroner; outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c., 58,983,920 kroner; total, 99,212,448 kroner. Liabilities—notes in circulation, 62,536,172; the issue of notes allowed was 75,228,528 kroner; deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c., 11,128,516 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 8,432,449 kroner); dividends payable for the year, 2,189,582 kroner; total, 75,854,270; balance, 23,858,178.

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. The capital of the bank is mostly furnished by the State, and amounted to 17,500,000 kroner in 1901. The bank has besides a reserve fund amounting in 1901 to 1,000,000 kroner. At the end of 1901 the total amount of bonds issued was 127,099,520 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 134,923,733 kroner.

There were, at the end of 1901, 78 private joint-stock banks, with a collective subscribed capital of 100,683,615 kroner, and a paid-up capital of 42,438,404. The reserve fund amounted to 20,874,536. The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 744,510,168 kroner and 717,346,402 kroner respectively. Deposits at the end of the year 288,706,546 kroner, of which 15,930,545 kroner deposits on demand, and 267,776,001 kroner on other accounts.

All savings-banks must be chartered by royal permission. Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. In 1901 their number was 421; depositors 695,524, with 321,986,656 kroner to their credit at the end of the year. In 1900 their number was 413; depositors 671,241, with 306,295,112 kroner to their credit at the end of the year.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

The Swedish Krona and the Norwegian Krone, each of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling.

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8·960572 grammes, ·900 fine containing 8·0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7·5 grammes, ·800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver.

The standard of value is gold. In Sweden National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation. The case is the same in Norway, where there are also notes for 500 kroner.

The metric system of weights and measures (see France) was introduced in 1879, and became obligatory in Sweden in 1889, in Norway on July 1, 1882.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron C. Bildt.

Councillor.—Baron Charles Emil Ramel.

Consul-General in London.—Daniel Danielsson.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, and many other places.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Sir William A. C. Barrington, K.C.M.G., appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway, March, 1902.

Secretary.—F. S. Clarke.

Consul at Stockholm.—Alexander Stewart MacGregor.

Consul-General at Christiania.—Hon. C. S. Dundas.

There are also Consular representatives at Gothenburg, Christiansand, Bergen, Tromsø, Trondhjem, Hammerfest, Vardö, &c.

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

I. CENTRAL.

ON August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden, entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight cantons, and in 1513, thirteen. Various associated and protected territories were acquired, but no addition was made to the number of cantons forming the League till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the Helvetic Republic was formed, with a regular constitution. This failed to satisfy the cantons, and in 1803 Napoleon, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815, the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation, with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties; it regulates the army, the postal and telegraph system, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It provides for the revenue in general, and especially decides on the import and export duties in accordance with principles embodied in the constitution. It legislates in matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal University and other higher educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislation and executive authority are vested

in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald. Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 167 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 20 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2d.) per kilometre, to and from the capital. On the basis of the general census of 1900, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows:—

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Zürich (Zurich)	22	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Bern (Berne)	29	St. Gallen (St. Gall)	13
Luzern (Lucerne)	7	Graubünden (Grisons)	5
Uri	1	Aargau (Argovie)	10
Schwyz	8	Thurgau (Thurgovie)	6
Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2	Ticino (Tessin)	7
Glarus (Glaris)	2	Vaud (Waadt)	14
Zug (Zoug)	1	Valais (Wallis)	6
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	6
Solothurn (Soleure)	5	Genève (Genf)	7
Basel (Bâle)—town and country	9		
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	2	Total	167

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years. Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty-first year is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. At the election of October 29, 1899, the number of electors for 147 representatives was 738,287, of whom 401,781 voted, and the number of valid votes recorded was 369,662. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic. The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of

the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation. This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils, and its members are present at, and take part in their proceedings, but do not vote. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The President of the Confederation and the Vice-President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31, and are not re-eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year. The Vice-President, however, may be and usually is, elected to succeed the out-going President.

President for 1903.—A. Deucher of Thurgau.

Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1903.—R. Combès of Neuchâtel.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the President has 540*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of are seven administrative departments of the Republic. These departments the:—1. Foreign Affairs. 2. Interior. 3. Justice and Police. 4. Military.

Finance and Customs. 6. Agriculture and Industry. 7. Posts and Railways. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland is 'sovereign,' so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution; each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landsgemeinden*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landsgemeinden*. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a *Landsgemeinde*, the *referendum* has a place. This principle is most fully developed in Zurich, where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced. The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow-citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary.

In each canton there are districts (Amtsbezirke) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (Regierungstatthalter) representing the canton. In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, maire or syndic, and not less than 4 other members. In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials.

Area and Population

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

A general census of the population of Switzerland was taken on December 1, 1900, when the legal population was found to be 3,315,443, and the actual population present 3,325,023. At the census of 1888 the population was 2,917,754; in 1880 it was 2,831,787; in 1870, 2,655,001; in 1860, 2,510,494.

The following table gives the area and the ordinary resident population of each of the cantons and parts of cantons on December 1, 1888, and 1900. The cantons are given in the official order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated:—

Canton	Area : sq. miles	Population		Pop. per square mile, 1900
		Dec. 1, 1888	Dec. 1, 1900	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351) . . .	666	337,183	431,036	647.2
Bern (Berne) (1353) . . .	2,657	536,679	589,433	221.9
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332) . . .	579	135,360	146,159	252.9
Uri (1291)	415	17,249	19,700	47.4
Schwyz (1291)	351	50,807	55,385	157.8
Obwalden (Unterwalden-le- Haut) (1291)	183	15,043	15,260	83.5
Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le- Bas) (1291)	112	12,538	13,070	116.8
Glarus (Glaris) (1352) . . .	267	33,825	32,349	121.4
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	23,029	25,093	272.2
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481) . .	644	119,155	127,951	198.6
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481) . .	302	85,621	100,762	333.6
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501) . .	14	73,749	112,227	8,016.2
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501) . .	163	61,941	68,497	420.2
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	37,783	41,514	364.1
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1573)	101	54,109	55,281	547.3
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1573) .	61	12,888	13,499	221.3
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803) . .	779	228,174	250,285	321.3
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803) .	2,773	94,810	104,520	37.5
Aargau (Argovie) (1803) . . .	542	193,580	206,498	380.9
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803) . .	381	104,678	113,221	297.2
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,088	126,751	138,638	127.4
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,244	247,655	281,379	226.2
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,027	101,985	114,438	56.4
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815) .	312	108,153	126,279	404.7
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	105,509	132,609	1227.8
Total	15,976	2,917,754	3,315,443	207.5

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 18 cantons, the French in five, the Italian in one (Tessin), and the Roumanach in one (the Grisons). In 1900, 2,319,105 spoke German, 733,220 French, 222,247 Italian, and 38,677 Roumansch. The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland at the date of the census (1888) was 229,650, of whom 112,342 were German, 53,627 French, 41,881 Italian, 13,737 Austrian, 2,577 British, 1,354 Russian. In 1900 the total number was 392,896.

The chief occupations of the population in 1888, with the numbers employed, their families and domestic servants, were:—

Occupation	Men	Women	Men and Women	Members of Family	Domestic Servants	Total
Agriculture	388,467	92,566	481,033	609,040	16,357	1,106,430
Mining, sylviculture, &c.	10,882	28	10,710	16,482	243	27,435
Food manufacture . .	37,363	6,752	44,115	52,531	4,703	101,349
Dress, &c.	40,666	67,534	108,200	76,456	2,041	186,697
Building and furniture .	105,747	1,620	107,367	162,353	3,763	273,483
Textiles	61,087	106,435	167,522	99,723	2,901	270,146
Machinery	66,897	15,075	81,972	113,256	3,274	198,502
Chemicals, bookbinding, &c.	15,873	2,743	18,616	24,449	1,347	44,412
Trade	54,037	38,256	92,293	103,484	17,730	213,507
Transport	45,689	2,307	47,996	77,825	2,175	127,996
Public officials, sciences, &c.	35,817	14,836	50,653	64,084	12,689	127,426
Not determinable . . .	6,608	8,261	14,869	12,416	1,254	28,539
No relation to occupation	12,679	36,022	48,701	151,304	11,827	211,832
Total	881,612	392,435	1,274,047	1,568,403	80,304	2,917,754

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, in five years:—

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1897	93,369	3,291	24,954	59,690	33,679
1898	95,184	3,391	25,114	62,305	32,879
1899	97,894	3,442	25,412	61,013	36,881
1900	97,695	3,379	25,537	66,985	30,701
1901	100,635	3,607	25,379	63,625	37,010

In 1901 the illegitimate births numbered 4,465, or 4·4 per cent. The number of divorces was 1,027.

The number of emigrants in five years was:—1898, 2,288 ; 1899, 2,493 ; 1900, 3,816 ; 1901, 3,921 ; 1902, 4,707. The cantons which supplied the largest contingents of emigrants in 1901 were: Bern, 851 ; Zurich, 598 ; Ticino, 481 ; St. Gallen, 240 ; Bâle (town), 227. Of the whole number in 1901, 3,520 went to the United States, 297 to Central and South America, 40 to Australia, 29 to Asia, 18 to Africa.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In the middle of 1901 the population of the principal towns was as follows :—Zürich, 152,942; Bâle, 111,009; Geneva, 105,139; Berne, 64,864; Lausanne, 47,039; Lucerne, 29,633; Winterthur, 22,635; Neuchâtel, 20,916; St. Gallen 33,363; Chaux-de-Fonds, 36,388; Biel, 22,280.

Religion.

According to the Constitution of 1874 there is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 40 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1900, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,918,197, of Roman Catholics to 1,383,135, and of Jews to 12,551. Protestants are in a majority in 12 of the cantons, and Catholics in 13. Of the more populous cantons, Zurich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bâle (town and land) are mainly Protestant, while Lucerne, Fribourg, Ticino, and Valais are mainly Catholic. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion, and an Apostolic administrator in the canton of Tessin. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Instruction.

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization. Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organized a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced. In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority. In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes. In all the cantons primary instruction is free. In the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen. Of the contingent for military service in 1901, 19 per cent. could not read, and 74 per cent. could not write.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1900 :—

—	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Infant schools	767	960	40,344
Primary schools	1,663	10,362	471,713
Secondary schools	549	1,619	37,945
Middle schools (preparatory)	31	770	9,806
Middle schools (not preparatory)	47	—	7,590
Normal schools (public and private)	34	—	2,153
Professional and industrial schools	426	—	—

There were also improvement schools for recruits with 76,859 pupils, private schools with 16,277, schools for girls with 3,960, gymnasia with 5,788, and higher schools with 6,309 pupils. In 1901 there were 18 commercial schools with altogether 1,984 pupils; 54 complementary commercial schools with 4,961 pupils; 270 technical schools subventioned by the Federal Government, by the cantons, by communes, by corporations, and by private persons; 188 schools similarly supported for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects; 4 agricultural schools with 111 pupils; 1 horticultural school with 37 pupils; 11 winter agricultural schools with 406 pupils; 5 schools and experimental stations for viticulture; 4 dairy schools with 55 pupils. The expenditure on instruction in 1900 was: by the State, 24,196,951 francs; by the communes, 25,774,175 francs; total, 49,971,126 francs.

There are six universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zürich, Geneva (1878), and Fribourg (1889). The academy at Lausanne was formed into a university in 1890. These universities are organised on the model of those of Germany, governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zürich, with a teaching staff of 150 and 1,004 regular pupils in 1901, 362 being foreigners; there were, besides, 449 listeners. There is also an academy with faculties similar to those of the Universities at Neuchâtel. The following table shows the number of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the six universities and in the academy of Neuchâtel in 1902:—

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy	Total	Teaching Staff
Basel	50	53	148	295	546	110
Zürich	12	151	362	918	764	122
Bern	33	211	501	434	1,179	123
Geneva	53	145	351	354	903	137
Lausanne	27	158	221	200	606	133
Fribourg	154	73	—	133	360	62
Neuchâtel	17	19	—	89	125	56
	346	810	1,583	1,723	4,488	743

These numbers are exclusive of 770 'listeners.'

Justice and Crime.

The 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 14 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the

The Federal Assembly for six years, the President and Vice-President, as such for two years. The President has a salary of 13,000 francs a year, and the other members 12,000 francs. The Tribunal has two sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself. It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and cantons; between cantons and cantons; between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs; between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs; and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority. There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide. It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws. The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation. For this purpose it is divided into four chambers: the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation. The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving.

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials.

On December 31, 1901, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 4,189, of whom 608 were women.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-I.-Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, Valais, Schaffhausen, and Freiburg.

Finance.

The Confederation has no power to levy direct taxes; its chief source of revenue is the customs. In extraordinary cases it may levy a rate upon the various cantons according to a settled scale. A considerable income is derived from the postal and telegraph establishments, but part of the postal revenue, as well as of the customs dues, has to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. The entire net proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (5,519,538 francs in 1901) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects. Various Federal manufactories yield considerable revenue. Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one-half (1,814,606 francs in 1901) goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation for five years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs
1897	91,556,543	87,317,364
1898	95,277,454	94,109,943
1899	100,476,337	98,052,644
1900	101,033,716	102,757,837
1901	101,924,682	105,553,089

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1903 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Real Property . . .	1,002,754	Interest and Sinking	
Capital invested . . .	1,951,543	Fund	4,508,855
General administration	57,100	General administration	1,195,175
Departments :—		Departments :—	
Political	37,000	Political	693,717
Interior	51,300	Interior	12,590,100
Justice and Police . . .	534,100	Justice and Police . . .	576,175
Military	2,914,175	Military	28,552,257
Financial :—		Financial :—	
Finance	225,000	Finance	782,225
Customs	49,000,000	Customs	5,364,700
Commerce, Industry, } and Agriculture . . . }	505,470	Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture :—	
Posts and Railways :—		Industry	1,613,975
Railways	170,000	Agriculture	2,976,685
Posts	40,304,900	Commerce	699,675
Telegraphs	9,663,300	Assay Office	25,750
Miscellaneous	13,358	Posts and Railways :—	
		Railways	455,950
		Posts	38,782,500
		Telegraphs	11,694,563
		Miscellaneous	32,698
Total	106,430,000	Total	110,545,000

The public debt of the Confederation amounted, on January 1, 1902, to 88,315,881 francs, mostly at 3½ per cent. At the same date the 'Federal Fortune,' or State property, was : real property, 60,464,500 francs ; stock, &c., 25,707,103 francs ; works producing interest, 35,528,952 francs ; stores not producing interest, 20,589,917 francs ; various debts, 564,609 francs ; inventory, 40,294,095 francs ; alcohol administration and cash, 4,128,064 francs ; total, 187,277,240 francs, the net Fortune being thus 98,961,359 francs. At the same time the Confederation had special funds and foundations for beneficent purposes amounting to 33,738,854 francs, and deposits from cantons, banks, &c., for similar purposes amounting to 2,020,290 francs.

LOCAL FINANCE.

The various cantons of Switzerland have their own local administrations and their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. In 1890 their combined revenue was 79,152,000 francs, and expenditure 80,178,000 francs. The cantonal revenues are derived partly from direct taxes on income and property (on varying scales, and often with progressive rates for the different classes), and partly from indirect duties, stamps, &c. Several cantons have only indirect taxation ; and over the whole about 58 per cent. of the revenue is raised in this form. Most of them have public debts of inconsiderable amount, and abundantly covered, in very instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. In 1890 their combined debts amounted to 259,483,000 francs. The debt of Berne Canton was 50,789,000 francs ; of Zurich,

30,412,000 francs ; while Bâle-C., Schaffhausen, and Appenzell-A.-Rh. were free of debt. In most of the towns and parishes heavy municipal duties exist.

Defence.

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the Gothard ; others have been constructed at St. Maurice on the west side of the Canton of Valais, and also defensive works at Martigny.

The fundamental laws of the Republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation. The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution ; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the use of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

Every citizen of the Republic of military age, not exempt on account of bodily defect or other reason, is liable to military service. On January 1, 1901, the number thus liable to serve was 558,113, and the number actually incorporated was 253,287. Those who are liable but do not perform personal service are subject to a tax, half the amount of which goes to the Confederation ; the number taxed in 1901 was 295,477. The contingent of recruits for 1902 numbered 16,467. Recruits are primarily liable to serve in the infantry, the best fitted physically and by education and pecuniary means being selected for other arms. In the first year of service every man undergoes a recruit's course of training, which lasts from 42 to 80 days, and during the remainder of his service in the Elite, he is called up every other year for 16 days' training ; rifle practice and cavalry exercise being, however, annual. The Landwehr forces are also called together periodically for inspection and exercise, and once or twice a year the troops of a number of cantons assemble in general muster.

The troops of the Republic are divided into three classes, viz. :—

1. The Elite (Auszug), consisting in general of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32.
2. The Landwehr, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year. The first ban of the Landwehr consists of men from 33 to 40 years of age, and the second ban of men from 40 to 44, but of the total number about

one-fifth (mostly unattached artillerymen and engineers) not reckoned in either ban consists of men of all the Landwehr age classes.

3. The Landsturm, which can only be called out in time of war, consisting of all citizens not otherwise serving, between the ages of 17 and 50, or (in the case of ex-officers) 55.

For military purposes Switzerland is divided into 8 divisional districts of approximately equal population, and the Elite is organised in 4 army corps, each of 2 divisions, which are mainly raised each in its own divisional district. The Landwehr is not grouped in divisions, but classified in the 8 divisional districts to which the divisions of the Elite belong. Each army division has 2 brigades of infantry, 1 battalion of carabiniers, 1 company of guides, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 half-battalion of engineers, 1 field hospital. In addition, each army corps has, 1 half-company of guides, 1 section of velocipedists, 1 brigade of Landwehr infantry and 1 battalion of Landwehr rifles, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 company of cavalry (with the Maxim rifle), 1 regiment of field artillery and 1 mobile park, 1 pontoon section, 1 train section, 1 telegraph company, 1 hospital, and 1 commissariat establishment. The infantry is armed with the Swiss repeating rifle, model of 1889-96. The forces assigned for the defence of the Gothard and of St. Maurice comprise 6,384 of the Elite (3,011 being artillerymen), and 13,738 of the Landwehr (1,166 being artillerymen). The Landwehr cavalry consists of *personnel* only. The head quarters staff of the army on January 1, 1902, consisted of 42 officers, with 18 subordinate officials, while the staff of the territorial services numbered 1,081 officers with 645 non-commissioned officers and men. The effective strength of the Elite, Landwehr, and Landsturm on January 1, 1902, was as follows:—

—	Elite	Landwehr			Landsturm	Total
		Of various Age Classes	1st Ban	2nd Ban		
Staff and Infantry . . .	116,752	101	41,023	21,822	43,487	223,155
Cavalry . . .	4,742	3,524	—	—	—	8,266
Artillery . . .	19,876	7,227	3,948	2,187	2,881	36,119
Engineers . . .	5,526	4,434	—	—	—	9,960
Pioneers (unarmed) . .	—	—	—	—	111,468	111,468
Auxiliary (unarmed) . .	—	—	—	—	116,998	116,998
Sanitary troops . . .	5,083	2,407	868	823	7,480	16,111
Administrative . . .	1,459	791	38	25	—	2,313
Velocipedists . . .	261	95	—	—	1,329	1,685
Total . . .	153,649	18,579	45,877	24,357	283,643	526,105

The whole army is composed of two classes of troops, those of the Confederation, and those of the cantons. The Confederation troops are of the Elite and Landwehr—in cavalry, the guide companies; in artillery, the park columns, artificer companies, and train battalions; all the engineers, and sanitary and administrative troops. The remainder, consisting of all the infantry and the bulk of the cavalry and artillery, both of Elite and Landwehr, and the whole of the Landsturm, are cantonal troops, and are at the disposal of the cantons except in so far as is otherwise provided by statute. In accordance with this arrangement, officers are appointed by the cantons for the units of the cantonal troops (i.e., up to the rank of captain), and by the Federal Council for troops of the Confederation and for combined corps. In time of peace the highest commands are held by colonels. When mobilisation is contemplated, one of the colonels is appointed commander-in-chief and is styled General, but on demobilisation he reverts to his former rank.

In 1900 (according to the results of a census of horses) there were in Switzerland 103,578 horses of which 65,194 were fit for military service.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 800,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

Of the total area 28·4 per cent. is unproductive ; of the productive area 35·8 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18·7 per cent. under fruit, 16·4 per cent. under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported. The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The export of cheese (1901) amounts to 272,499 quintals, and of condensed milk to 307,246 quintals. In 1901, 31,827 hectares were under vines ; the wine produced reached 1,356,302 hectolitres, of the value of 30,908,226 francs. In 1901 there were in Switzerland 124,896 horses, 4,866 mules and asses, 1,340,375 cattle, 219,438 sheep, 555,261 pigs, 354,634 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance. The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,296 square miles, or 2,109,368 acres in extent. The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance. It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences. In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced ; servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c., should be bought up ; public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned. In the year 1901, 23,731,376 trees were planted. The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles.

There were, in 1901, 155 establishments for pisciculture, which produced fry of various species to the number of 38,289,600.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. There are 5 salt-mining districts ; that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company ; that at Schweizerhalle (Basel) is worked by the Glenck family ; those at Rheinfelden, Ryburg, and Kaiseraugst (Aargau) are worked by a joint-stock company, in virtue of a concession from the Canton. The output of salt of all kinds in 1901 reached 505,906 quintals. From the various cement works the output in 1901 amounted to 421,052 metric tons. In 1901, there were altogether in Switzerland 6,080 factories of various kinds, subject to the factory law, employing workpeople to the number of 242,534, and machinery of 320,431 horse-power, more than half of which was derived from water-power. The chief industries were the various textile industries, 1,730 establishments, employing 97,193 hands ; leather, &c., 146 establishments, with 9,273 hands ; articles of food, 638, with 18,393 hands ; chemical products, 279, with 7,016 hands ; wood industry, 852, with 14,474 hands ; metals, 377, with 12,731 hands ; machinery, 522, with 32,647 hands ; paper, 496, with 76,781 hands ; watches, jewellery, &c., 663, with 24,858 hands ; stone, &c., 398, with 12,168 hands. In 1901, 241 breweries produced 1,963,313 hectolitres of beer. The Federal alcohol régime in the year 1901, sold 50,826 metric quintals of drinkable spirits, and 47,576 metric quintals of methylated spirits. In Switzerland there are about 1,896 hotels and boarding-houses employing 27,700 persons, the capital employed amounting to 550,480,000 francs.

sought to record as the country of origin the country of production, and as the country of destination that where the goods are to be consumed. When exact information is not available the most distant known points of transit are recorded. In accordance with this system, Swiss returns show, as far as can be ascertained, the trade between the Confederation and Great Britain, though, since direct commercial intercourse is impossible, the name of Switzerland does not occur in the trade returns of the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin). Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade :—

—	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Germany . .	350,356,574	316,992,135	201,573,146	192,445,724
France . .	207,353,839	205,540,811	109,933,188	109,237,288
Italy . .	162,008,596	157,844,623	44,180,289	46,181,702
Austria-Hungary	69,142,414	63,910,828	45,548,780	45,315,439
Great Britain .	62,306,499	47,024,003	175,504,695	188,692,964
Belgium . .	28,131,744	26,458,690	14,882,090	14,522,058
Russia . .	48,063,009	57,956,459	26,961,152	25,303,092
Holland . .	3,598,424	3,621,055	5,701,791	5,754,131
Rest of Europe .	28,748,350	21,513,614	85,023,702	40,234,236
Total Europe.	959,709,449	900,862,218	659,308,833	667,686,634
Africa . .	19,991,515	16,025,969	8,086,855	9,798,705
Asia . .	31,637,359	33,378,838	36,949,048	36,678,637
America . .	92,923,875	93,096,040	123,221,307	114,135,604
Australia . .	8,847,502	6,640,492	4,180,984	3,657,346
Not stated .	—	—	4,382,663	4,610,188
Total . .	1,111,109,700	1,050,003,557	886,079,700	836,567,114

Internal Communications.

In 1901, 2,490 miles of railway and 230 miles of tramways, rack and cable lines, were open for traffic. The cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1900 was 1,233,485,809 francs. The receipts in 1900 amounted to 142,099,023 francs, and expenses to 88,572,800 francs. In 1900 there were carried 14,591,416 tons of goods and 62,800,212 passengers. On February 20, 1898, it was finally decided that the railways should be acquired by the State, and the financial operations for the transfer of the lines are now proceeding. The traffic on the Swiss waters in 1901 was carried on by 112 steam-boats belonging to 15 companies.

In 1901 there were in Switzerland 1,587 post-offices and 1,978 letter-boxes; 3,571 higher functionaries, and 6,268 employés (letter carriers, &c.). By the internal service there were forwarded 102,223,725 letters, 43,432,285 post-cards, 39,113,448 packets of printed matter, 1,079,602 samples, 123,182,631 newspapers, and 3,750,327 parcels, &c. In the international service there were forwarded 20,831,532 letters, 17,388,638 post-cards, 9,302,598 packets of printed matter, 1,022,801 samples, and 1,630,026 parcels, &c. Internal post-office orders were sent to the amount of 622,629,803 francs, and international sent and received to the amount of 59,778,482

franca. Receipts, 1901, 37,778,625 francs ; expenditure, 34,715,098 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. In 1901 the length of State telegraph lines was 4,095 miles ; the total length of wire being 13,706 miles. Railway and private telegraph lines have a length of 1,477 miles, with 9,331 miles of wire. There were transmitted 1,515,066 inland telegrams, 1,719,182 international, and 680,746 in transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,120. There were 324 urban telephone systems with 9,185 miles of line and 116,090 miles of wire ; conversations (1901), 21,935,222 ; 818 interurban systems had 10,690 miles of line and 21,650 miles of wire ; conversations (1901), 4,785,159. The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1901 amounted to 9,585,098 francs ; the expenditure to 10,629,565 francs. Both branches of the service showed a deficit, the telegraph receipts amounting to 8,028,782 francs and the expenditure to 8,130,298 francs, while the telephone receipts amounted to 6,556,311 francs, and the expenditure to 7,499,267 francs.

Money and Credit.

From 1850 to 1900 the coins issued by the Swiss Confederation were of the nominal value of 111,455,500 francs, 65,000,000 francs being in 20-franc gold pieces, 10,630,000 francs in 5-franc silver pieces, and 27,400,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, while 7,550,000 francs were in nickel, and 875,500 francs were in copper coin. In 1901 the issue was of the nominal value of 11,050,000 francs, 10,000,000 francs being in 20-franc gold pieces, 600,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, and 450,000 francs in nickel and bronze.

There were in Switzerland on December 31, 1901, 36 banks with an aggregate paid-up capital of 195,775,000 francs. On December 31, 1901, their note circulation amounted to 238,050,000 francs, while their cash in hand amounted to 119,988,000 francs.

Banks of issue are subject to Federal inspection ; the notes of 22 banks (cantonal) are secured by the cantons ; of 10 banks, by deposit of securities ; of 4 banks (of limited operation), by portfolio.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25 '22½ francs = £1 sterling.

The 20-franc piece is '900 fine, the 5-franc silver piece is '900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half-franc are '835 fine. Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union ; but since Italy is exonerated from taking back its exported fractional coin in case of the dissolution of the Union, the importation into Switzerland of 2 franc, 1 franc, and ½ franc pieces is prohibited by decree of February 21, 1899, on pain of confiscation. By a Convention of November 15, 1902, with the other States within the Union, Switzerland may coin, exceptionally, 12,000,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, but the issues must be spread over at least 6 years.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8.9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Vierthelpfund*.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—M. G. Carlin.

Secretary.—M. F. de Salis.

Attaché.—M. Charles Paravicini.

Chancellor.—M. A. Sulzberger.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., appointed May 1, 1901.

Consul-General at Zurich; Consuls at Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich; Vice-Consul at Lucerne and St. Moritz.

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TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sultan.

Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultân Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Children of the Sultan.

I. *Mehemmed-Selim* Effendi, born January 11, 1870. II. *Zekié* Sultana, born January 12, 1871; married April 20, 1889, to *Nur-ed-din* Pasha. III. *Naïmé* Sultana, born August 5, 1876; married March 17, 1898, to *Mehemmed-Kemal-ed-din* Pasha. IV. *Abdul-Kadir* Effendi, born February 23, 1878. V. *Ahmed* Effendi, born March 14, 1878. VI. *Naïlé* Sultana, born January 8, 1884. VII. *Mehemmed Burhan Ed-din* Effendi, born December 19, 1885. VIII. *Shadiéh* Sultana, born 1886. IX. *Ayishéh* Sultana, born 1887. X. *Abdur-Rahim* Effendi, born 1892.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.

I. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born September 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from idiocy, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876.

II. *Djémilé* Sultana, born August 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha; widow.

III. *Mehemmed-Beshad* Effendi, born November 3, 1844; heir-apparent to the throne.

IV. *Kemal-Eddin* Effendi, born December 3, 1847.

V. *Senihé* Sultana, born November 21, 1851; widow of the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha.

VI. *Medihé* Sultana, born 1857; married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha; widow 1885; (2) April 30, 1886, to Férid Pasha.

VII. *Suleiman* Effendi, born 1860.

VIII. *Wahid-Uddin* Effendi, born January 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fourth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople.

By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent State institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier, but has the precedence if present on state occasions.

We first hear of the Turks in the year 844 A.D., when they migrated from Tartary into Armenia, but they only came into prominence about 1030 A.D. Under Othman, the founder of the present dynasty, they, under the name of Othman, or Ottoman Turks, made themselves masters of several places in Asia, captured Nicea, and made Broussa their capital (1326). Their first appearance in Europe was in 1080, when a body of 2,000 crossed the Bosphorus to assist the Emperor Botoniates against his rival. By the end of the fourteenth century they had reduced Thessaly, Macedonia, and Bulgaria, and were the acknowledged rulers of nearly all Western Asia. Constantinople was first besieged by the Turks in 1392, but was not taken till 1453. It has since been the capital of the Turkish Empire. Mohammed II., its conqueror, subdued Trebizond, Wallachia, Bosnia, Illyria, and the Morea. Under Bajazet II. and Selim I. Egypt was totally subdued, and Syria, Circassia, and Moldavia passed under Turkish rule. In 1522 Solymán I. subdued Rhodes, and in 1525 invaded Hungary and invested Vienna. This siege had to be raised, and was followed by a series of reverses. The territory under Turkish rule in Europe alone then extended over 230,000 square miles. Ever since, the glory of the empire has waned. In 1595 the Turks were driven out of Upper Hungary and Transylvania, and for a time out of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1769 war broke out against Russia, ending in the expulsion of the Turks from the Crimea, the extension of the Russian frontier to the Bug and Dnieper, the partial independence of the Danubian principalities, and the acquisition by Russia of the right of a free passage for their fleet through the Dardanelles. In 1806 war with Russia was again resumed, and resulted in the extension of the Russian frontier to the Pruth (1812). The Greek war for independence (1822-28) ended, owing to the interference of the foreign Powers, in the loss of that kingdom. In 1833 Russia was successful in arresting the progress of Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt, but the hold of Turkey over Egypt was from that time nominal. By the Treaty of 1841, Turkey was virtually placed under the protection of the Great Powers, who guaranteed its integrity and independence. The Russo-Turkish war of 1854-56, in which Turkey was assisted by Great Britain and France, resulted in the abolition of the Russian protectorate over the Danubian principalities and the exclusion (up to 1870) of Russian vessels of war

from the Black Sea. In 1858 Moldavia and Wallachia united to declare what was practically their independence. The war against Russia in 1876 resulted in the loss of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Thessaly, and a strip of Eastern Armenia, also in the entire independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, and in the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and of Cyprus by England.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-four sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Othman II.	1618
Orchan	1326	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Murad I.	1359	Ibrahim	1640
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Mohammed IV.	1648
Interregnum	1402	Solyman II.	1687
Mohammed I.	1413	Ahmet II.	1691
Murad II.	1421	Mustapha II.	1695
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Ahmet III.	1703
Bajazet II.	1481	Mahmoud I.	1730
Selim I.	1512	Othman III.	1754
Solyman I., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Mustapha III.	1757
Selim II.	1566	Abdul Hamid I.	1773
Murad III.	1574	Selim III.	1789
Mohammed III.	1595	Mustapha IV.	1807
Ahmet I.	1603	Mahmoud II.	1808
Mustapha I.	1617	Abdul-Medjid	1839
		Abdul-Aziz	1861
		Murad V.	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling. To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue. The amount charged to the Budget of 1897-98 was £T882,550.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the Sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Cahon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under

the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the *Sadr-azam*, or Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the *'Sheik-ul-Islam*, the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the Sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the *'Ulema*, a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the *'Sheik-ul-Islam* presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Connected with the *'Ulema* are the *'Mufti*, the interpreters of the Koran. The *Ulema* comprise all the great judges, theologians, and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the *Mufti*. The principal civic functionaries bear the titles of *Effendi*, *Bey*, or *Pasha*.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the *'Hatti-Humayoun*' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November, 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is assisted by the *Medjliss-i-Hass*, or Privy Council, which consists of the following members:—

1. *Grand Vizier*.—Ferid Pasha; appointed January 15, 1903.
2. *Sheik-ul-Islam*.—Jemalledin Effendi.
3. *Minister of Justice*.—Abdurrahman Pasha.
4. *Minister of War*.—Riza Pasha.
5. *Minister of Marine*.—Hassan Pasha.
6. *President of the Council of State*.—Saïd Pasha.
7. *Minister of Foreign Affairs*.—Tewfik Pasha.
8. *Minister of the Interior*.—Memduh Pasha.
9. *Minister of Finance*.—Reshad Pasha.
10. *Minister of Pious Foundations*.—Galil Pasha.
11. *Minister of Public Instruction*.—Djelal Bey.
12. *Minister of Commerce and Public Works*.—Zihni Pasha.

The whole of the empire is divided into 30 *Vilayets*, or governments, and subdivided into *Sanjaks*, or provinces, *Kazas*, or districts, *Nahies*, or sub-districts, and *Kariés*, or communities. A *Vali*, or governor-general, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each *Vilayet*. The provinces, districts, &c., are subjected to inferior authorities (*Mutesarifs*, *Kaimakams*, *Mudirs* and *Muktars*) under the superintendence of the principal governor. The division of the country into *Vilayets* has been frequently modified of late for political reasons. For similar reasons six of the *Sanjaks* of the empire are governed by *Mutesarifs* appointed directly by the Sultan, and are known as *Mutesarifats*. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State.

In December, 1902, decrees were published setting forth a scheme for

the improvement of the Administration of the European provinces. Provision is made for the employment of both Christians and Mohammedans in the gendarmerie, in the direction of the police, and in the tribunals, the members of which will be appointed by the Minister of Justice and their independence assured. The scheme includes measures with regard to public works, industry, public instruction, and the appointment of a Kaimakam in the chief town of each Vilayet, to ensure the regular transaction of administrative business and the formation of civil tribunals and schools where required. The Valis receive new powers, including that of inflicting punishment for judicial illegality, and they and an inspector-general will correspond with a Reform Commission in Constantinople, which, in turn, will report to the Grand Vizier. To ensure the success of this scheme the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments in February, 1903, recommended supplementary measures, including the reorganization of local finance, an amnesty to political offenders, the employment of foreign police experts, and the detection and punishment of Arnaut malefactors. These recommendations the Porte has accepted.

Under the capitulations foreigners residing in Turkey are under the laws of their respective countries, and are amenable for trial (in cases in which Turkish subjects are not concerned) to a tribunal presided over by their consul. Foreigners who own real property are amenable to the Ottoman civil courts in questions relative to their landed property. Cases between foreign and Turkish subjects are tried in the Ottoman courts, a dragoman of the foreign consulate being present to see that the trial be according to the law; the carrying out of the sentence, if against the foreigner, to be through his consulate. Cases between two foreign subjects of different nationalities are tried in the court of the defendant.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Ottoman Empire (including States nominally subject) may be estimated at 1,580,000 square miles, and its total population at about 40,440,000, viz. :—

	Square Miles	Population
Immediate possessions :—		
Europe	65,752	6,086,300
Asia	650,394	17,545,300
Africa	398,900	1,300,000
	1,115,046	24,931,600
Bulgaria (including Eastern Roumelia) autonomous	37,860	3,733,189
Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar—under Austria-Hungary	23,570	1,591,036
Crete	3,326	309,253
Samos—tributary principality	180	54,834
Egypt	400,000	9,821,045
	464,936	15,509,357
Total	1,579,982	40,440,957

The area and population by Vilayets, according to recent estimates, are as follows:—

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Pop. per Sq. Mile
<i>Europe :—</i>			
Constantinople	2,702	1,136,000	420
Adrianople	15,015	1,006,500	67
Salonica	13,684	1,165,400	85
Monastir	10,690	847,400	79
Koosova	12,100	961,000	79
Scutari (Albania)	4,516	322,000	71
Janina	7,045	648,000	92
Total (Europe)	65,752	6,086,300	92
<i>Asia :—</i>			
ASIA MINOR :—			
Ismid (Mutessarifat)	4,323	222,800	52
Broussa	28,486	1,626,900	57
Bigha (Mutessarifat)	2,625	129,400	49
Archipelago	2,744	325,900	119
Smyrna	20,844	1,396,500	67
Castamouni	19,184	1,018,900	52
Angora	26,055	892,900	31
Konia	39,681	1,088,000	26
Adana	14,359	403,400	28
Sivas	24,240	1,086,500	44
Trebizond (1898)	11,850	1,163,800	99
Total (Asia Minor)	194,389	9,355,000	48
ARMENIA AND KHURDISTAN :—			
Erzeroum	19,686	597,000	31
Mamouret-ül-Aziz	13,240	575,300	44
Diarbekir	13,703	471,500	36
Bitlis	10,345	398,600	39
Van	15,517	480,000	28
Total (Armenia)	72,491	2,472,400	34
MESOPOTAMIA :—			
Mossul	29,220	300,300	10
Bagdad	54,503	850,000	16
Bassora	16,482	200,000	13
Total (Mesopotamia)	100,205	1,350,300	13

Vilayets	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Pop. per Sq. Mile
SYRIA :—			
Aleppo	30,340	995,800	31
Zor	32,849	100,000	3
Syria	23,816	955,700	40
Beyrouth	11,773	533,600	44
Jerusalem (Mutessarifat)	8,222	333,000	41
Lebanon (privileged Province)	2,509	399,500	158
Total (Syria)	109,509	3,317,600	30
ARABIA :—			
Hedjaz (approximate)	96,500	300,000	3
Yemen „	77,200	750,000	9
Total (Arabia)	173,700	1,050,000	6
Total (Asia)	650,394	17,545,300	27
Africa :—			
Tripoli (approximate)	398,900	800,000	3
Benghazi „		500,000	
Total (Africa)	398,900	1,300,000	3
Total	1,115,046	24,931,600	22

Accurate ethnological statistics of the population do not exist. In the European provinces under immediate Turkish rule, Turks (of Finno-Tataric race), Greeks, and Albanians are almost equally numerous, and constitute 70 per cent. of the population. Other races represented are Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Armenians, Magyars, Gipsies, Jews, Circassians. In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races.

The population of the chief towns is approximately as follows :—

Constantinople	1,125,000	Mosul	61,000
Salonica	105,000	Mecca	60,000
Adrianople	81,000	Medineh	48,000
Smyrna	201,000	Adana	45,000
Bagdad	145,000	Koniah	44,000
Damascus	225,000	Sivas	43,100
Aleppo	127,150	Jerusalem	42,000
Beirut	118,800	Erzerum	38,900
Brussa	76,803	Bitlis	38,800
Kaisarieh	72,000	Trebizond	35,000
Kerbela	65,000	Diarbekr	34,000

The Lebanon is governed by a Mutessarif (Christian), and has a special government. Its population is reckoned at 245,000 or about 111 per square mile.

Religion and Education.

Mahometans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey, but only one-half of the population in European Turkey. Recognised by the Turkish Government are the adherents of seven non-Mahometan creeds—namely: 1. *Latins*, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the empire, and proselytes among Armenians; Bulgarians, and others; 2. *Greeks*; 3. *Armenians*; 4. *Syrians and United Chaldeans*; 5. *Maronites*, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon; 6. *Protestants*, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians; 7. *Jews*. These seven religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The Bishops and Patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

The following shows the population of Constantinople (1885), arranged in order of religious beliefs, viz.: Mussulmans, 384,910; Greeks, 152,741; Armenians, 149,590; Bulgarians, 4,377; Roman Catholics (native), 6,442; Greek Latins, 1,082; Protestants (native), 819; Jews, 44,361; Foreigners, 129,243. Total, 873,565. In the Turkish Islands of the *Ægean Sea* the population is mostly Christian: 296,800 Christians to 27,200 Mussulmans. In various parts of Asiatic Turkey the estimates are: *Asia Minor*, Mussulmans, 7,179,900 Armenians, 576,200; other Christians, 972,300; Jews, &c., 184,600; *Armenia*, Mussulmans, 1,795,800; Armenians, 480,700; other Christians, 165,200; Jews, &c., 30,700; *Aleppo*, Mussulmans, 792,500; Armenians, 49,000; other Christians, 134,300; Jews, &c., 20,000; *Beyrout*, Mussulmans, 230,200; Armenians, 6,100; other Christians, 160,400; Jews, &c., 136,900; *Lebanon*, Mussulmans, 30,400; Christians, 319,300; Jews, &c., 49,800. The Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the Sheik-ul-Islam. Their offices are hereditary, and they can only be removed by Imperial iradé. A priesthood, however, in the strict sense of a separate class, to whom alone the right of officiating in religious services belongs, cannot be said to exist in Turkey.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns; while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. At Constantinople a university was founded in

1900 with 14 professors, who teach theology (Mussulman), mathematics, philosophy, law, and medicine. There are also an Imperial art school, a Great National School (Greek) of old foundation with 400 students, and a Greek theological seminary with 80 students.

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople. The number of the clergy is 11,600. Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis. The private revenue of the Evkaf (church), previous to the war of 1878, was 30,200,000 piastres (251,000*l.*) per annum, but they have now been reduced to 20,000,000 piastres (166,000*l.*). The expenses are reckoned at 15,000,000 piastres (125,000*l.*). The stipend of the sheik-ul-Islam 7,031,520 piastres (59,000*l.*), and those of the Naibs and Muftis 7,876,646 piastres (66,000*l.*), are paid by the State. The principal revenues of the Evkaf are derived from the sale of landed property which has been bequeathed it, and which is known under the name of Vacouf. Three-fourths of the urban property of the Empire is supposed to belong to the Vacouf. Purchasers of property of this description pay a nominal annual rent to the Evkaf; but should they die without direct heirs the property reverts to the Church.

Finance.

A general view of the various sources of the public revenue of Turkey and of the branches of expenditure is given in the following tables, in which the average revenue and expenditure (including supplementary credits) for the years 1808-1810 (1892-93 to 1894-95) are shown, together with the official estimates for the year 1813 (ending February 28, 1898):—

Sources of Revenue.	Average.	1897-98
Direct :	£T	£T
Tithes	4,332,338	4,100,000
Verghis (land and property tax)	2,511,924	2,511,924
Temettu (income tax)	742,135	500,000
Exemption from military service	886,210	886,210
Aghnams (tax on sheep, &c.)	1,737,849	1,937,849
Various	321,273	321,273
Indirect :		
Customs	2,165,784	2,000,000
Various ¹	2,571,146	2,571,146
Administrative :		
Military departments	532,793	532,793
Civil	1,938,202	1,962,036
Share in Tobacco Régie profits	51,775	51,775
Tribute revenues various ²	1,136,316	1,136,316
Total	18,927,745	18,511,322

¹ Salt, tobacco, spirits, stamps, fisheries, silk and other sources mostly assigned to the Ottoman Debt Administration.

² Including those assigned to the Debt Administration.

Branches of Expenditure.	Average.	1897-98
	£T	£T
Civil List	932,550	882,550
Public debt :		
Tributary debt		750,059
Loans under Debt Administration.		2,661,991
Other loans		1,204,839
Floating debt	6,483,253	523,523
Railway guarantees		868,894
War indemnity to Russia		450,000
Pious foundations, &c.	795,490	749,484
Military departments :		
War	5,296,953	4,489,698
Gendarmerie	1,254,174	1,013,944
Marine	653,170	546,209
Artillery	552,122	462,177
Civil departments :		
Grand Vizierate, State Council,		
Interior	901,853	989,322
Finance	583,939	668,011
Justice	450,541	461,441
Other departments	1,892,137	1,707,269
Total	19,796,182	18,429,411

The estimates for the year 1897-98 thus show a surplus of £T81,912. The estimated expenditure presupposes retrenchment, especially in the military department. No provision is made for extraordinary expenditure. On the other hand, revenues to be derived from monopolies and the increase of customs receipts consequent on new commercial treaties have not been taken into account.

The Report on Turkish finance presented to the Sultan by Sir Edgar Vincent in December, 1896, (leaving out of account the revenues assigned to the Debt Administration and the corresponding expenditure) puts the revenue under the control of the Ministry of Finance in the year 1306 (1890-91) at £T14,368,700 and the ordinary expenditure at £T14,137,940, showing a surplus of £T230,760 on the ordinary budget. In that year, however, the extraordinary expenditure, chiefly for military purposes, amounted to £T779,000, so that on the whole there was a deficit of £T548,200. For succeeding years up to 1311 (1895-96) the annual deficit is put at £T1,000,000 which was met by loans less, however, in amount than the sums which went towards the sinking fund. On the basis of these results, the normal revenue for future years at the disposal of the Ministry of Finance is estimated at £T13,961,700, and the corresponding expenditure at £T15,354,000, the probable deficit being £T1,392,300, a deficit which by administrative and financial reforms may, it is stated, be easily avoided. The customs revenue for 1894-95 amounted to £T2,123,580; for 1895-96, £T1,876,416.

The following table shows the course of Turkish indebtedness :—

Year of Issue	Original Amount	Converted into	Year of Issue	Original Amount	Interest	Purpose
	£			£	Pr. cent.	
1854	5,000,000	1894. 3½ p.c.	1885	980,000	7	Railway
1855	5,000,000		1886	5,909,080	5	Bank Paym.
1858	5,000,000	1881. A.	1888	1,500,000	5	Financial
1860	2,037,220	— B.	1890	7,827,240	4	Conversion
1862	8,000,000	— A.	1890	4,545,000	4	Consolid.
1863-4	6,000,000	— B.	1891	6,816,920	4	Conversion
1865	6,000,000	— C.	1894	900,000	4	Tumbeki Co.
1865	87,200,000 ¹	— D.	1894	8,212,340	3½	Conversion
1869	2,480,000		1894	1,600,000	4	Railway
1869	22,177,220	1881. C.	1896	2,075,200	5	Financial
1871	5,700,000	1894. 3½ p.c.	1901	1,140,000	5	—
1870-72	82,000,000 ¹	1881. D.				
1872	11,126,200	— B.				
1873	27,777,780	— C.				
1877	5,000,000	1891. 4 p.c.				
1878	7,427,260	1890. 4 p.c.				

¹ Approximate.

The loans of 1854, 1871, and 1877 were secured on the Egyptian tribute; that of 1878 (issued to consolidate advances by Galata bankers) at first on the Customs but afterwards by a first charge on the indirect contributions conceded to the bondholders. The loan of 1855 was guaranteed by France and England, and that of 1869 of 2,480,000*l.* was redeemed by October, 1873. The Ottoman Government being unable to meet its liabilities, made an arrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the Iradé of December 8/20, 1881. All the loans then outstanding (with the exceptions mentioned) were with the arrears of interest reduced and converted into the four series denoted by the letters A, B, C, D. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it were handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the excise duties, from the Bulgarian, Eastern Roumelian, and Cyprus tribute, and from the tax on Persian tobacco. The sum of 536,868*l.* was to be deducted for the service of the debt of 1878, and the balance was to be applied to the service of the four series, four-fifths to interest and one-fifth to amortisation. The interest was never to exceed 4 per cent., and any surplus was to be handed over to the government. The interest paid has only been 1 per cent., but the reserve fund has accumulated to £T574,000. The Council of Administration now undertakes the service of all the Turkish loans except those secured on the Egyptian tribute, the guaranteed loan of 1855, the loan of 1886 secured on the Customs, and the Tumbeki loan of 1894 (900,000*l.*).

The gross amounts of the ceded revenues from taxes on salt, spirits, stamps, fisheries, and silk, and from other sources collected by the Council of Administration in two years have been:—

—	1900-01	1901-02	—	1900-01	1901-02
	£T	£T		£T	£T
Five revenues . . .	1,229,694	1,198,880	Bills on Customs, Cyprus	76,350	128,842
Tobacco tithe . . .	113,004	102,865	Bills on Customs, Tumbeki	50,000	50,000
„ Régie	720,607	778,405	Various	84	5,561
Eastern Rumelia . .	—	—	Total	2,189,739	2,264,563

Owing to the financial difficulties of the Bulgarian Government, the Eastern Rumelian annuity was not paid in the years 1900-01 and 1901-02; the arrears amount to £T228,000.

The condition of the Turkish debt was as follows in the middle of 1902 :—

	£T
Secured on Egyptian tribute	19,453,390
Secured on administered revenues :	
Series B. C. D.	78,993,751
Conversion loan, 1890	7,369,164
Lottery bonds	13,702,188
Various loans, 1888-1901	9,700,394
Other loans	7,725,454
Total	136,944,341

Of debts which are not loans, the most important is the balance of the Russian war indemnity, amounting to £T24,513,000 in 1898. Others are £T50,000 of indemnity to Russian subjects, and £T273,494 to the Damascus Serghis Railway.

Defence.

I. FRONTIERS.

Turkey occupies the South-Eastern corner of Europe and the Western portion of Asia.

The boundaries of Turkey have been considerably modified of late years. European Turkey has for frontier States in the north, Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia. The frontiers are mountainous towards the east, but at many points passage is easy.

The western frontier of European Turkey is formed by the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas. Its southern limits are formed by Thessaly, the Aegean Sea, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, the shores of which are strongly fortified.

Asiatic Turkey has for its northern boundary the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles.

The boundaries to the west are the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, Arabia Petrea, and the Red Sea. Its limits to the south are Central Arabia and the Persian Gulf, those to the east Persia and Trans-Caucasia (Russia), the chief stronghold near the Russian frontier being Erzeroum.

II. ARMY.

In Turkey all Mussulmans over 20 years of age are liable to military service, and this liability continues for 20 years. Non-Mahometans are not liable, but pay an exemption tax of about six shillings per head, levied on males of all ages. Nomad Arabs, though liable, furnish no recruits, and many nomad Kurds evade service. The army consists of (1) the *Nizam*, or Regular Army, and its reserves; (2) the *Redif* or Landwehr; and (3) the *Mustahfiz* or Landsturm. Conscripts are divided into the first and second levies. The former serve 6 years in the *Nizam*—4 with the colours and 2 in the reserve; 8 years in the *Redif*—4 in the first ban and 4 in the second; and

6 years in the Mustahfuz; 20 years in all. The latter consist of those not drawn for the contingent. They form what is called the *Tertib Sani* and the *Muinsiz*; they constitute part of the reserve, undergoing from 6 to 9 months' drill in the first year of service, and 30 days' drill at their homes in subsequent years.

The whole empire is divided into 7 army districts, with which are associated 7 corps d'armée called *Ordus*, with their headquarters respectively at:—1, Constantinople; 2, Adrianople; 3, Monastir; 4, Erzinjan; 5, Damascus; 6, Baghdad; 7, Sanaa (the Yemen). The troops of the 7th district are recruited chiefly from the 4th and 5th districts, while the garrisons of Tripoli are recruited from the 1st, 2nd, and 5th districts.

The Nizam infantry is organised in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions. It contains 66 regiments of the line, each with 4 battalions, except three which have 3 battalions; 2 regiments of Zouaves of 2 battalions each; 1 regiment of firemen of 4 battalions; and 15 battalions of rifles. There are also 12 battalions of Tripolitan militia for local service. Each battalion of the line, Zouaves and rifles, consists of 4 companies. Two line regiments form a brigade, 2 brigades and a rifle battalion form an infantry division, and 2 divisions form an ordu. Each line and rifle battalion, on a war footing, has 24 officers, 62 non-commissioned officers, and 836 men, the total being 922 men of all ranks, with 51 horses. The peace strength varies from 250 to 550, according to the locality. The total war establishment of a regiment of 4 battalions is 3,764 men of all ranks, with 207 horses. The infantry are being armed with Mauser rifles; the first three district corps have received the small bore weapon (7.65 mm.); the fourth, the large bore (9.5 mm.). About 450,000 rifles have been distributed, 250,000 remain in the depôts in Constantinople, and it is proposed to purchase 222,000 more.

The Redif is organised in two bans. (An enactment for their fusion into one has as yet been only partially applied.) The first ban consists of 48 regiments; 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 6 ordu districts. The second ban consists of 40 regiments, 8 of 4 battalions from each of the first 5 ordu districts. On a war footing the establishments of the Redif are intended to be the same as those of the Nizam, but battalions are often 1,200 strong. They are armed with the same rifles.

The Nizam cavalry consists of 38 regiments of the line, 2 regiments of the guard, and 2 squadrons of mounted infantry (at Yemen). There is no Redif cavalry organised. The line and guard regiments each consist of 5 squadrons, the fifth being a dépôt. The guard regiments are quartered at Constantinople, and belong to the first ordu. Of the line regiments, 36 are formed into 6 cavalry divisions, one to each ordu, and 2 other regiments belong to the garrison at Tripoli. There are thus 202 squadrons of cavalry, of which 40 are dépôt squadrons. The war establishment of a regiment consists of 39 officers and 647 men, 686 in all, or, adding the dépôt squadrons, 854 of all ranks. Each regiment has 880 horses, inclusive of train. It is proposed to form in the fourth, fifth, and sixth ordu districts 48 regiments of militia or *Hamadih* cavalry, commanded by tribal leaders, and associated with the regular army. The tribes will find the men, horses, and equipment, and the Government the armament. Each regiment will have from 512 to 1,152 men in from 4 to 6 squadrons.

The field artillery is being reorganised in accordance with a scheme sanctioned in 1891, whereby the force will be considerably strengthened. It is intended that each of the first 5 ordus shall have one battalion with 3 batteries of horse artillery, and six regiments of field and mountain artillery, comprising 30 batteries of field and 6 batteries of mountain artillery, each battery having, on war footing, 6 guns. Each of these groups of 6 regiments will form 3 brigades of which one will be attached to the Nizam, another to

the first ban, and the third to the second ban of their respective ordus. The sixth ordu will have two regiments of artillery with, altogether, 12 field and 2 mountain batteries. The seventh ordu will have 3 field and 4 mountain batteries. Tripoli will have 4 field and 2 mountain batteries. Turkey will thus have, in all, 15 batteries of horse artillery, 169 field and 38 mountain batteries with a total of 1,332 guns. To the first ordu there are two ammunition trains, to the other five only one. The transport consists generally of pack animals. On a war footing, the establishment of a field battery consists of about 137 officers and men with 100 horses. Of fortress artillery there are 38 battalions, of which 18 belong to the ordus, located chiefly at Constantinople and Erzeroum, and 20 to the Ordnance Department. Of these, 12 companies are in the Bosphorus batteries, 8 in the Bulair lines, and the remainder in Mediterranean fortresses.

It is stated (February, 1900) that 96 quick-firing Krupp guns of 7.5 cm. calibre are about to be ordered for the Adrianople and Monastir district corps.

There are 19 engineer companies (pioneers), and 4 telegraph companies distributed among the 7 ordus, the second ordu having, besides, a pontoon train. There are also 12 engineer companies and 4 torpedo companies belonging to the Ordnance Department. The train service, so far as it exists, consists of 13 companies. The supply service is almost entirely staff; extraneous transport would be required for commissariat supplies. The medical service consists only of medical officers and apothecaries; there are no bearers nor cadres for field hospitals. There are 117 battalions of gendarmerie, a military organisation under civil control in time of peace.

The following is a summary of the effective combatant services of the Turkish Army:—

Infantry	...	...	648 battalions	...	...	583,200 men
Cavalry	...	...	202 squadrons	...	...	55,300 „
Artillery	...	...	1,356 guns	...	...	54,720 „
Engineers	...	...	39 companies	...	...	7,400 „
Total						700,620 „

The war strength of the army, permanent, territorial, and reserve, in 1901 was about 1,500,000 men.

III. NAVY.

A slow reorganisation of the Turkish fleet is taking place, and two new vessels are constructing at Elswick and Philadelphia. There are protected cruisers of 3,250 tons, carrying two 6-inch and seven 4.7-inch guns with 2-inch armour decks. The designed speed is 22 knots. Two sisters are projected. The old battleship *Messoudiyeh* has been thoroughly reconstructed in Italy. She now carries two 9.2-inch, twelve 6-inch, and ten 14-pounders, and on trial exceeded 17 knots speed. There are many old ironclads in the Turkish fleet, some of which have been partially reconstructed, but none of them have any fighting value.

There are two torpedo-gunboats, launched in 1890, and four large torpedo-boats, of which two are quite modern. There are also 21 old boats of no present utility.

For the navy of Turkey the crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The

time of service in the navy is twelve years, five in active service, three in the reserve, and four in the Redif. The nominal strength of the navy is 6 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 208 captains, 289 commanders, 223 lieutenants 187 ensigns, and 30,000 sailors, besides about 9,000 marines.

Production and Industry.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Mulikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mülk,' or freehold property. The first description, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniority over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by Government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'mulikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mülk,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages, is 'mülk,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

Only a small proportion of arable land is under cultivation, owing principally to the want of roads and means of conveyance, which preclude the possibility of remunerative exportation.

The system of levying a tithe on all produce leaves no inducement to the farmer to grow more than is required for his own use, or in his immediate proximity. The agricultural development of the country is further crippled by custom dues for the exportation of produce from one province to another.

The system of agriculture is most primitive. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits. Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported. The opium production in 1900 amounted to about 7,500 chests, or 105,800 lbs. It is estimated that 44 million acres of the Empire in Europe and Asia are under cultivation. The forest laws of the empire are based on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber. About 21 million acres are under forest, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are in European Turkey. Turkey is a wine-growing country, the total production being estimated at about a million hectolitres annually. Of this amount—about 160,000 hectolitres are exported—chiefly for mixing. The culture of silkworms, which had fallen off considerably, owing to disease among the worms, is again becoming important. In the provinces of Broussa and Ismidt the production of silkworms' eggs in 1900 was 195,488 ounces, and of cocoons, 5,132,564 kilos; in 1901, eggs, 203,675 ounces, cocoons, 5,264,984 kilos. In 1900, 20,792 kilos of raw silk were consumed in local industry; in 1901, 30,752 kilos. The production of oil of roses in 1899 was about 500,000

metikal; in 1901, 550,000 metikal (or about 2,642 kilogrammes). In Turkey there is a Government agricultural bank, with 868 agencies, for assisting farmers usually on the security of real property. The capital, amounting to 2,629,600*l.* sterling, is supplied by a light tax on agricultural property. During the year 1898-99 loans of about 6*l.* on the average were made to 90,536 farmers; on March 31, 1899, the amount actually on loan was 2,208,700*l.*

The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals which are little worked. In 1898 there were 84 mines in operation, but the number has now considerably increased. Chrome (about 15,000 metric tons annually) is found in Kutaia; silver-lead ore (20,000 tons) near Ismidt and other places within Brûssa-Khodavendikiar, in the Cilicia Taurus and in Sivas; zinc (5,000 tons) at Karasu on the Black Sea; manganese ore (45,000 tons) at Saloniki; antimony ore (200 tons) at Brûssa; copper ore (1,500 tons) in the Armenian Taurus, at Tereboli, near Trebizond, and in the Xanthi district on the Dedeagatch-Saloniki railway; borax (18,000 tons) at Panderma; meerschmum (150 tons) at Eskishehr; argentiferous pyrites, at Saloniki; emery at Smyrna; asphalt, at Janina, in Syria, and on the Euphrates; coal and lignite (400,000 tons annually) at Heraclea and Brûssa; petroleum on the north coast of the Sea of Marmora. Near Brûssa quarries of lithographic stone are now extensively worked. A royalty of 5 to 15 per cent. is paid on all minerals exported. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes. Concessions have also been granted for glass manufactories, paper mills, and textile looms. At Damascus about 5,000 hand-loom and 10,000 workmen are employed in weaving silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics. Carpets, which constitute a considerable article of export, are made on hand-loom. The fisheries of Turkey are important; the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l.* The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother-of-pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls.

Commerce.

All articles of import into Turkey are taxed 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt, which are monopolies; there is also an export duty of 1 per cent. on native produce, except cereals, sent abroad, but of 8 per cent. if sent from one part of the empire to another. In the year 1898-99 the import duties amounted to £T1,949,191, and the export duties to £T123,494; total, £T2,072,685. The total trade of Turkey for six years has been as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
1894	24,108,660	13,262,416	1897	21,359,706	15,428,458
1895	24,075,490	13,753,805	1898	23,434,035	14,744,498
1896	20,575,670	15,535,625	1899	26,621,252	13,425,440

The following has been the value of the trade for two years (March 13 to March 12) according to countries:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1897-98	1898-99	1897-98	1898-99
	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres
Great Britain	987,303,572	1,028,497,333	592,907,444	462,958,777
Austria . .	460,362,904	523,131,012	136,921,778	120,235,222
France . .	242,418,042	247,402,984	433,039,444	429,897,444
Russia . .	166,862,320	175,161,514	42,922,001	46,830,334
Italy . .	99,066,751	138,694,542	48,584,999	54,073,666
Bulgaria . .	49,613,945	91,096,721	37,586,777	31,299,777
Persia . .	58,270,797	63,142,678	1,922,607	1,936,683
Greece . .	26,852,598	44,024,959	18,182,889	46,807,444
Belgium . .	57,558,348	73,859,640	18,210,778	5,629,888
Rumania . .	39,101,709	96,289,624	25,869,666	29,112,555
United States	5,166,348	4,383,792	32,891,833	50,504,332
Tunis . .	1,540,182	1,874,805	14,834	8,652
Servia . .	3,957,083	8,274,805	5,149,997	5,564,334
Holland . .	26,505,376	31,959,263	30,585,221	28,273,890
Germany . .	33,023,682	43,646,694	45,513,112	27,507,777
Egypt . .	74,497,622	75,024,903	—	—
Sweden . .	7,158,863	12,764,694	—	—
Montenegro .	590,165	694,333	507,110	805,737
Denmark . .	67,708	4,500	—	219,889
Spain . .	—	—	3,625,778	865,000
Japan . .	3,431,278	2,011,639	—	6,110
Samos . .	54,264	174,820	14,583	6,444
Total . .	2,343,403,557	2,662,125,255	1,474,449,851	1,342,543,956

Tobacco imported and exported is not included in these tables; in the year 1898-99 the imports comprised 5,909,811 cigars, valued at 374,436 piastres; 4,898 kilogrammes of tobacco (26,216 piastres); 9,633 kilogrammes of snuff (204,624 piastres), and 3,419,493 kilogrammes of tumbéki (3,699,383 piastres); the exports comprised 3,808,520 kilogr. sent to countries within the empire, and 13,090,395 kilogrammes sent to foreign countries.

The principal imports and exports in 1897-98 were:—

Imports	Value. Piastres	Exports	Value. Piastres
Sheetings, &c. . .	217,693,514	Grapes . . .	181,511,267
Sugar . . .	160,842,722	Silk . . .	130,749,889
Quilting . . .	174,301,075	Wheat . . .	61,236,055
Cotton yarn . . .	110,393,097	Opium . . .	55,078,777
Coffee . . .	93,571,750	Cocoons . . .	65,061,000
Petroleum . . .	72,611,500	Wool . . .	49,135,311
Flour . . .	62,340,658	Valonia . . .	66,303,205
Rice . . .	90,863,792	Mohair . . .	92,490,920
Hides . . .	31,188,169	Hides and skins . . .	50,907,697
Madapolams . . .	67,892,694	Ores . . .	37,796,444
Woollen goods . . .	79,705,759	Coffee . . .	47,322,222
Kerseymeres . . .	40,977,959	Figs . . .	50,692,121
Hardware . . .	33,633,425	Olive oil . . .	39,666,862
Iron . . .	35,178,917	Carpets . . .	35,819,305
Carpets . . .	30,024,611	Bones . . .	74,328,811
Coal . . .	28,920,972	Nuts . . .	29,023,448

The exports of various merchandise, from which assigned revenues are derived, were as follows, in 1898-99 and 1899-1900 (in kilos):—

	1898-99.	1899-00.		1898-99.	1899-00.
Salt .	39,478,668	35,223,513	Raw silk .	378,107	443,244
Wines .	7,397,360	12,761,130	Frisons .	139,600	151,482
Spirits .	151,730	211,787	Waste silk .	99,560	176,905
Cocoons .	99,770	133,975			

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia (including Crete and Cyprus), and Great Britain during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Turkey	6,253,209	5,018,726	5,027,997	5,767,913	5,838,556
Exports of British produce to Turkey	6,538,406	6,190,958	5,333,774	5,093,826	6,881,976

The principal imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom and exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) in 2 years were:—

Imports from Turkey	1900	1901	Exports to Turkey	1900	1901
	£	£		£	£
Barley	1,295,378	1,360,876	Coal, coke	378,510	324,686
Valonia	280,246	305,712	Cotton yarn	392,831	658,519
Figs	249,472	171,149	Cottons	3,159,389	4,588,689
Raisins	473,393	334,311	Woollens	344,705	425,281
Goats' hair	596,571	613,077	Iron	117,733	100,945
Wool	419,905	304,348	Machinery	126,126	106,126
Woollen goods	262,712	230,076	Copper	62,428	78,660

The value of the trade at various Turkish towns in Asia and Africa in 1901 was:—

Towns	Imports	Exports	Towns	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
Trebizond:			Baghdad		
Anatolian trade	1,027,280	528,650	Basra	1,277,877	1,152,173
Transit (Persian) trade	641,810	163,320	Erzerum	267,990	192,900
Samsun	649,170	685,790	Van	192,690	147,650
Smyrna	2,538,240	4,348,822	Bitlis	137,615	40,950
Rhodes	141,668	86,667	Diarbekr	282,737	274,820
Adana (Mersina)	432,980	988,990	Damascus	355,010	307,170
Aleppo (Alexandretta)	2,429,060	1,220,162	Jeddah	792,584	831,130
Latakia	74,300	102,190	Hodeida	411,637	517,033
Tripoli (Syrian)	489,220	296,670	Tripoli (African)	364,000	396,500
Beirut	1,545,272	540,915	Benghazi	155,925	254,280
Haifa and Acre	—	200,449	Derna	20,572	8,831
Jaffa	426,310	277,635			

¹ Imports in 1900.

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1901 consisted of 107 steamers of 58,861 tons, and 916 sailing vessels of 179,883 tons. In 1897-98 (March to February) there entered and cleared at all the ports of Turkey 188,034 vessels of 34,832,877 tons. The total shipping entered and cleared at Constantinople in 1901 consisted of 15,190 vessels of 12,734,911 tons. Of this number, 11,996 of 12,542,149 tons were engaged in foreign and the remainder in coasting trade. Of those engaged in foreign trade, 8,092 of 376,266 tons were sailing vessels, and 8,904 of 12,165,883 tons were steamers, including 1,884 of 2,327,605 tons belonging to ten shipping companies. The number of British vessels was 3,347 of 5,404,130 tons; Greek, 2,385 of 1,935,270 tons; Turkish, 5,804 of 687,287 tons.

Internal Communications.

Since the summer of 1888 Turkey has been in direct railway communication with the rest of Europe. The main lines start from Constantinople and from Salonica. From this latter port is now the shortest route to Egypt.

The length of railway line in European and Asiatic Turkey in 1902 was as follows:—

	Miles		Miles
European Turkey—		Smyrna-Cassaba ¹	321
Oriental Railways . . .	815	Mersina-Adana . . .	42
Salonki-Monastir ¹ . . .	137	Jaffa-Jerusalem . . .	54
Salonki-Constantinople ¹ . . .	317	Beirût-Damascus . . .	96
		Damascus-Muzrib . . .	64
Total European Turkey . . .	1,269	Haifa-Damascus . . .	105
Asiatic Turkey—			
Anatolian Railway ¹ . . .	640	Total Asiatic Turkey . . .	1,667
Mudania-Brussa . . .	25	Total Ottoman Empire . . .	2,936
Aidin Railway . . .	320		

¹ These railways are guaranteed.

German railways are projected from Konia to Adana, Mosul, Bagdad, and Basrah, with many branch lines and an extension to Koweit. The Beirût-Damascus line has been extended to Homs and Hama, and there is a project to continue it to Aleppo and Biredjik; the scheme to connect the Damascus-Muzrib line with the Haifa railway has made no progress; the Turkish Government has bought back the concession. The Sultan is desirous of the continuation of the Damascus-Muzrib line to Medina and Mecca, and about 24 miles of railway and 50 miles of earthworks of the extension have been completed.

In 1901 the Ottoman Government paid £T337,791 to the European guaranteed railways, and £T346,509 to the Asiatic; total, £T684,300; in 1902, £T333,951 to the European, and £T344,818; total, £T678,769.

There are 1,094 Turkish post-offices in the Empire. In the year 1899-1900 the inland service transmitted 14,069,000 letters and post-cards, and 1,720,000 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 8,570,000 letters and post-cards, and 3,737,000 samples and printed papers.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 24,670 miles, and the length of wire about 38,410 miles. There are 922 telegraph offices. Messages in the year 1899-1900, 3,777,460.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank, with a capital of £T11,000,000, had, on September 30, 1901, a note circulation amounting to £T1,019,033, and cash on hand amounting to £T2,474,835.

The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) of Turkey since 1891 is: Gold, £T2,126,870; silver, £T435,141; copper (in 1900), £T12,900. Of the gold coined the amount of £T124,350 was from old Turkish lire, and £T1,469,090 from English sovereigns; the whole of the silver coined was derived from old 20-piastre pieces. The national money within the Empire is estimated at: Gold, 3,416,606,600 piastres; silver, 963,713,500 piastres.

	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié	0	18	0·064
Piastre, 100 to the Lira	0	0	2·16

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is calculated as worth 4l. 10s. sterling. The gold *Lira* weighs 7·216 grammes ·916 fine, and thus contains 6·6147 grammes of fine gold. The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24·055 grammes ·830 fine, and therefore contains 19·965 grammes of fine silver.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 drams.	=	2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	=	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Kileh</i>	=	0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	=	125 lbs. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	=	1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheke</i>	=	511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kileh</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	=	0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilehs</i>	=	100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure).	=	27 inches.
„ <i>Arshin</i> (land measure)	=	30 inches.
„ <i>Dönüm</i> (land measure)	=	40 square paces.

The *kileh* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 *kilehs* are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

In March 1882 Turkish weights and measures were assimilated to the metric system, but under the old names, leading to much confusion; they have not been generally adopted in practice. *Oke*=kilogramme, *batman*=10 kilogrammes, *cantar*=100 kilogrammes, *tchéki*=1,000 kilogrammes, *shinik*=decalitre, *kileh*=hectolitre (2·75 bushels), *evlek*=are, *djeril*=hectare (2·47 acres), *arshin*=metre, *nul*=kilometre, *farsang*=10 kilometres.

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals; metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced.

Tripoli.

Tripoli (including Benghazi) fell under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century and, though, in 1714, the Arab population secured some measure of independence, the country was in 1835 proclaimed a Turkish vilayet. Some 40 years later Benghazi (Barca) was placed under separate administration. The chief authority both civil and military in Tripoli is in the hands of the governor-general or *vali* under whom are (as in the other Turkish provinces) *mutesarrifs*, *kaimakams* and *mudirs* with authority over subordinate governments, cantons or districts, and communes respectively.

Sheiks have still authority over Arab tribes, and Berber assemblies still raise taxes. Benghazi has a *mutessarif* who is directly responsible to the Porte. All important officials are Turks.

The western frontier of Tripoli as far south as Ghadames was determined by France and Turkey in 1892, but the southern limit is still unsettled. The entire area of these Turkish possessions, including Fezzan to the Tropic of Cancer, is estimated at about 400,000 square miles with a population of from 800,000 to 1,300,000, about two-fifths of the inhabitants being in Benghazi. The population is mostly Berber, but Jews are numerous. The civil European population numbers 5,000 or 6,000, mostly Maltese and Italians; practically there are no Turkish settlers. Arabic is generally spoken, but Turkish is the official language. Until recently the province contained the headquarters (Jerboub) of the Mohammedan sect of the Senussiyeh. The principal towns are on the coast, Tripoli, the capital of the vilayet, with over 30,000 inhabitants, Benghazi with 15,000, Derna and Khoms; inland are the caravan halting places Ghadames, Murzúk, and Ghat.

The revenue of the vilayet (exclusive of that assigned to the Turkish debt) is mainly derived from customs, tithes, and a poll-tax (*Verghi*) usually of about 4s. 6d., but increased for the rich. Forced loans, however, are frequently demanded. The customs receipts amount to about 27,000*l.* a year. The revenue from other sources, and the expenditure for three years (ending March 13) were as follows:—

Year	Revenue				Expenditure		
	Verghi	Tithes	Various	Total	Civil	Military	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1900	76,881	20,489	13,272	110,642	66,164	108,320	174,484
1901	81,214	11,834	18,765	111,813	50,457	121,326	171,783
1902	85,420	40,350	16,286	142,056	64,451	105,973	170,424

There are many abuses in the collection of revenue, but the financial system is (it is said) about to be reformed. The tithes will be retained but, instead of a poll-tax, a land and house-tax and an income-tax will be imposed, and existing immunities will be abolished.

Tripoli is occupied by about 10,000 Turkish troops. There is a body called the *Kologhlou*, consisting of several thousands of men resident about the capital who enjoy certain privileges in return for military services which have become merely nominal. The Province is at present exempt from conscription but the system is to be introduced for local defence, the levies to serve for short periods and to enjoy certain privileges.

The products of Tripoli are only agricultural and scanty. Barley (the chief food of the people) and wheat are grown; the fruits are dates, olives, oranges and lemons; esparto grass is gathered for export; and cattle and sheep are bred. The exports, however, comprise ivory, ostrich feathers, goat skins, and other produce brought from the Sudan by caravans. The value of imports and of exports at the three chief ports is given under *Turkey*. Of the imports, about one-third in value, and of the exports about one-half, are, respectively, from and to Great Britain. The total tonnage entered at the three ports in 1901 was 388,162 tons, of which about half was Italian and 63,557 tons British.

The principal means of communication inland are the caravans which follow long frequented routes. Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta, and by land lines with Murzûk (Fezzan) and Gabes (Tunis).

British Consul-General at Tripoli.—T. S. Jago, I.S.O.

There are British representatives at Benghazi, Khoms, and Derna.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Stefanaki Musurus Bey.

Councillor of Embassy.—Abdul Hak Hamid Bey.

First Secretary.—Reshid Sadi Bey.

Second Secretary.—Abdul Hak Hussein Bey.

Third Secretary.—Henry Elias Bey.

Naval Attaché.—Mahmoud Bey.

There are Consular representatives of Turkey at the following places :—

Consul-General in London, Emin Feredjullah Effendi; at Liverpool, Kiamil Effendi.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Birmingham, Dublin, Jersey, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Manchester, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea, &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir N. O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Secretary.—J. B. Whitehead.

Military Attaché.—Major F. R. Maunsell, R.A.

Commercial Attaché.—E. Weakley.

Consul.—H. C. A. Eyres.

There are also British Consular Representatives at the following places :—

Consul-General.—Bagdad, Beyrout, Bosna Serai, Salonica, Tripoli.

Consuls or Vice-Consuls.—Benghazi (Tripoli), Adrianople, Bassora, Damascus, Jeddah, Jerusalem, Erzeroum, Samos, Smyrna, Trebizond, Brusa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Scutari, Adana, Antioch, Van, Rhodes, Scala Nuova, Kharput, Sivas, Diarbekir.

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TRIBUTARY STATES.

BULGARIA.

Reigning Prince.

Ferdinand, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born February 26, 1861, was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887; assumed the government August 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated September 7, 1886. His election was confirmed by the Porte and the Great Powers in March, 1896. On April 20, 1893, he was married to Marie Louise, (born January 17, 1870; died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma; issue, Boris, born January 30, 1894; Cyril, born November 17, 1895; Eudoxie, born January 17, 1898; Nadejda, born January 30, 1899.

The Prince must reside permanently in the Principality. The princely title is hereditary. In May, 1893, the Grand Sobranjé confirmed the title of "Royal Highness" to the Prince and his heir, and this style was recognised by the Porte and by Russia in April, 1896. The Prince retains the Roman Catholic faith, but his heir was on February 14, 1896, received into the Orthodox Greek Church.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with a Christian Government and a national militia. The Prince of Bulgaria should be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers, but no member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers should be elected.

Eastern Rumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy, with a Governor-General nominated by the Porte. On September 18, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria proclaimed. As the result of the Conference held at Constantinople by the representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty during the latter months of 1885, the Sultan, by imperial firman, April 6, 1886, agreed that the government of Eastern Rumelia should be confided to the Prince of Bulgaria as Governor-General, the Mussulman districts of Kirjali and the Rupchus (Rhodope) being re-ceded to the Porte. The rectification of the Organic Statute—chiefly as concerned the questions of the tribute and the customs—was undertaken by a Turco-Bulgarian commission sitting at Sofia, but its labours were abruptly brought to a close by the events which overthrew Prince Alexander on the night of August 20, 1886. The province for all purposes forms part of Bulgaria. It is under the administration at Sofia, which is now the only recognised capital, Philippopolis being merely the centre of a prefecture.

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the Sobranje or National Assembly. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. Those residing in the city where the National Assembly sits receive 15 leva (12s.) a day during session; others, 20 leva (16s.) a day with travelling expenses. All over 30 years of age who can read and write (except the clergy, soldiers on active service, persons deprived of civil rights, &c.) are eligible as representatives. The duration of the Assembly is five years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Prince, when new elections must take place within four months. Laws passed by the Sobranje require the assent of the Prince. Questions concerning the acquisition or cession of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy on the throne, or the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a Grand Sobranje, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary Sobranje is elected, but with double the number of members.

The executive power is vested in a Council of eight ministers nominated by the Prince—namely, 1. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship; 2. Minister of the Interior; 3. Minister of Public Instruction; 4. Minister of Finance; 5. Minister of Justice; 6. Minister of War; 7. Minister for Commerce and Agriculture; 8. Minister of Public Works, Ways and Communications.

There is an Imperial Ottoman Commissioner of *Vakufs* resident in Bulgaria.

Area and Population.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria proper is 24,380 English square miles, and of South Bulgaria (or Eastern Rumelia) 13,700 square miles. By a census taken in December, 1900, the population of the whole Principality

was ascertained to be 3,744,283, including the population of Eastern Rumelia, 1,099,984; at the census of January 1, 1893, it was 3,310,713, the population of Eastern Rumelia being 998,431. Bulgaria is divided into 18 districts (including the 5 districts of Eastern Rumelia). The population, divided according to nationality, was as follows in 1900: 2,887,684 Bulgarians, 530,275 Turks, 71,704 Rumanians, 68,457 Greeks, 89,083 Gipsies, 33,665 Jews, 3,491 Germans, 1,020 Russians, and 58,914 of other nationalities. The present capital of the Principality is the city of Sofia, with a population of 67,920. The other principal towns, with population in 1900, are Philippopolis (capital of Eastern Rumelia), 42,849; Rustchuk, 32,661; Varna, 33,443; Shumla, 22,928; Slivno, 24,548; Plevna, 18,709. The movement of population in the principality in five years has been:—

Years	Marriages	Living births	Still-births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1896	29,199	143,255	755	84,076	59,179
1897	29,227	149,631	—	90,134	59,497
1898	28,232	141,046	890	82,725	58,321
1899	32,027	149,006	834	90,324	58,682
1900	30,661	157,794	—	83,667	74,127

Religion and Instruction.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox communion. The church is governed by the Synod of Bishops. An Exarch, resident at Constantinople, chosen by the Synod with the approval of the Sultan, dispenses ecclesiastical patronage as directed by the Synod and the parishes of the various dioceses, the approval of the Government being required for each nomination. There are 12 Eparchies or Bishoprics. The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c. Of the population in 1900, 3,020,840 belonged to the Orthodox Greek Church, 643,253 were Mahomedans, 33,717 were Jews, 27,004 were Catholics, 13,796 Armenian Gregorians, 4,524 Protestants. The Mahomedans are mostly in the northern and eastern provinces.

There is a university (école supérieure) at Sofia, with three faculties—History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, and Law. In 1901–02 it was attended by 495 students, and there were 42 professors and lecturers.

In 1899–1900 the Bulgarian and other secondary schools were as shown in the following table. The non-Bulgarian schools were Turkish, Greek, Jewish, Armenian, American and French:—

Description of Schools	Schools	Teachers		Pupils	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Gymnasias	16	448	131	7,440	5,119
Lower Middle Class	163	663	164	12,046	5,684
Special and Technical	38	217	36	3,519	1,072
Other schools	96	173	41	3,139	811

In 1898-99 there were 4,589 elementary schools with 8,008 teachers and 345,887 pupils (233,023 boys and 112,864 girls).

For education the State grants a yearly subvention which provides for half the cost (two-thirds in the case of the elementary schools), the remainder being provided in towns by the municipalities and in villages by the communal authorities. Education is free and nominally obligatory for a period of four years (8-12). The richer parents are, however, required to pay 20 leva (16s.) a year for each of their children attending the higher schools. There are free public libraries at Sofia, Philippopolis, Varna, and Rustchuk.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 5 years were as follows (in leva or francs, 25 leva = £1):—

—	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Revenue . . .	84,097,195	83,827,863	95,286,900	95,955,400	98,017,90
Expenditure . . .	84,035,514	83,270,370	95,222,535	98,898,337	97,682,87

For 1903 the chief sources of revenue were: direct taxes, 39,077,000 leva; indirect taxes, 30,670,500 leva. The chief branches of expenditure were: Public Debt, 26,397,252; War, 23,310,362; Interior, 6,539,843; Instruction, 8,373,842; Public Works, 12,949,207 leva.

In October, 1900, the outstanding debt of Bulgaria amounted to 207,762,000 leva, besides the Russian occupation debt, of which the outstanding balance was 9,700,000; the East Rumelian tribute of 2,951,000 leva per annum, for which no capital value has yet been fixed; and arrears to December 31, 1887, amounting to 5,243,600 leva, and payable in yearly instalments of 500,000 leva each. The Bulgarian tribute and the share of the Turkish debt, have never been determined. In June, 1899, the government was authorised to convert the whole national debt into a 5 per cent. debt by means of a new loan of the nominal amount of 260,000,000 leva. In September, 1902, a loan was issued amounting to 106,000,000 francs at 5 per cent. to be paid off in 50 years. The purposes of the loan include payment of the arrears of the Eastern Rumelian tribute.

Defence.

The northern frontier of Bulgaria is formed by the Danube, which, except on the east (bordering on the Dobruja), separates it from Rumania: at Widin are fortifications armed partly with siege and field guns; at Rustchuk are defensive works, but they are now dilapidated and unarmed; at Silistria some of the forts were recently modernised. The fortress of Varna on the Black Sea is unarmed and neglected. At Philippopolis are defensive works which have recently been extended. Field works and other defences have been constructed about Slivnitsa. Sofia is provided with a series of fortifications, armed with Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns, on the north and west. At Tumrush defensive works have been commenced. On the west Bulgaria is bordered by Servia, and on the south-west and south by Turkey Proper.

Military service is obligatory from the age of 20 (18 in time of war) to the age of 45; Mussulmans are exempt on payment of 500 leva (20%), but few of them can afford this sum. Persons exempted on account of bodily infirmity pay a special tax for ten years. About 40,000 are annually liable to be drafted, but of these, only about 18,000, as decided by lot, are called under arms. Those who escape serve in the Reserve Army for 3 months in each of the first 2 years, and then for 9 years in the Active Army Reserve. Conscripts serve with the colours either 2 years in the infantry, or 3 years in other arms; then they pass to the Active Army Reserve, the infantry for 8 years, and others for 6, after which they belong for 7 years to the Reserve Army, and then for 8 or 9 years to the militia. The army is organised as follows:—Infantry: on peace footing, 24 regiments of 2 battalions and train, and 12 reserve regiments; on war footing, 24 regiments of 4 battalions and 1 transport company, besides 12 reserve regiments. On a war footing the regiment numbers 4,567 officers and men. Cavalry: the Prince's bodyguard squadron, peace and war strength, 323; 2 regiments of 6 squadrons, 2 regiments of 5 squadrons, and 1 regiment of 4 squadrons; the peace strength of a squadron is 142 officers and men, and the war strength, 168. Artillery: 6 regiments of 9 batteries of, on peace strength, 8 guns, on war strength, 6 guns (a reserve battery of 6 guns being formed); 3 battalions of fortress artillery, and 9 mountain batteries. Engineers: 3 battalions of 4 companies, besides 3 companies for telegraph, railway, &c., service. The total war strength is about 205,000. The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher repeating rifle. The Bulgarian cannot be sent out of the country except in time of war. In peace the army is distributed in 6 divisions with headquarters, respectively, at Sofia, Philippopolis, Slivnitsa, Shumla, Rustchuk, and Vratza. There is a military academy at Sofia. The floating strength of Bulgaria consists of the Prince's yacht *Krum* (800 tons), the steamships *Alexander I.* (800 tons), *Simeon Veliky* (600 tons), and *Asen* (400 tons), besides seven very small steamboats, and others are building. One torpedo gunboat, *Nadejda* (715 tons), was launched at Bordeaux, September 1898. There are two armoured gunboats for the defence of the Danube building abroad.

Production and Industry.

In Bulgaria the State is theoretically the owner of the land; the landholder has a perpetual lease descending to heirs, and pays one-tenth of the produce by way of rent (paid still, to a great extent, in kind). The communes hold pasture-land and wood-land in perpetuity and pay no rent, and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood-cutting rights. According to recent statistics the surface of Bulgaria is subdivided as follows:—

Description of surface	Hectares	Percentage
Pasture	4,587,838	47·89
Arable land and market garden	2,435,900	25·50
Forest and heath	1,676,250	17·50
Prairie	312,000	3·26
Vineyards	113,512	1·20
Water, dwellings, roads, &c.	445,000	4·65
Total	9,570,500	100·00

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About five-sevenths of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The principal agricultural product is wheat, which is largely exported. Wine, tobacco (1,760,000 lbs. exported in 1901) and silk (1,650,000 lbs. of cocoons in 1901) are also produced; attar of roses is largely manufactured, the export in 1898 amounted to 3,430 kilogrammes; in 1899, to 3,594; in 1900, to 5,346; in 1901, to 3,027, but these figures indicate the quantity after adulteration. In 1893 there were in Bulgaria 6,868,291 sheep, 1,263,772 goats, 1,769,974 head of cattle, and 461,635 pigs, 343,946 horses, 81,610 asses, and 8,264 mules.

All minerals belong by law to the State. The coal mines at Pernik, worked by the Government, yield about 125,000 tons per annum. Coal of good quality has also been found in Balkans near Trevna, and several working concessions have been granted. About 1,000,000 cubic metres of stone are quarried annually. Iron is found in large quantities; gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper also exist in the country. The salines near Burgas yielded 12,000 tons of salt in 1896. The chief manufactures are woollen goods, cottons, cord, and cigarettes; there are also wool-carding works, saw mills, flax works, filigree works, brick and tile works, a sugar manufactory and distillery at Sofia, tanneries, distilleries, breweries, &c.

Commerce.

Trade is largely in the hands of Greeks, Austrians, Rumanians, and Jews of various nationalities.

The value of the imports and exports in 5 years were, in leva or francs (25 leva = 1l) :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva	Leva
Imports	83,994,236	72,730,250	60,178,079	46,842,100	70,044,073
Exports	59,790,511	66,537,007	53,467,099	53,982,629	82,769,759

The following table shows the trade by countries for 1901 :—

Country	Imports from	Exports to	Country	Imports from	Exports to
	Leva	Leva		Leva	Leva
U. Kingdom	13,916,888	15,875,323	Servia.	1,078,147	412,337
Austria Hun-			Holland	134,522	278,843
gary	17,227,750	7,254,655	United States	147,636	534,267
Turkey	10,061,957	24,429,118	Switzerland.	466,077	59,037
Germany	9,828,539	8,798,701	Sweden and		
Belgium	2,391,941	10,974,821	Norway	45,337	—
France.	3,826,981	4,868,446	Other coun-		
Italy	4,464,904	3,133,245	tries.	86,757	908,913
Russia	3,756,692	163,640	Not specified	—	1,256,864
Rumania	2,290,209	697,017			
Greece.	319,736	3,224,532	Total.	70,044,073	82,769,759

The chief imports in 1901 were textiles, 25,590,372 leva; colonial goods, 4,434,045; metal and metal goods, 6,209,271; machinery, implements, &c., 4,473,826; timber, furniture, &c., 2,013,698; hides, skins, leather, &c., 4,600,589. The chief articles of export were grain (principally to England, Belgium, Turkey, Germany, Austria and France), 51,717,228 leva; textiles and cocoons, 4,780,536; live stock, 8,219,743; animal food products, 7,145,010; hides, skins, &c., 3,647,248; otto of roses, 2,140,500. Other exports are fruit, timber, and tobacco.

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports from Bulgaria into Great Britain in 1901 were valued at 113,940*l.*, and exports from Great Britain of British produce, at 284,009*l.*; the imports into Great Britain were barley, 32,524*l.*; wheat, 67,348*l.*; and the principal exports from Great Britain to Bulgaria were cottons, valued at 211,637*l.*, iron, copper, and tin, 10,569*l.*; cotton yarn, 46,366*l.*; machinery 4,825*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at the ports of Bulgaria in 1901 was 11,586 of 2,778,275 tons (154 of 197,617 tons British), and 11,514 of 2,764,308 tons (152 of 195,162 tons British) cleared. The chief ports are Varna and Burgas.

In 1901, Bulgaria (including Eastern Rumelia) had 1,020 miles of railway open, of which 800 miles belonged to the State. Railways connect Sofia with Constantinople, with Belgrade and the general European system. There were, in 1900, 3,220 miles of State telegraph lines with 6,740 miles of wire and 228 telegraph offices; the number of messages was 1,215,526. There were, in 1900, 6 urban telephone systems with 105 miles of line, and 5 interurban with 464 miles of State telephone lines. There were 2,027 post offices, and the number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried was 21,913,000. Receipts from posts and telegraphs (1900), 3,075,368 leva; expenditure, 2,958,775 leva.

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Varna, Burgas and Tirnovo; its capital is 10,000,000 leva, provided by the State with a reserve fund of 3,333,333, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes. The latter were issued for the first time in December, 1899. By an agreement with the banks with which the Government concluded a loan in 1900, the Bank is bound to restrict its note issue to 13,000,000 leva, of which not more than 4,000,000 are to be payable in gold, against a reserve of 4,500,000 leva, of which 1,500,000 in gold. The Imperial Ottoman Bank has withdrawn its business from Bulgaria. There are 85 agricultural banks for making advances on personal security, with an aggregate capital of 30,657,360 leva, and power to borrow from the National Bank. There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 40, 20, and 10 leva (francs), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver coins of $\frac{1}{2}$ lev, and 1 lev, 2, and 5 leva (francs); nickel coins of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 stotinki (centimes); copper coins of 2, 5 and 10 stotinki (centimes); the notes of the National Bank circulate at par.

British Agent and Consul-General at Sofia.—F. E. H. Elliot.

There are Vice-Consuls at Sofia, Philippopolis, Rustchuk and Varna, and an acting Consular Agent at Burgas.

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CRETE.

The Island of Crete was under Venetian rule from 1211 to 1669, when it fell beneath the Ottoman power. Thenceforth (with the exception of about 10 years, 1830-40, when it was ruled by the Viceroy of Egypt) it was governed as a Turkish vilayet. After more than 70 years of almost continuous insurrection, the 4 Powers—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy—intervened, and constituted the Island, with the adjacent islets, an autonomous State under a High Commissioner of the Powers, subject to the suzerainty of the Porte, but without tribute.

High Commissioner.—Prince George of Greece, second son of the King of the Hellenes, born June 24, 1869, N.S.; appointed, for 3 years, November 26, 1898; assumed office December 21 of the same year. On December 15, 1901, the appointment was renewed. The civil list is fixed at 200,000 gold drachmai.

The constitution of April 28, 1899 (in force only for the present High Commissioner), provides for an Assembly (Bulé), consisting of 64 deputies elected in the proportion of 1 for every 5,000 inhabitants, under an arrangement which assures the representation of minorities, and of 10 deputies nominated directly by the Prince. Deputies are elected or nominated for a period of 2 years, and the Assembly meets in ordinary Session once in 2 years. During Session each deputy receives 10 gold drachmai a day. The Prince is at the head of the executive authority; he appoints his Councillors or Ministers, 3 in number, who sit in the Assembly and join in the deliberations, but do not

votes. Questions concerning the foreign relations of Crete are determined by the representatives of the 4 Powers at Rome.

The Island is about 160 miles in length and from 6 to 35 miles in breadth, the total area being 3,326 square miles. It is divided into 5 departments, 23 sub-prefectures, and 71 parishes. According to the results of the census of June 17, 1900, the inhabitants, at that date, numbered 303,543, of whom 269,319 were Greek, 33,496 Musulman, and 728 Jewish. Between 1881 and 1900 the total population had increased by 22,890; the Greek element had increased by 62,256; the Musulman element had decreased by 39,955. Not included in these numbers were, in 1900, 6,096 foreigners, of whom 3,593 were Greek and 1,071 Turkish. All the inhabitants of the Island speak Greek. The chief towns are Canea, the Capital, with 24,537 inhabitants; Rethymnon, 9,311; Candia, 22,774. In the Island there are 3,000 Greek and 3 Roman Catholic churches, 23 Greek monasteries, and 3 nunneries, and 150 Turkish djamees; all religious beliefs are equally protected. For the installation of bishops and the appointment of Turkish cadees and muftes the consent of the Prince is required. The affairs of the Church are directed by the Synod, consisting of the metropolitan and the seven bishops of the Island, and sitting at Héracleion (Candia). Education is nominally compulsory from 6 to 9 years of age. There are (1901-1902) 390 communal schools (376 Christian and 14 Musulman) with 491 teachers (53 Musulman) and 29,153 pupils (2,348 Musulman). The middle-class instruction had 21 so-called Greek schools, 8 institutions for young girls, 2 hemigymsias, 1 ecclesiastical seminary, 1 normal school and 2 gymnasias, with 2,469 pupils (170 females) and 73 professors. The judicial system, organised by Greek lawyers, comprises a supreme court, a court of appeal, 5 courts of first instance, 26 justice of peace courts, and 3 criminal courts. On December 31, 1899, the prison population numbered 461. There is a police force of about 1,085, and service in the Cretan Militia is to be obligatory on all Cretans.

For the year 1901-02 (ending August 31) the revenue was estimated at 6,263,195 drachmai (francs), and the expenditure at 6,994,255. The revenue was derived largely from direct taxes, and taxes on articles of consumption; the expenditure was chiefly for finance, 3,136,111 drachmai; internal affairs, communications and public safety, 2,143,330; instruction, worship, and justice, 1,714,814. Of the 4,000,000 drachmai promised, by the 4 Powers as a loan to Crete, Italy has paid 1,000,000; Russia, 352,500; France, 1,000,000; Great Britain, 1,000,000. The public debt amounts to 3,352,000 drachmai. In August, 1901, the 4 Powers decided that Crete should pay the sum of 1,500,000 francs, and concede for 20 years the working of the Salt Monopoly to the Ottoman Public Debt, which renounces all rights and privileges in Crete.

The chief product of the Island is olive oil, used principally in the manufacture of soap, but wine, oranges, carob-beans, chestnuts, silk are also produced. Sheep and goats are numerous. The commerce of the Island is mainly with Greece and Turkey. In the year 1901 the imports amounted to 14,448,347 drachmai; and the exports to 7,285,480 drachmai. The United Kingdom imported from Crete, in 1901, olive oil to the value of 19,605*l.*, and exported to Crete merchandise amounting to 19,316*l.* (cottons, 16,960*l.*).

The postal system commenced work in March, 1900, and in September of that year the State was admitted to the Postal Union. There are 25 Cretan post-offices, besides Austrian, French, and Italian offices in the Island. A telephone system is being organised. Railways are under construction.

The Bank of Crete, founded in 1899, with a capital of 10,000,000 gold

drachmai, has obtained for 30 years the exclusive right of issuing notes. The Cretan money is similar to that of Greece. On December 22, 1900, the first copper and nickel coins (of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 lepta) of the new system were issued representing a value of 700,000 francs, and in August, 1901, silver coins, the drachma and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachma (or 50 lepta), were issued to the value of 800,000 francs. In November, 1901, were issued 2 and 5 drachmai pieces, representing a value of 1,100,000 francs, the total value of the Cretan coinage being 2,600,000 francs. The circulation of foreign money is prohibited, except European gold coins, English shillings and Turkish silver medjidiés.

British Consul-General at Canea.—R. W. Graves, C.M.G.

There are vice-consuls at Canea, Candia, and Rethymo.

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SAMOS.

An island off the coast of Asia Minor, forming a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia, December 11, 1832.

Area 180 square miles; population (1900) 54,830. There are besides, 15,000 natives living on the coast of Asia Minor. There are 1,281 foreigners, of whom 1,159 are Greeks. In 1900 there were 401 marriages, 1,323 births, 655 deaths.

The religion is the Greek Orthodox, all, except 36, of the inhabitants professing it.

The estimated revenue for 1900-01 was 3,538,698 piastres, and expenditure the same. There is no public debt.

The imports for 1900 amounted to 213,000*l.*, of which 78,000*l.* was for British, 55,000*l.* for Austrian and German, and 42,000*l.* for Turkish and Egyptian merchandise. The exports amounted to 211,000*l.*, of which 140,000*l.* was for wine exported to France, Germany, Malta, Holland, and Italy. Other exports were dried grapes, olive oil, tobacco (each about 20,000*l.*).

In 1900, 1,152 steamers entered the port of Bathy: the vessels were mostly Turkish, Greek, and Austrian. The vessels belonging to the island were 368 of 3,691 tons.

In 1900, 199,241 letters passed through the Post Office. The number of telegraphic despatches was 8,587.

British Consul.—D. L. Marc.

EGYPT.

(MISR.)

Reigning Khedive.

Abbas Hilmi, born July 14, 1874; son of Mohamed Tewfik; succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 8, 1892; married Princess Ikbal Hanem; offspring: Princess Emina Hanem, born February 12, 1895; Princess Atiatou-llah Hanem, born June 9, 1896; Princess Fathieh Hanem, born November 27, 1897; Prince Mohammed Abdul Mounem, heir-apparent, born February 20, 1899; Princess Loutfiat Hanem, born September 29, 1900; Prince Abdul Kader, born February 4, 1902. He has one brother, Mohamed Aly, born October 28, 1875, and two sisters, Khadija Hanem, born May 2, 1879, and Nimet-Hanem, born Nov. 6, 1881.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. The position of the Khedive's grandfather, Ismail I.—forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866 into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khédéwi-Misr,' or, as more commonly

called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismail I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies.

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811-48
Ibrahim, step-son of Mehemet . . .	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet. . . .	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854-63
Ismail, son of Ibrahim	1830	1896	1863-79
Mohamed Tewfik, son of Ismail . .	1852	1892	1879-92

The present Khedive of Egypt has an annual allowance of 100,000*l.*

Government and Constitution.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Khedive. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879). In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive. In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France. In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers, but he is not an executive officer.

The Egyptian Ministry is at present composed of six members, among whom the departmental work is distributed as follows:—1. President—Interior; 2. Finance; 3. Justice; 4. War; 5. Public Works and Public Instruction; 6. Foreign Affairs.

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, including a Legislative Council, a General Assembly, and provincial boards. The Legislative Council is a consultative body, consisting of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated by the Government. It meets once a month and examines the budget and all proposed administrative laws, but it cannot initiate legislation and the Govern-

ment is not obliged to act on its advice. Of its members, 15 residing in Cairo receive an allowance of 90*l.* a year for carriage expenses, and 15, being delegates from the provinces and provincial towns, receive 250*l.* a year for residential expenses in Cairo, besides travelling expenses to and from Cairo once a month. The General Assembly, which consists of the members of the Legislative Council with the addition of the 6 ministers and 46 members popularly elected, has no legislative functions, but no new direct personal or land tax can be imposed without its consent. It has to be summoned at least once every two years. The members, when convoked, receive an eight days' allowance at 1*l.* a day, with railway expenses. The council of ministers with the Khedive is the ultimate legislative authority. Since 1887 an Ottoman High Commissioner has resided in Cairo.

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 6 governorships (moafzas of principal towns, and 14 mudiriehs, or provinces, subdivided into districts or kisms.

Governorships.

1. Cairo.
2. Alexandria.
3. Damietta.
- Suez Canal, with the towns of Port Said and Ismailieh.
5. Suez and Sinaï peninsula.
6. El Arish.

Mudiriehs.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Lower Egypt :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalioubieh. 2. Menoufieh. 3. Gharbieh. 4. Charkieh. 5. Dakahlieh. 6. Behera. | <p>Upper Egypt :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guizeh. 2. Minia. 3. Beni Souef. 4. Fayoum. 5. Assiout. 6. Guerga. 7. Kena. 8. Aswan. |
|--|---|

Area and Population.

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Oases in the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El-Arish in Syria, but excluding the Sudan, is about 400,000 square miles ; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,976 square miles. Canals, roads, date plantations, &c., cover 1,900 square miles ; 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, lakes, and desert. Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census of June, 1897 :—

—		Area in sq. m.	Egyptians		Foreigners	Total	Pop. per sq. m.
			Sedentary	Nomad			
Lower Egypt	<i>Governorates:</i>						
	Cairo . . .	6	533,336	1,345	35,381	570,062	95,010
	Alexandria . .	70	268,669	4,984	46,113	319,766	4,568
	Port Said and Canal	{ 10½	36,729	—	13,450	50,179	—
	Suez . . .		15,439	6,757	2,774	24,970	—
	Damietta . .		43,512	—	239	43,751	9,722
	El-Arish . .	½	4,080	12,910	1	16,991	84,955
	<i>Provinces:</i>						
	Behera . . .	932	535,021	94,953	1,251	631,225	677
	Charkieh . .	905	661,658	85,015	2,567	749,130	828
	Dakahlieh . .	931	719,676	14,624	2,408	736,708	791
	Gharbieh . .	2,340	1,246,752	47,463	3,441	1,297,656	554
	Kaloubieh . .	352	335,470	35,402	593	371,465	1,055
	Menoufieh . .	639	846,512	16,666	1,028	864,206	1,352
Upper Egypt	<i>Provinces:</i>						
	Beni-Souef . .	501	282,513	31,645	296	314,454	627
	Fayoum . . .	498	312,757	57,947	302	371,006	752
	Guizeh . . .	370	368,472	32,736	426	401,634	1,085
	Minieh . . .	772	511,746	36,217	669	548,632	711
	Assiout . . .	840	752,233	30,048	439	782,720	932
	Guerga . . .	631	677,151	10,649	211	688,011	1,090
	Kena . . .	544	679,517	31,825	615	711,457	1,308
	Aswan . . .	—	216,662	23,288	432	240,382	—
Total . . .		—	9,047,905	573,974	112,574	9,734,405	—

Of the total population, 4,947,850 were males and 4,786,555 females. Not included in the table are the populations of Siwa (Wahat), consisting of 7,000 sedentary Egyptians.

The foreign population, 112,526 in all, comprised 38,175 Greeks, 24,467 Italians, 19,557 British, 14,155 French, 7,117 Austro-Hungarians, 3,193 Russians, 1,277 Germans, 1,301 Persians, and 3,284 of other nationalities.

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures:—

1800 (French estimate) . . .	2,460,000	1882 (Census)	6,813,919
1821 (Mehemet Aly) . . .	2,536,400	1897 (Census)	9,734,405
1846 (Census)	4,476,440		

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1·25 per cent. ; from 1882 to 1897, 2·76 per cent.

The distribution of the population over 10 years of age, according to occupation on June 1, 1897, was as follows :—

Nature of occupation	Egyptians			Foreigners		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	2,049,258	—	2,049,258	385	—	385
Industries and trades ...	532,322	21,496	553,818	25,494	2,371	27,865
Labourers	184,006	4,801	250,474	1,172	148	7,351
Clerks	61,577			6,031		
Liberal professions ...	4,072	2,553	6,625	1,959	189	2,148
Religion and instruction ¹	156,623	2,218	158,841	4,361	2,049	6,410
Public force ²	29,201	—	29,201	6,850	—	6,850
Domestics	111,665	32,663	144,328	1,712	2,683	4,395
Total with occupation ...	3,128,814	63,731	3,192,545	47,964	7,440	55,404
With no declared occupation	142,089	3,068,673	3,230,762	5,309	30,229	35,538
Total over 10 years of age	3,270,903	3,152,404	6,423,307	53,273	37,669	90,942
Under 10 years	1,612,698	1,585,826	3,198,524	10,976	10,656	21,632
Total population	4,883,601	4,738,230	9,621,831	64,249	48,325	112,574

¹ Under religion are included 2,171 Christian ecclesiastics and Jewish Rabbis, and 113,438 readers of the Koran. The Mussulmans having no clergy, no distinction has been attempted between religious and teaching bodies. Under instruction are included 40,441 students and school children (over 10), and 4,934 teachers, including Mussulman theological teachers.

² Under Public Force are included the Egyptian army, the army of occupation, the police force, and the forces belonging to foreign men-of-war in the ports.

Of the Egyptian population over 10 years of age, 62·65 pere cent. were employed in agriculture ; of the foreign population, less than 1 per cent. Of the Egyptian population, 16·27 per cent. were employed in various industries and trades ; of the foreign population, 47·85 per cent. Of the total number employed in the liberal professions, 48 per cent. were foreigners.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1897, are :—Cairo, 570,062 ; Alexandria, 319,766 ; Tantah, 57,289 ; Port Said, 42,095 ; Assiout, 42,078 ; Zagazig, 35,715 ; Mansourah, 36,131 ; Damietta, 31,515 ; Fayoum, 33,069 ; Kena, 27,478.

Religion and Instruction.

In 1897 the population consisted of 8,978,775 Moslems ; 730,162 Christians (608,446 Copts, 53,479 Orthodox, 56,343 Roman Catholics, and 11,894 Protestants) ; 25,200 Jews ; and 268 others. Thus Moslems formed 92·23 per cent. of the population ; Christians, 7·50 per cent. ; Jews, 0·26 per cent. ; others, 0·01 per cent. The highest religious and judicial authorities among

the Moslems are the Sheikh ul Islam appointed by the Khedive and chosen from among the learned class of Oolemas, and the Grand Cadee nominated by the Sultan, and chosen from amongst the learned Oolemas of Stamboul. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El Azhar at Cairo, founded about a thousand years ago, but the sciences taught and the modes of teaching them have not changed since its foundation.

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches; of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era. Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartoum; there are also arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries. In A.D. 328 the Copts christianised Abyssinia, and pushed Christianity almost to the Equator. The Abyssinian Church is ruled by a metropolitan and bishops chosen from amongst the Egyptian Coptic ecclesiastics, nor can the coronation of the King of Abyssinia take place until he has been anointed by the metropolitan, and this only after authorisation by the Patriarch of Alexandria. The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar.

In 1897, of the sedentary Egyptian population over 7 years of age, there could read and write: in Lower Egypt, 7·02 per cent.; in Upper Egypt, 4·07 per cent.; in all Egypt, 5·8 per cent.; the remainder were illiterate. Of the foreign population over 7 years of age in all Egypt, 74 per cent. could read and write.

In 1898 there were in all about 10,000 schools with 17,000 teachers and 228,000 pupils. Seven-eighths of these schools are elementary, the education being confined to reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. The Government has, under its immediate direction, 87 primary schools of the lowest grade ('kuttabs'), and 35 of the higher grade, 3 secondary, 2 girls' schools, and 10 schools for higher or professional education—the School of Law, School of Medicine (including the Pharmaceutical School and the training school for nurses and midwives), Polytechnic (Civil Engineering) School, 2 training colleges for schoolmasters, School of Agriculture, 2 technical schools, 1 training college for female teachers, and the military school. In addition to the schools belonging to the Ministry of Public Instruction there are, under the inspection of that Department (1901), 23 primary schools of the higher grade, with an attendance of 3,585, and 845 primary schools of the lowest grade ('kuttabs'), with 1,364 teachers and an attendance of 26,831 pupils. There are 187 schools attached to various Protestant and Catholic missions, and 43 European private schools. The Mosque of El Azhar has 240 teachers and 9,060 students.

The Coptic community support 1,000 schools for elementary education, 22 primary—boys and girls, and one college. The teaching of the Coptic language in the schools is now compulsory; the subjects taught, and the methods of teaching them, are the same as those in vogue in other countries; 50 per cent. of the Coptic male community can read and write.

The following statistics of schools in Egypt have been mainly compiled from returns corrected for Government, National, and Wakf schools, up to December 31, 1901:—

Schools	Government, National, and Waqf Schools ¹			Mission Schools (1898)			Other Schools (1898)			Total	
	Schs.	Pupils	Staff	Schs.	Pupils	Staff	Schs.	Pupils	Staff	Pupils	Staff
Higher or Professional											
Theological	—	—	—	2 ²	83	7	13 ³	11,766	337	11,798	344
Engineering	1	40	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	9
Medical	1	68	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	25
Law	1	119	19	—	—	—	—	62	8	164	26
Agricultural	1	49	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	15
Normal (for teachers)	2	86	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	21
Military	1	150	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	10
Technical	2	391	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	363	82
Total	9	903	173	2	32	7	14	11,825	345	12,711	532
Secondary { Letters											
Letters and Sciences	3	728	71	5	880	13	—	—	—	880	18
Total	3	728	71	19	3,361	129	1	30	7	3,960	216
Primary											
Lowest grade ('kuttaba')	87	4,530	151	—	—	—	9,047 ⁵	180,547	14,583	184,513	14,728
Higher grade	85	5,719	408	108	7,133	283	16	26	7	13,428	680
Total	122	10,249	559	108	7,133	283	9,643	180,573	14,590	197,941	15,408
Girls											
Normal (for teachers)	1	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Training school for nurses and midwives	1	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3
Primary (higher grade)	2	195	32	53	9,183	360	407	4,030	197	13,437	591
Total	4	220	38	53	9,183	360	40	4,080	197	13,456	594
Total	138	12,100	841	187	20,089	792	9,703	196,461	15,139	228,448	16,763

¹ Government schools, National schools and Waqf Administration schools are all (with the exception of the Military School, under the management of the War Office) under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction. ² One of these has 25 students with 4 professors and belongs to the African Mission; the other belongs to the "American Mission." ³ The Mussulman schools of theology are attached to mosques. One Coptic school is attached to a Coptic church; this school has 7 students of theology, which subject is taught by priests, all other branches being taught by teachers of secondary subjects. ⁴ Attached to Coptic church. ⁵ 43 of these schools having 4,869 pupils and 285 teachers are under directions of Europeans of different nationalities. A small number of these give instruction in the Christian religion. ⁶ Italian; known as Victor Emanuel school. 7 34 of these schools with 3,345 pupils and 170 teachers are under European heads.

Justice and Crime.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the *Mehkemmehs*, presided over by the *Cadis*. At the present time, they retain jurisdiction in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, guardianship, &c.) only, together with certain functions connected with the registration of title to land. In matters of personal law non-Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchs or other religious chiefs. In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so-called Native Tribunals established in 1884-89. These now consist of 46 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge with (generally speaking) civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E100 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years; seven Central Tribunals each of the Chambers of which consist of three judges; and a Court of Appeal at Cairo, about half of its members being European. In criminal matters there is always a right of appeal, sometimes to the Court of Appeal, sometimes to a Central Tribunal. In civil matters an appeal lies from a Summary Tribunal to a Central Tribunal in matters exceeding £E10 in value, and from the judgment of a Central Tribunal in first instance to the Court of Appeal, in all cases. The prosecution in criminal matters is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*; the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

Owing to the Capitulations, which apply to Egypt as being part of the Ottoman Empire, foreigners are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1876, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction in civil matters between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities. These tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction in cases of police offences, and in 1900 penal jurisdiction was conferred upon them in connection with offences against the bankruptcy laws. There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria. Civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality are tried by their own Consular Courts, which also try criminal cases not within the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals, in which the accused are foreigners.

Serious crime has been steadily decreasing; the number of convictions in respect of minor offences has increased owing to the facilities afforded by the increase in the number of Summary Tribunals and to the increased efficiency of the authorities charged with the investigation of offences. The number of natives convicted in first instance in the year 1901 was, for crime, 1,634; for misdemeanour, 58,295; and for police offences, 86,912.

Finance.

The principal sources of the revenue of Egypt are the land tax, the tobacco monopoly, and the customs; the chief branches of expenditure are the service of the debt and internal administration. In five years the revenue and expenditure have been as shown in the following statement. The expenditure shown for 1902, however, includes sums paid to the General Reserve and other funds, but that for earlier years does not:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E
1898	11,131,980	9,800,033
1899	11,200,303	9,929,442
1900	11,447,095	9,895,224
1901	11,943,929	9,923,546
1902	12,148,656	11,432,522

The surplus in 1901 was £E2,020,378, of which £E763,814 belongs to the Egyptian Government; £E927,636 is the net amount paid to the General Reserve Fund; £E265,037 has been paid to the Economies Fund, and £E63,891 is devoted to the Sinking Fund.

The final accounts for the year 1901, and the budgetary estimates for the year 1903, are as follows:—

Revenue	1901	1903 Estimates.	Expenditure	1901	1903 Estimates.
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Direct taxes:			Civil List	257,268	255,361
Land tax	4,712,835	4,577,800	Expenses of Administration	2,400,774	2,345,070
Various	144,926	136,200	Expenses of Revenue Earn- ing Administrations:		
Indirect taxes:			Railways	1,057,232	1,190,800
Customs	1,341,710	1,100,000	Telegraphs	51,981	51,742
Tobacco	1,221,483	1,050,000	Post Office	117,188	121,430
Miscellaneous	591,685	324,000	Other Services	72,307	72,209
Other Taxes	890,739	722,000	Army:		
Miscellaneous	324,753	224,400	Egyptian Army	437,407	451,695
Receipts from			Army of Occupation	84,825	84,825
Revenue			Pensions	429,007	406,000
Earning Ad- ministrations:			Tribute and Debt:		
Railways	2,222,293	2,180,000	Tribute	665,040	665,041
Telegraphs	64,041	60,000	Expenses of Caisse de la Dette	34,711	39,000
Post Office	143,216	140,000	Consolidated Debt	3,442,147	3,456,213
Other Services	286,243	270,000	Non-Consolidated Debt	206,531	202,421
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,943,924	10,784,400	Suppression of Corvée	249,999	250,000
Contribution from General Reserve Fund	215,592	215,600	Soudan Deficit	417,179	389,721
			Reserve for Unforeseen Exp. . . . .	...	32,000
			Sanitation of Cairo . . . . .	...	10,000
			Annuity of Reservoir Works . . . . .	...	76,648
			Total Ordinary Expen- diture	9,923,546	10,130,176
			Conversion Economies	265,037	265,037
			Sinking Fund on Guaranteed Loan	63,891	68,299
			Share of Surplus paid into General Reserve Fund	1,143,228	511,488
Total	12,159,516	11,000,000	Total	11,395,702	10,975,000

1 Exclusive of the Daira Sanieh and Domain Loans.

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 4,292,800*l.* were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt. Other issues followed in rapid succession, and in 1870 the amount of the foreign loans had increased to 38,307,000*l.* To this was added in 1873 a loan of 32,000,000*l.* to pay off the floating debt, which had risen to 28,000,000*l.* In 1875 the Khedive announced that he was in difficulties, and in 1876,

acting on French advice, he issued decrees consolidating the debt into one of 91,000,000*l.* In 1876 default took place on several of the loans, and in 1877 arrangements were made by representatives of the English and French bondholders for the consolidation of the debts into a Preference debt of 17,000,000*l.* at 5 per cent., and a Unified debt of 59,000,000*l.* at 7 per cent. The Daira loans were consolidated into the Daira Sanieh debt of 8,815,430*l.* at 5 per cent. In 1878 Domain Mortgage Bonds were issued to the amount of 8,500,000*l.* at 5 per cent., secured on Khedival property to be administered by Commissioners. The dual control by England and France began in 1879. In January, 1880, the two Controllers-General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an International Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated. By this law the Unified debt was reduced to 4 per cent. interest; further conversions were made, and the Unified debt thus increased to 60,958,240*l.*; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,743,800*l.*; and the Daira Sanieh debt was increased to 9,512,880*l.*, the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. In 1885 a loan of 9,424,000*l.* at 3 per cent., guaranteed by the Great Powers, was issued. In 1888 a 4½ per cent. loan of 2,330,000*l.* was contracted for the commutation of pensions. In 1890 the Preference debt and the loan of 1888 (just mentioned) were converted into a 3½ per cent. Preference loan of 29,400,000*l.*, including £E1,300,000 for irrigation and commutation of pensions. Also Daira Sanieh 4 per cent. bonds for 7,299,360*l.* were issued for the conversion of the previously existing bonds; and in 1893 State Domain Bonds for 8,500,000*l.* at 4½ per cent. took the place of the 5 per cent. bonds of the same debt. The condition and the charge of the various debts in January, 1902, was as follows:—

—	Debt	Charge
	£	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent. . .	8,255,700	307,125 ¹
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent. . .	30,389,580	1,037,044
Unified Debt, 4 per cent. . . .	55,971,960	2,182,906
Daira Sanieh Loan, 4 per cent. . .	6,017,240	234,672
Domains Loan, 4½ per cent. . . .	2,630,060	108,983
Total	103,264,540	3,870,730

¹ Including Sinking Fund.

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shewn in the estimates for 1903, amount to £E4,892,675.

In 1887, reserve funds were established, the unpledged balances of which, at the beginning of 1902, stood as follows:—

Economies from Conversations	£E
General Reserve Fund	4,490,500
Special „ „	955,858
	1,287,352
Total Reserves	6,733,710

Defence.

ARMY.

On September 19, 1882, the whole of the Egyptian army was disbanded by Khedivial decree. In December of the same year the organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar. The present Sirdar is Major-General Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. There are 98 British officers serving at present in the Egyptian army. The army has a total strength of 18,068. The horses and mules number about 1,518, camels 730, and there are 150 guns (including old guns of position).

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

General Commanding . Hon. Sir R. A. J. Talbot, K.C.B.
Chief Staff Officer . . Col. G. M. Bullock, C.B.

Since the rebellion in 1882 an English army of occupation has remained in Egypt. Its present strength is 5,600. To meet the cost of this army, the Egyptian Government contributes 87,000*l.* annually.

Egypt has now no efficient warships.

Production and Industry.

The total area, land and water, of Egypt is about 8,000,000 feddans (1 feddan=1·03 acre), and of this 5,704,123 was cultivated in 1900. Of the total area cultivated, about three-fourths, called *Kharaji* lands, are, theoretically, held in life tenancy, the State being the ultimate proprietor. The tax (in reality rent) on these lands is unequally imposed, but averages about 22 sh. per feddan. Other lands, about one-fourth of the whole are called *Ushuri*, or tithe-paying. These lands were originally granted in fee and are subject to an impost or quit-rent averaging about 7 sh. per feddan. The *corvée*, or forced labour, has been abolished, but the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time, and are also liable in any sudden emergency. The agricultural population (Fellaheen) forms about 61 per cent. of the whole. A large proportion of them are small land-holders with under 50 feddans, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary. A considerable proportion of the land is under mortgage. The following table shows, for 1901, the number of land-holders, the areas mortgaged, and the amount of the debt. Besides the debt here stated there is a certain amount unregistered, due notably by small proprietors :—

Extent of holdings.	Number of landholders.	Totals of Areas.	Areas under mortgage.	Amount of debt.
		Feddans.	Feddans.	£E.
5 feddans and under	815,950	1,145,978	52,198	1,670,723
5-10 feddans	79,230	554,886	32,713	932,929
10-20 „	39,156	543,370	39,497	1,104,570
20-30 „	12,181	297,910	29,199	834,948
30-50 „	8,826	339,455	44,656	1,087,532
Over 50 „	11,952	2,215,882	676,998	11,601,998
Total	967,295	5,097,481	875,261	17,232,700

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops. The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds; the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice; the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, maize, mullet, and vegetables generally. In Lower Egypt where perennial irrigation is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction, the chief crops are cotton, rice, Indian corn, wheat, barley, clover, cucumber; in Upper Egypt where the basin system of irrigation, *i.e.* submersion at high Nile is generally adhered to, cereals and vegetables are produced, but in summer cotton and sugar-cane are grown in the Fayûm and Ibrahimia canal tracts. Where there is perennial irrigation two or three crops are secured annually; lands irrigated in flood only are under millet, or if low-lying are drained when the flood goes off, and then produce the winter crop of wheat, beans, or clover.

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Assouan, and a barrage and lock at Assiout, were completed during the year. The storage capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. Irrigation and drainage works connected with the reservoir are in course of construction, and these will enable large parts of the country to profit by the extra supply of water now available.

The production of cotton in 10 years was :—

Year	Kantars	Year	Kantars
1891-92	4,072,520	1896-97	5,879,750
1892-93	5,118,150	1897-98	6,543,128
1893-94	4,933,666	1898-99	5,588,816
1894-95	4,615,270	1899-00	6,510,000
1895-96	5,275,383	1900-01	5,435,480

The area under wheat is (in feddans) about 1,303,000; maize, 1,651,000; cotton, 1,276,000; sugar cane, 88,059. In 1901 the sugar crop exported amounted to 49,337,245 kilogrammes, valued at £E542,245, and the cotton exported amounted to 5,502,199 cantars (of 50 kilogrammes), and valued at £E11,833,271.

In the following table the agricultural condition of each of the provinces in Lower and Upper Egypt is indicated :—

Name of Province	No. of Villages	No. of Feddans cultivated	No. of Date Trees	No. of Date Trees per 100 feddans
Lower Egypt :				
Kalioubieh . . .	155	189,834	177,733	94
Sharkieh . . .	393	521,872	734,907	141
Dakahlieh . . .	467	494,100	114,896	23
Gharbieh . . .	515	921,402	300,912	33
Menoufieh . . .	332	352,330	38,674	11
Behera . . .	365	587,455	178,603	30
	2,227	3,066,993	1,543,725	50
Upper Egypt :				
Guizah . . .	177	180,985	406,784	225
Beni Souef . . .	171	239,358	169,589	71
Fayoum . . .	85	268,319	373,749	139
Minia . . .	267	391,138	450,927	115
Assiout . . .	303	424,736	640,350	151
Girga . . .	221	330,142	459,411	139
Kena . . .	142	353,667	451,562	128
Aswan . . .	77	74,658	679,367	910
	1,443	2,263,003	3,631,739	160
Districts of Alexandria, &c. . .	—	4,569	43,729	957
Total, Egypt . .	3,670	5,334,565	5,219,193	98

Commerce.

The exterior commerce of Egypt, comprising imports and exports of all kinds of merchandise and of specie, is given at the following figures for five years :—

Year	Merchandise		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1898	11,033,219	11,805,179	2,730,116	1,891,513
1899	11,441,802	15,350,908	4,515,917	1,502,485
1900	14,112,369	16,766,609	4,114,612	2,602,790
1901	15,244,939	15,730,088	3,085,678	2,432,172
1902	14,814,688	17,617,003	4,779,266	1,834,457

The following table shows the value of the commercial intercourse of Egypt with different foreign countries for three years :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain . . .	5,300,864	5,568,498	5,447,115	9,141,932	8,013,911	9,215,111
British Colonies in the Mediterranean . . .	144,429	180,703	105,443	4,407	6,634	4,239
British Colonies in the Extreme East . . .	696,436	882,458	794,475	187,814	107,378	89,601
Germany . . .	485,931	530,368	530,396	900,824	773,096	1,193,535
America . . .	289,330	315,890	197,070	1,035,600	1,016,456	1,178,339
Austria-Hungary . . .	900,959	1,051,200	1,170,790	642,473	628,468	708,399
Belgium . . .	494,749	498,768	471,297	121,165	83,033	122,516
China and Extreme East . . .	124,197	138,394	117,095	149,348	114,982	177,822
France and Algeria . . .	1,314,870	1,406,435	1,361,126	1,430,158	1,262,524	1,380,263
Greece . . .	121,467	157,075	209,337	5,243	5,897	4,796
Italy . . .	661,347	802,156	807,072	601,496	549,883	634,663
Morocco . . .	40,157	49,236	38,353	2,692	1,67	87
Persia . . .	42,780	36,844	45,600	4,642	1,858	702
Russia . . .	608,900	612,346	552,931	1,209,562	1,743,205	1,484,029
Turkey . . .	2,220,967	2,246,414	2,044,700	290,188	312,789	321,609
Other countries . . .	665,478	818,154	871,888	1,089,068	1,104,868	1,100,961
Total . . .	14,112,370	15,244,939	14,814,688	16,766,610	15,730,088	17,617,003

The value of the leading exports and imports of Egypt during the last three years is shown in the following table:—

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products . . .	652,252	685,012	702,335	129,765	112,958	122,341
Skins and leather goods . . .	206,858	219,560	205,161	84,854	90,642	74,743
Other animal products . . .	84,374	80,551	75,127	41,609	63,825	72,027
Cereals, vegetables, &c. . .	1,532,346	1,706,352	1,417,561	2,615,450	2,649,970	2,667,720
Provisions & drugs . . .	404,731	415,089	465,769	676,238	804,471	601,103
Spirits, oils, &c. . .	815,971	812,867	799,385	16,311	19,579	38,961
Rags, paper, books . . .	177,102	231,051	244,384	15,689	15,132	14,011
Wood & coal, cane work, &c. . .	2,093,069	2,139,420	2,025,858	16,349	15,979	16,500
Stone, lime, glass, &c. . .	398,995	407,683	390,537	1,515	1,487	2,931
Dyeing materials, &c. . .	282,874	324,710	277,852	21,112	25,524	23,155
Chemical products . . .	276,530	360,556	341,708	15,561	15,929	13,071
Textiles, mainly raw cotton . . .	4,041,499	4,642,241	4,581,049	13,104,865	11,892,397	13,949,912
Metals and metal goods . . .	1,817,970	1,744,084	1,725,784	5,662	4,187	4,896
Sundries . . .	750,596	880,142	958,654	21,650	18,008	25,600
Tobacco . . .	577,203	595,621	603,534	—	—	—
Total . . .	14,112,370	15,244,939	14,814,688	16,766,610	15,730,088	17,617,003

In 1900 the cotton tissues imported amounted to £E1,987,095; in 1901, to £E2,414,631; in 1902, to £E2,366,431. In the cotton season of 1899-1900, the quantity of raw cotton exported was 4,868,596 cantars, valued at £E13,039,003; in 1900-01, 6,123,350 cantars, valued at £E11,833,277; in 1902, 6,652,057 cantars, valued at £E13,886,415.

The receipts from tobacco were: in 1898, £E1,080,669; in 1899, £E1,068,497; in 1900, £E1,159,881; in 1901, £E1,121,483.

Of the total imports in 1902 the value of £E13,093,017, and of the exports the value of £E17,187,324 passed through the port of Alexandria.

Goods imported into Egypt are examined by experts, who determine their value either according to the purchase price in their original country as indicated on the invoices, plus the cost of transport, freight, insurance, &c., or according to the wholesale price at the port of disembarkation, minus a discount of 10 per cent. In order, however, to facilitate customs operations, the administration, in communication with the merchants interested, establishes, on the same basis as above, periodical tariffs for such articles of importation as cotton-goods, indigo, coal, petroleum, rice, flour, metals, sugar, &c. In the statistics of the Custom House, the values are estimated according to the estimated price which served as the basis for the payment of duty now fixed at 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, without taking into account the amount of that duty. As regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them, estimated monthly for some of them, quarterly for others, in the same manner as the tariffs of imports are established.

The quantities recorded in statistics are those declared by the merchants and controlled by the Customs.

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters, and controlled, as much as possible, by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House.

The statistics of the Customs only give general commerce. In order to know the amount of special trade deduction must be made from the total of imports of the value of goods re-exported, which, however, has only an inconsiderable importance. In fact the value of these goods amounts to about three or four hundred thousand pounds, one-half of which is due to tobacco re-exported in the form of cigarettes. The transit trade is of no importance. At the utmost its value amounts to 600,000*l.* per annum, nine-tenths of which represents the value of coal imported at Port Said to be re-exported on payment of a duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. Goods temporarily deposited or re-shipped are not included in the "transit."

From the efforts made by the Customs authorities to ensure accuracy and from the method of valuation employed, the commercial statistics of Egypt may be regarded as comparatively exact.

The subjoined statement shows the total value of the imports from Egypt into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures to Egypt, in five years, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Egypt into U. K.	9,294,240	8,855,689	10,914,354	12,585,578	11,905,646
Exports of British produce to Egypt	4,435,101	4,419,078	5,061,686	6,000,409	6,314,867

The following table shows the values of the principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and of the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt:—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seeds	Sugar	Beans	Cotton Goods	Coal	Iron	Machinery
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	6,484,450	1,801,079	94,829	227,716	1,722,955	899,005	409,172	249,479
1898	5,831,396	1,922,938	42,019	147,831	1,414,806	1,009,151	370,071	327,823
1899	7,743,611	1,839,921	28,390	325,145	1,547,926	1,220,863	492,622	261,526
1900	9,066,435	2,320,124	30,559	160,976	1,896,814	1,807,567	485,895	368,793
1901	8,806,758	2,271,521	29,348	266,842	2,321,751	1,711,807	334,748	397,548

Shipping and Navigation.

Improvements were effected at Alexandria by the construction of docks, wharves, and quays, and by the opening of the new pass in 1894. Since then many other works have been executed. The long mole has, for half its length, been widened to three times its original breadth; adjoining its inner end the new Gabbary quay has been built; near this a graving dock is being constructed; in the harbour dredging has been executed, while on the quays new sheds have been built, paving carried out, and facilities provided for unloading vessels. The following tables show the tonnage and nationality of vessels arriving and clearing at Alexandria:—

Arrivals and clearances of commercial vessels at Alexandria in five years:—

Year	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1897	2,203	2,267,120	2,143	2,270,836
1898	2,454	2,555,396	2,428	2,559,876
1899	2,805	2,414,674	2,758	2,389,058
1900	2,830	2,375,619	2,784	2,364,672
1901	2,882	2,561,259	2,877	2,549,735

The following table shows the nationality of commercial vessels arrived and cleared in 1901:—

Nationality	Arrivals		Clearances	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
British	656	1,016,538	659	1,014,541
French	121	310,947	120	310,122
Austrian	160	315,780	162	319,799
Turkish	1,392	185,888	1,384	185,200
Russian	89	188,747	91	193,553
Italian	164	265,971	157	261,900
Greek	151	83,829	154	82,754
Swedish and Norwegian .	23	39,315	26	43,633
German	52	76,046	55	61,231
Other countries	74	78,198	69	77,002
Total for 1901	2,882	2,561,259	2,877	2,549,735

Suez Canal.

The following table shows the number and gross tonnage of vessels of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1901:—

Country	No.	Gross Tonnage	Country	No.	Gross Tonnage
Great Britain .	2,075	8,651,015	Turkey .	40	67,871
Germany .	511	2,452,423	America .	25	65,923
France .	281	1,158,077	Greece .	6	11,617
Holland .	230	709,548	Belgium .	4	7,036
Austria-Hungary	138	555,065	Portugal .	6	4,839
Russia .	129	537,035	Sweden .	4	2,729
Japan .	57	334,553	Argentina .	1	1,777
Italy .	87	268,329	Siam .	1	521
Spain .	35	155,974	Other countries.	2	427
Norway .	47	102,796			
Denmark .	20	76,178	Total .	3,699	15,163,233

The number and gross tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal, and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years :—

Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts	Year	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Receipts
			£				£
1896	3,409	12,039,859	3,182,800	1899	3,607	13,815,992	3,652,751
1897	2,986	11,123,408	2,913,222	1900	3,441	13,699,238	3,624,944
1898	3,508	12,962,632	3,411,791	1901	3,699	15,163,233	4,015,460

The number of passengers who went through the canal in 1901 was 270,221 as against 282,194 in 1900, 221,348 in 1899, and 219,671 in 1898.

The Suez Canal is 87 miles long, 66 actual canal and 21 miles lakes, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869.

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1902, there were (exclusive of sidings) 1,393 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 780 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies: in all 2,173 miles of rails; 958 miles of State and 552 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 435 miles of State and 228 miles of companies' rails are in Upper Egypt. This is exclusive of the Cairo suburban line of 16 miles long to Helwan, and the Soudan military railway to Khartoum.

The following table shows for the last five years the length of line of the State Railways, the number of passengers and weight of goods, carried and the net receipts :—

Year	Line	Number of Passengers	Goods carried	Net receipts
	Miles		Tons	£E
1897	1,166	10,742,546	2,796,096	1,123,360
1898	1,214	11,312,400	2,786,780	1,114,033
1899	1,393	11,284,284	3,055,897	1,161,636
1900	1,393	12,428,300	2,950,000	1,187,382
1901	1,393	13,039,573	3,002,990	1,222,261

The working expenses, £E1,000,032 in 1901, represent an average of about 45 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E2,222,293.

Telegraphs.

The telegraphs belonging to the Egyptian Government were, at the end of 1902, of a total length of 2,877 miles, the length of the wire being 10,874 miles. The Government have constructed a trunk telephone line between Alexandria and Cairo, which is fairly popular with the public. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *via* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India. Number of telegrams, 6,270,000, as against 4,250,571 in 1901, not including telegrams sent by the Eastern Telegraph.

Post-Office.

There are 340 post-offices in the towns of Egypt, 254 travelling offices, and 408 localities where the rural post has been established. The Egyptian post-office now transacts all the services which exist in the post-offices of other countries forming the Postal Union. A post-office savings bank was instituted in 1901.

The following table gives the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c., despatched through the Egyptian Post Office in the year 1901 :—

	Inland	Abroad	Total
Letters and Post-Cards	14,152,000	3,104,000	17,256,000
Newspapers, &c. . . .	8,675,000	1,396,000	10,071,000
Parcels	198,500	75,700	274,200
Total	23,025,500	4,575,700	27,601,200

Post office orders and remittances through the post office numbered 634,550 and amounted to the value of £E17,741,500.

Twenty-two per cent. of the total correspondence was with Great Britain.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

By decree of November 14, 1885 (7 Seffer 1303) the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres. It weighs 8·5 grammes ·875 fine, and therefore contains 7·4375 grammes of fine gold. Its value in sterling is £1 0s. 6½d.

The 10-piastre silver piece weighs 12·5 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 11·25 grammes of fine silver. The piastre is worth 2·46d. in English money. It is subdivided into tenths (*ochr'el guerche*).

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) in gold; 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 piastre pieces in silver; 1, ½, ¼, ⅓ piastre pieces in nickel, and ⅓ and ⅙ piastre pieces in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2.

Egyptian money is now minted at the Vienna Mint. The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) from 1887 to 1902 was :—

Years	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres	Piastres
1887-98	5,202,400	178,334,224	15,961,933	531,720	200,030,277
1899	—	—	4,118,352	80,059	4,198,411
1900	—	12,250,545	2,000,004	—	14,250,549
1901	—	7,442,180	3,999,854	120,246	11,562,280
1902	—	—	—	100,129	100,129
1887-1902	5,202,400	198,026,949	26,080,143	832,154	230,141,646

By a decree of the Khedive, dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

DRY MEASURE.

The *Ardeb* is used as the unit in all transactions in grain, &c., and is equal to 5·44739 bushels.

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows:—Wheat, 315 rotls; beans, 320 rotls; barley, 250 rotls; maize, 315 rotls; cotton seed, 270.

WEIGHTS.

<i>Okieh</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·3206 ounce.
<i>Rotl</i>	.	.	.	.	=	·99049 lb.
<i>Oke</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·7513 lbs.
<i>Kantar</i>	{	or 100 Rotls or	}		=	99·0492 lbs.
		36 Okes				

LENGTH MEASURES

	Inches
<i>Diraa Baladi</i> (town)	= 22·8350
<i>Diraa Mimari</i> for building, &c.	= 29·5281
<i>Kassabah</i> = 3·88 yards	= 139·7663

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, = 333½ sq. kassabahs = 1·03808 acre

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Cairo.—*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Minister Plenipotentiary*.—The Right Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretary.—M. de C. Findlay.

Consul at Alexandria.—E. B. Gould.

There are also Consular representatives at Mansura, Tanta, Zagazig, Birket-es-Sab, Suez, and Port Said.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan, after having gradually extended during the course of 60 years, was interrupted in 1882 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, as the Khalifa, held the country for about sixteen years under a desolating tyranny. In 1896 the Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September

2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed. In November, 1899, he was overtaken by the Egyptian forces near Gedid, where he was slain in battle, and his remaining followers taken prisoners.

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor-General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together; laws shall be made by proclamation; no duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries shall not exceed those levied in Egypt; the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition, and spirits.

The Sudan has been divided into eight Provinces (Mudirias), viz.: Khartum, Gezira, Dongola, Berber, Kassala, Sennar, Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal; and into three Administrative districts (Muhafzas) Wadi Halfa, Suakin and Fashoda. Assuan district, which formerly formed part of the Sudan, has since September 9, 1900, been incorporated with Egypt; and eleven military governors (Mudirs) have been appointed. The cost of administration must for a time be largely borne by Egypt. For 1903 the receipts to be collected in the Sudan are estimated at £E428,163, and the expenditure at £E817,884, leaving a balance of £E389 721 to be made up by Egypt.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N. lat. 5°) a distance of about 1,200 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa (though the western limit is undefined), the subject territory has an area of about 950,000 square miles. The population is now roughly computed at 3,500,000. Massawa, which was formerly Egyptian, now belongs to the Italian Colony of Eritrea; Harar was, by agreement, made over to the local Emir and now belongs to Abyssinia; while Zeila and Berbera now belong to British Somaliland. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier is now being delimited, as also is the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are Khartum, population 8,000, the capital, Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population 48,000, Wadi Halfa, Dongola, Berber, Suakin, Kassala, Wad Medani, and El Obeid. The Sudan still suffers from the effects of the Dervish oppression, during which it was largely depopulated, wide tracts having gone out of cultivation and trade having been abandoned. The northern provinces show the first signs of returning prosperity, but those of the south possess great natural resources. Along the Blue Nile the soil is rich, and a wide area which now bears such crops as dura millet, sesame and pulse, might be converted into a cotton and wheat-producing region. The vast forests which line the river banks extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the soil is less fertile, but the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal. In the flat region of the south there are malarial swamps, and the Nile and its tributaries south of Fashoda are frequently impassable on account of the *sudd*, a thick tangle of water-plants.

In the Sudan a primary school system is being advanced and, on November 8, 1902, the Gordon College at Khartum with an endowment fund of 100,000*l.* was opened. Here literary, scientific and technical instruction is given to Sudan youths. Khartum is now in railway and telegraphic communication with Cairo, and on December 12, 1899, the Sudan was declared

open for general traffic. Telegraphic communication will be open with Fashoda early in 1903. A railway from near Berber to the Port of Suakin is now in course of construction, and is expected to be of great benefit to the trade of the Sudan.

Before the Dervish revolt a considerable trade was carried on with Egypt, the chief exports being slaves, gold-dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, gums, hides, and skins, while the imports consisted of various European and Oriental wares. With the return to normal conditions there is some demand for such articles as water-raising appliances and simple agricultural implements or machinery. At present one of the chief items of revenue is the royalty on gum. It is hoped that before long cotton will be largely exported.

Governor-General.—Sir F. Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

Civil Secretary.—Col. F. J. Nason, D.S.O.

Inspector General.—Sir Rudolf Slatin, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent in Cairo.—Lieut.-Col. Count Gleichen, C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Financial Secretary.—Major E. E. Bernard.

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UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—‘Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.’ The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that ‘the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;’ and further, that ‘no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.’

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term. The electors of President and Vice-President are at present chosen in all the States on

Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, every fourth (leap) year; and on the 4th of March following the new President-elect assumes office.

President of the United States.—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, born 1858; Member of the New York Legislature, 1882–84; U.S. Civil Service Commissioner, 1889–1895; President of the New York City Police Board, 1895–97; Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1897–98; Lieut.-Col. U.S. Volunteers, 1898, serving in Cuba in the Spanish War; Governor of New York, 1898–1900; Vice-President March–September, 1901; succeeded to the Presidency, September 14, 1901, on the death of President William McKinley.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, and the Vice-President 8,000 dollars.

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington .	Virginia .	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams .	Massachusetts .	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson .	Virginia .	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison .	Virginia .	1809–1817	1751	1836
James Monroe .	Virginia .	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams .	Massachusetts .	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson .	Tennessee .	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren .	New York .	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison .	Ohio .	March–Apl. 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler .	Virginia .	1841–1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk .	Tennessee .	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor .	Louisiana .	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore .	New York .	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce .	New Hampshire	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan .	Pennsylvania .	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln .	Illinois .	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson .	Tennessee .	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant .	Illinois .	1869–1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes .	Ohio .	1877–1881	1822	1893
James A. Garfield .	Ohio .	March–Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur .	New York .	1881–1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland .	New York .	1885–1889	1837	—
Benjamin Harrison .	Indiana .	1889–1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland .	New York .	1893–1897	1837	—
William McKinley .	Ohio .	1897–1901	1844	1901
Theodore Roosevelt .	New York .	1901	1858	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia . . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts . .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . .	New York . . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina . .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . .	Kentucky . . .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	March-Apr. 1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1845-1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King . . .	Alabama . . .	1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . .	Kentucky . . .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . . .	1861-1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	March-Apr. 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana . . .	1869-1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson . . .	Massachusetts . .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler . . .	New York . . .	1877-1881	1819	1887
Chester A. Arthur . . .	New York . . .	March-Sept. 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A. Hendricks . .	Indiana . . .	Mar.-Nov. 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P. Morton . . .	New York . . .	1889-1893	1824	—
Adlai E. Stevenson . . .	Illinois . . .	1893-1897	1835	—
Garret A. Hobart . . .	New Jersey . . .	1897-1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt . . .	New York . . .	March-Sept. 1901	1858	—

By a law which came into force Jan. 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected. On the death of a Vice-President the duties of the office fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President.

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by eight chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and acts under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are (Jan. 1898):—

1. *Secretary of State*.—John Hay, born in Indiana, 1838; Private Secretary to President Lincoln 1861-65; Secretary to the U.S. Legation at Paris, 1865-67; Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, 1867-68; Secretary of Legation at Madrid, 1869-70; Ambassador at London, 1897-98; present appointment, 1898.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury*.—Leslie Mortier Shaw, of Iowa,

born in Vermont, 1848 ; admitted to the bar, 1876 ; Governor of Iowa, 1898-1902. Present appointment, January 16, 1902.

3. *Secretary of War*.—Elihu Root, of New York, born in New York, 1845 ; United States District Attorney, Southern District of New York, 1883-85. Present appointment, July 21, 1899.

4. *Secretary of the Navy*.—William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, born in Massachusetts, 1853 ; District Attorney, Eastern District of Massachusetts, 1890-95 ; Member of Congress, 1895-1902. Present appointment, May 1, 1902.

5. *Secretary of the Interior*.—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, born in Alabama, 1835 ; Minister and Ambassador to Russia, 1897-99. Present appointment, January, 1899.

6. *Postmaster-General*.—Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, born in Massachusetts, 1843 ; Postmaster Milwaukee, 1876-86 ; Receiver Northern Pacific Railroad, 1893-95. Present appointment, December 18, 1901.

7. *Attorney-General*.—Philander Chase Knox, of Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania 1853 ; admitted to the bar, 1875. Present appointment, April 5, 1901.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture*.—James Wilson, of Iowa, born in Scotland, 1835 ; Member of Iowa House of Representatives, 1867-73 ; Member of Congress, 1873-77, and 1883-85. Present appointment, March 5, 1897.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State Legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age ; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years ; and be residents in the States for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification. The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President ; and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote. In general

such voters are all male citizens over 21 years of age. Neither race nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one year in most States (in Rhode Island and Kentucky two years, in Michigan and Maine three months) is necessary, in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration. On the other hand many of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons, who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from one another—too complicated for explanation here, with the express and avowed purpose [of excluding the negroes from the franchise, and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating 'on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.' Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters; in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English. Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming admit women to the franchise on equal terms with men. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1900, the number of representatives was 386, distributed as follows:—

Alabama	9	Maine	4	Ohio	21
Arkansas	7	Maryland	6	Oregon	2
California	8	Massachusetts	14	Pennsylvania	32
Colorado	3	Michigan	12	Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	5	Minnesota	9	South Carolina	7
Delaware	1	Mississippi	8	South Dakota	2
Florida	8	Missouri	16	Tennessee	10
Georgia	11	Montana	1	Texas	16
Idaho	1	Nebraska	6	Utah	1
Illinois	25	Nevada	1	Vermont	2
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	10
Iowa	11	New Jersey	10	Washington	3
Kansas	8	New York	37	West Virginia	5
Kentucky	11	North Carolina	10	Wisconsin	11
Louisiana	7	North Dakota	2	Wyoming	1
				Total	386

On the basis of the census of 1900 there is one representative to every 193,284 inhabitants. The popular vote for President in 1900 was very nearly 14,000,000, or somewhat under one in five of the entire population. In 1890 there were in the United States 21,329,819 males of voting age—21 years and over, including unnaturalised foreigners.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House

admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars per annum, with travelling expenses calculated at the rate of 20 cents per mile, by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. There is also an annual allowance of 125 dollars for stationery, &c., for each member. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is, under the same Act of Congress, 8,000 dollars per annum.

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office. No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1899, until noon, March 4, 1901, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 56th Congress will expire, and the term of the new House of Representatives will begin.

The Federal Government has authority in matters of Federal taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter-State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865. The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been organised as Territories dependent on the Union, and 25 States which had been Territories. Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the population of the State. In the case of the original States the colonial charters were adopted, with more or less modifi-

cation, as State constitutions; the other States, before entering the Union, had constitutions already made. Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts' providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people, in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legislature are elective, but the Senators (having larger electoral districts) are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives, while in some States their terms are longer and, in a few, the Senate is only partially renewed at each election. Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session. The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives. The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointments, made by the Governor. In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon an extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn. State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions. Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President; the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons; the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property; marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations; the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another; the regulation of labour; education; charities; licensing, including regulation of the liquor traffic; fisheries, and game laws. The revenues of the States are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only. The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained in the national constitution, leaves this source of revenue to the States exclusively.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies from one year (in 2 States), to 4 years (in 19 States), and his salary from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State. His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant. He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature. In some States he presents estimates. In all but four of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may however be overridden by a two-thirds majority.

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.), are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents.

In 4 of the 6 Territories (including Hawaii) there are local legislatures, the form of which has been prescribed by the Federal Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts

may be modified or annulled by Federal statutes. The Governor of each of the Territories is appointed for 4 years by the Federal President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges. Porto Rico, although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self-governing. Its government is organised on a system almost identical with that of the territories. The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil commission, appointed by the President; but the disturbed districts are virtually under martial law.

Alaska and Indian Territory have no power of self-government. Alaska is governed like a British crown colony, by a Governor who is not assisted by a legislature.

In Indian Territory the native tribes are under the direct control of the Department of the Interior, but the civilised tribes, with the support of the national Government, maintain local governments of their own with elective legislatures and executive officers, whose functions are strictly limited to the persons and personal property of their own citizens (Indians).

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles. The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns. By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President.

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c.). Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government. Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes. In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes. Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools. In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed. In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The following table gives the population of the United States, at each of the twelve censuses from 1790 to 1900. Residents of Hawaii and Alaska are not included in the figures of this table. The residents of Indian Territory and of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1900.

Year	White	Coloured or Negroes	Slave	Total	Increase per cent. per ann.
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3·51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3·64
1820	7,866,797	233,634	1,538,022	9,638,453	3·31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3·35
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3·27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3·59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3·56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2·26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3·01
1890	54,983,890	7,470,040	—	62,622,250	2·49
1900	66,893,405	8,840,388	—	76,085,794	2·07

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,731 Indians; for 1880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians; for 1890, 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 Indians; for 1900, 90,167 Chinese, 24,610 Japanese, and 237,224 Indians.

The following table shows the population at the censuses of 1890 and 1900, and the land area and population per square mile in 1900 of the States and Territories arranged by geographical divisions. The dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the thirteen original States and the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union:—

States and Territories	Land Area : English sq. miles, 1900	Population in 1890	Population in 1900	Pop. per sq. mile, 1900
<i>North Atlantic Division :</i>				
Maine (1820)	29,895	661,086	694,466	23·2
New Hampshire (1788)	9,005	376,530	411,588	45·7
Vermont (1791)	9,135	332,422	343,641	37·6
Massachusetts (1788)	8,040	2,238,947	2,805,346	348·9
Rhode Island (1790)	1,053	345,506	428,556	407·0
Connecticut (1788)	4,845	746,258	908,420	187·5
New York (1788)	47,620	6,003,174	7,268,894	152·6
New Jersey (1787)	7,525	1,444,933	1,883,669	250·3
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,985	5,258,113	6,302,115	140·1
Total	162,103	17,406,969	21,046,695	129·8
<i>South Atlantic Division :</i>				
Delaware (1787)	1,960	168,493	184,735	94·3
Maryland (1788)	9,860	1,042,390	1,188,044	120·5
D. of Columbia (1791)	60	230,392	278,718	4645·3
Virginia (1788)	40,125	1,655,980	1,854,184	46·2
West Virginia (1863)	24,645	762,794	958,800	38·9
North Carolina (1789)	48,580	1,617,949	1,893,810	39·0
South Carolina (1788)	30,170	1,151,149	1,340,316	44·4
Georgia (1788)	58,980	1,837,353	2,216,331	37·6
Florida (1845)	54,240	391,422	528,542	9·7
Total	263,620	8,857,922	10,443,480	38·9

States and Territories	Land Area : English sq. miles, 1900	Population in 1890	Population in 1900	Pop. per sq. mile, 1900
<i>North Central Division :</i>				
Ohio (1802)	40,760	3,672,329	4,157,545	102.0
Indiana (1816) . . .	35,910	2,192,404	2,516,462	70.1
Illinois (1818) . . .	56,000	3,826,352	4,821,550	86.1
Michigan (1837) . . .	57,430	2,093,890	2,420,982	42.2
Wisconsin (1848) . .	54,450	1,693,330	2,069,042	88.0
Minnesota (1858) . .	79,205	1,310,283	1,751,894	22.1
Iowa (1845)	55,475	1,912,297	2,231,858	40.2
Missouri (1821) . . .	68,735	2,679,185	3,106,665	45.2
North Dakota (1889)	70,195	190,988	319,146	4.5
South Dakota (1889)	76,850	348,600	401,570	5.2
Nebraska (1867) . . .	76,840	1,062,656	1,066,300	13.9
Kansas (1861)	81,700	1,428,108	1,470,495	18.0
Total	753,550	22,410,417	26,333,004	34.9
<i>South Central Division :</i>				
Kentucky (1792) . . .	40,000	1,858,635	2,147,174	53.7
Tennessee (1796) . .	41,750	1,767,518	2,020,616	48.4
Alabama (1819) . . .	51,540	1,513,401	1,828,697	35.5
Mississippi (1817) . .	46,340	1,289,600	1,551,270	33.5
Louisiana (1812) . . .	45,420	1,118,588	1,381,625	30.4
Texas (1845)	262,290	2,235,527	3,048,710	11.6
Oklahoma (Ter.) (1890)	38,830	78,475	398,331	10.3
Indian Territory (1854)	31,000	180,182	392,060	12.6
Arkansas (1836) . . .	53,045	1,128,211	1,811,564	24.7
Total	610,215	11,170,137	14,080,047	23.1
<i>Western Division :</i>				
Montana (1889) . . .	145,310	142,924	248,329	1.7
Wyoming (1890) . . .	97,575	62,555	92,531	0.9
Colorado (1876) . . .	103,645	413,249	539,700	5.2
New Mexico (Ter.) (1850)	122,460	160,282	195,310	1.6
Arizona (Ter.) (1863)	112,920	88,243	122,931	1.1
Utah (1896)	82,190	210,779	276,749	3.4
Nevada (1864)	109,740	47,355	42,335	0.4
Idaho (1890)	84,290	88,548	161,772	1.9
Washington (1889)	66,880	357,232	518,103	7.7
Oregon (1859)	94,560	317,704	413,536	4.4
California (1850) . . .	156,172	1,213,398	1,485,053	9.5
Total	1,175,742	3,102,269	4,091,349	3.5
Totals	2,970,230	62,767,582	75,602,515	25.7
Alaska (Ter.) (1868)	590,884	32,052	63,592	0.1
Hawaii (Ter.) (1898)	4,990	89,990	154,001	23.9
Soldiers, &c., abroad	—	—	91,219	—
Total	595,874 ¹	302,224	700,872	—
Grand Totals	3,566,104 ¹	63,069,756	76,303,387	21.4

¹ Including both the land and water area of Alaska and Hawaii.

As regards sex, the total population of the States and Territories at the census of 1900 comprised 39,059,242 males, and 37,244,145 females.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 13 States and 4 Territories, the most populous of the States, as then constituted, being Virginia, with 747,610 inhabitants. In 1800 there were 16 States and 4 Territories, Virginia having then a population of 880,200. In 1810 the same State, with a population of 974,600, took the lead of 17 States and 6 Territories. In 1820 there were 23 States and 3 Territories, New York standing first with a population of 1,372,812. In 1830 there were 24 States and 3 Territories; in 1840, 26 States and 3 Territories; in 1850, 30 States and 5 Territories; in 1860, 33 States and 8 Territories; in 1870, 37 States and 9 Territories; in 1880, 38 States and 8 Territories; in 1890, 42 States and 4 Territories (including Oklahoma); in 1900, 45 States and 4 Territories, neither Alaska, the District of Columbia nor the Indian Territory being included in these numbers.

In 1900 the numbers engaged in the various classes of occupations were returned as follows for the mainland of the United States, which includes Indian Territory and the Indian reservations, but not Alaska or Hawaii :—

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	977,336	10,381,765
Professional service	828,163	430,576	1,258,739
Domestic and personal service	3,485,208	2,095,449	5,580,657
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	503,347	4,766,964
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,772,788	1,313,204	7,085,992
Total employed	23,754,205	5,319,912	29,074,117

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was in 1901, 118,932 square miles (in 1890, 162,991 square miles), with an Indian population of 268,978 (in 1890, 243,534). The most extensive reservations are in Indian Territory, 30,489 square miles, population 86,039; Arizona, 26,397 square miles, population 41,139; South Dakota, 13,624 square miles, population 19,109; Montana, 14,845 square miles, population 10,047; Oklahoma, 5,705 square miles; population 13,672.

In 1901 the United States spent 10,905,073 dollars on the Indians. There are 56 agencies throughout the States.

Of the population of the States and Territories comprising the mainland of the United States in 1900, 65,729,150 (or 86·4 per cent.) were natives and 10,356,641 (or 13·7 per cent.) foreign born; in 1890, 53,698,154 (or 85·3 per cent.) were natives, and 9,249,560 (or 14·7 per cent.) foreign-born. In 1880 there were 43,475,840 natives and 6,679,943 foreign-born (13·3 per cent.). In 1870 the population was 14·4 per cent. foreign-born; in 1860, 13·2 per cent.; in 1850, 9·7 per cent.

The following table shows the origin of the foreign-born population at the census of 1900 for the mainland of the United States :—

England	842,078	Bohemia	156,991
Wales	93,682	France	104,341
Scotland	233,977	China	81,827
Ireland	1,618,567	Switzerland	115,851
Total United Kingdom	2,788,304	Holland	105,049
Germany	2,666,990	Mexico	103,410
Canada and Newfoundland	1,181,255	Cuba and West Indies ¹ .	25,586
Sweden	573,040	Hungary	145,802
Norway	336,985	Belgium	29,804
Russia	424,096	Portugal	30,618
Italy	484,207	Spain	7,072
Poland	383,510	South America	4,761
Denmark	154,284	Other foreign countries .	176,612
Austria	276,249	Total	10,356,644

¹ Except Porto Rico.

Thus of the foreign-born population 26·9 per cent. were from the United Kingdom (15·6 per cent. from Ireland, 9·0 per cent. from England and Wales, and 2·3 per cent. from Scotland) ; 25·8 per cent. were from Germany ; 11·4 per cent. from Canada and Newfoundland ; 10·3 per cent. from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark ; 1·0 per cent. from France ; and 24·6 per cent. from all other countries.

II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There is no national system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages in the United States. The birth-rate estimated for 1890 by the Census Office was 26·68 per 1,000 of population ; but this is acknowledged to be too low. Death-rates are computed from returns for certain areas, where local registration records are kept. These areas are the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Maine, Michigan, the District of Columbia, and the principal cities in the remaining States. The combined population of these areas in 1900 was 28,807,269, and the number of deaths reported in the year was 512,669, or 17·8 per 1,000 of population. In the non-registration areas the population numbered 47,278,525, and the deaths reported in the year 526,425. Under a law of July 1, 1898, the Commissioner of Labour compiles and publishes annually, among other statistics relating to large cities, an abstract of official statistics concerning the movement of population in 137 American cities.

The following table shows the number of marriages, divorces, births, and deaths (exclusive of still-births), with the births and deaths per 1000 of population as estimated for January 1, 1902, in 40 of the larger cities so far as these are published:—

Cities	Marriages	Divorces	Births		Deaths	
			Number	Per 1000 of pop.	Number	Per 1000 of pop.
New York, N.Y. . .	33,447	817	80,735	22·53	70,720	19·73
Chicago, Ill. . . .	16,684 ¹	1,808 ¹	26,995	15·00	24,406	13·56
Philadelphia, Pa. .	9,912	492	28,215	21·13	24,137	18·08
St. Louis, Mo. . .	—	573	10,705	17·99	10,601	17·82
Boston, Mass. . .	6,312	446	15,608	27·21	11,300	19·70
Baltimore, Md. . .	4,890	170	8,795	16·91	10,479	20·15

¹ In one county.

Cities	Marriages	Divorces	Births		Deaths	
			Number	Per 1000 of pop.	Number	Per 1000 of pop.
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	3,199	454	8,037	20·61	5,834	14·96
Buffalo, N.Y. . . .	3,448	88 ¹	6,924	18·71	5,360	14·49
San Francisco, Cal. . .	3,716	846	4,875	13·93	7,008	20·02
Cincinnati, Ohio . . .	3,518	405 ¹	5,091	14·97	6,155	18·10
Pittsburg, Pa. . . .	3,443	186 ¹	7,624	22·86	6,592	19·77
New Orleans, La. . . .	2,104	151	6,639	22·13	6,478	21·59
Detroit, Mich. . . .	2,681	297	2,818	9·39	4,513	15·04
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	2,460	225 ¹	7,415	24·92	3,833	12·88
Washington, D.C. ¹ . .	3,183	168	4,531	15·79	6,087	21·21
Newark, N.J. . . .	2,441	—	6,016	23·59	4,806	18·85
Jersey City, N.J. . . .	2,062	—	4,462	20·89	4,042	18·93
Louisville, Ky. . . .	1,559	174	3,800	17·67	3,497	16·27
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	—	180 ¹	4,105	19·55	2,510	11·95
Providence, R.I. . . .	1,875	327	4,696	26·38	3,444	19·35
Indianapolis, Ind. . . .	2,608 ¹	471 ¹	3,377	18·50	2,579	14·13
Kansas City, Mo. . . .	1,704 ¹	420 ¹	2,989	17·33	2,673	15·50
St. Paul, Minn. . . .	1,478 ¹	194 ¹	3,227	18·98	1,805	10·62
Rochester, N.Y. . . .	1,492	156 ¹	2,914	17·14	2,467	14·51
Denver, Colo. . . .	1,918 ¹	162 ¹	—	—	2,732	19·51
Toledo, Ohio	1,102	191 ¹	963	6·42	1,713	11·42
Allegheny, Pa. . . .	970	186 ¹	1,443	10·85	2,425	18·23
Columbus, Ohio	1,572	148 ¹	1,828 ¹	13·80 ¹	1,547	11·68
Worcester, Mass. . . .	1,247	57	3,271	27·03	1,998	16·51
Syracuse, N.Y. . . .	588	47 ¹	1,403	11·69	1,574	13·12
New Haven, Conn. . . .	918	92	2,801	25·01	1,975	17·63
Paterson, N.J. . . .	962	125	1,896	17·62	1,808	16·81
Fall River, Mass. . . .	1,152	54	4,228	39·51	2,143	20·03
St. Joseph, Mo. . . .	867 ¹	110	611	5·90	672	6·49
Omaha, Nebr. . . .	1,003	206	1,679	15·26	1,035	9·41
Los Angeles, Cal. . . .	1,818 ¹	405	1,572	14·29	1,985	18·05
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	1,838 ¹	290	—	—	1,926	17·92
Scranton, Pa. . . .	320	45	962	9·34	1,732	16·82
Lowell, Mass. . . .	1,022	—	2,770	29·17	2,038	21·46
Albany, N.Y. . . .	535	89	1,299	12·99	1,759	17·59

¹ In one county only.

From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the United States was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. Prior to 1820 no official record of arrivals was kept, but it is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to that year, about 250,000 alien passengers arrived, 98 per cent. of whom were immigrants. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1902 (June 30) was 20,635,000. The following statement, in which immigrants from Canada and Mexico are not included, shows the number arrived in the United States from the leading foreign countries during the decade ending June 30, 1902, with the total number of immigrants in each year during that period:—

Year	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria-Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Immigrants
1893	109,086	96,361	62,935	59,633	72,916	43,828	5,358	502,917
1894	71,871	59,386	33,056	37,505	43,967	38,094	3,662	314,467
1895	87,724	36,351	27,300	33,462	36,961	34,490	3,702	279,948
1896	64,827	31,885	33,229	65,103	68,060	51,445	2,463	343,267
1897	41,173	22,533	21,071	33,031	59,431	25,816	2,107	280,832
1898	38,022	17,111	19,282	39,797	58,613	29,828	1,990	229,299
1899	45,181	17,476	22,192	62,491	77,419	60,982	1,694	311,715
1900	48,237	18,507	31,151	114,447	100,135	91,157	1,739	448,572
1901	45,564	21,651	39,234	113,390	135,996	85,257	3,150	487,918
1902	46,073	28,304	54,038	171,989	178,372	107,847	3,117	648,748

Thus the total for the last ten years, including other countries besides those mentioned, was 3,797,678 ; of the total number in 1902, 466,369 were males, and 182,374 were females.

The total number of Chinese immigrants between 1855 and 1885 was 274,399. The number in the 10 years 1892-1901 was 22,780. By the law passed in 1882, Chinese immigration was practically prohibited. In 1901 there were 5,269 Japanese immigrants ; in 1902, 14,270.

The following table shows the comparative increase of the population during five decades by reproduction and by immigration :—

Year	Population	Decade total Increase	Decade Increase by Immigrants	Percentage of Decade Increase		
				Total	By Immigration	By Reproduction
1840	17,069,453	4,208,433	599,125	32·67	4·66	28·01
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251	35·87	10·04	25·83
1860	31,443,821	8,251,445	2,579,580	35·58	11·12	24·46
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,278,425	22·63	7·25	15·38
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191	30·08	7·29	22·79
1890	62,622,250	12,466,467	5,246,613	24·86	10·46	14·40

III. PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The urban population increases rapidly as shewn by the following statement of the number of cities with 25,000 or more inhabitants, and of the combined population of cities of various sizes in 1890 and 1900. The increase in the number of large cities is caused by the fact that Brooklyn and Long Island cities are now included in New York :—

Cities with	No. of Cities		Combined Population	
	1890	1900	1890	1900
200,000 or more	16	19	8,893,928	11,795,809
100,000—200,000	12	19	1,808,656	2,412,538
50,000—100,000	30	40	2,067,169	2,709,338
25,000— 50,000	66	82 ¹	2,133,409	2,800,627 ¹
25,000 or more	124	160 ¹	14,903,162	19,718,312 ¹

¹ Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii.

The following table shows the seventy principal cities of the United States, giving the population in 1900, with the area (land and water) so far as reported in 1902:—

Cities	Area. Acres	Population 1900	Cities	Area. Acres	Pop. 1900
New York . . .	—	3,437,202	Los Angeles . . .	27,696	102,479
Chicago . . .	122,240	1,698,575	Memphis . . .	10,240	102,320
Philadelphia . . .	84,933	1,293,697	Scranton . . .	12,333	102,026
St. Louis . . .	39,277	575,238	Lowell . . .	7,961	94,969
Boston . . .	27,251	560,892	Albany . . .	7,196	94,151
Baltimore . . .	20,255	508,957	Cambridge . . .	4,182	91,886
Cleveland . . .	21,190	381,768	Portland, Oreg. . .	25,600	90,426
Buffalo . . .	32,599	352,387	Atlanta . . .	7,040	89,872
San Francisco . . .	77,520	342,782	Grand Rapids . . .	11,200	87,565
Cincinnati . . .	22,560	325,902	Dayton . . .	6,880	85,333
Pittsburg . . .	19,418	321,616	Richmond . . .	3,926	85,050
New Orleans . . .	122,240	287,104	Nashville . . .	6,092	80,865
Detroit . . .	18,700	285,704	Seattle . . .	21,237	80,671
Milwaukee . . .	14,419	285,315	Hartford . . .	11,102	79,850
Washington . . .	44,320	278,718	Reading . . .	3,965	78,961
Newark . . .	11,957	246,070	Wilmington . . .	6,514	76,508
Jersey City . . .	10,423	206,433	Camden . . .	5,029	75,935
Louisville . . .	12,800	204,731	Trenton . . .	4,481	73,307
Minneapolis . . .	34,228	202,718	Bridgeport . . .	8,576	70,996
Providence . . .	11,706	175,597	Lynn . . .	7,251	68,513
Indianapolis . . .	18,112	169,164	Oakland . . .	—	66,960
Kansas City, Mo. . .	16,640	163,752	Lawrence . . .	4,577	62,559
St. Paul . . .	35,483	163,065	New Bedford . . .	12,373	62,442
Rochester . . .	11,635	162,608	Des Moines . . .	35,264	62,139
Denver . . .	30,208	133,859	Springfield, Mass. . .	24,669	62,059
Toledo . . .	18,304	131,822	Somerville . . .	2,700	61,643
Allegheny . . .	5,200	129,896	Troy . . .	6,767	60,651
Columbus . . .	10,400	125,560	Hoboken . . .	—	59,364
Worcester . . .	23,000	118,421	Evansville . . .	3,840	59,007
Syracuse . . .	10,807	108,374	Manchester . . .	21,700	56,987
New Haven . . .	14,340	108,027	Utica . . .	6,400	56,383
Paterson . . .	5,357	105,171	Peoria . . .	5,303	56,100
Fall River . . .	26,240	104,863	Charleston . . .	3,276	55,807
St. Joseph . . .	6,208	102,979	Savannah . . .	4,320	54,244
Omaha . . .	15,680	102,555	Salt Lake City . . .	32,896	53,531

Religion.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the free exercise of religious profession and worship, and this guaranty is repeated in the Constitutions of the forty-six States. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States. At the census of 1880 there were 86,132 Protestant and 5,975 Roman Catholic churches : 70,864 Protestant ministers, and 6,366 Roman Catholic clergy. The Protestants returned 8,975,260 'members,' or communicants ; adding to this an estimate of the families of members, and of adherents, the total attached to Protestantism would probably be about 30,000,000. In 1870 there were in all 63,082 churches, of which 3,806 were Roman Catholic ; and in the same year the number of 'sittings' returned was 21,665,062, of which 1,990,514 were in Roman Catholic churches. There were in all 45 separate religious bodies returned in 1880.

In 1890 the membership¹ of the most important bodies, as compiled from the census reports, was as follows :—Roman Catholics, 6,257,871 ; Methodists of various sects, 4,589,284 ; Baptists of various sects, 3,712,468 ; Presbyterians, 1,278,332 ; Lutherans, 1,231,072 ; Congregational, 512,771 ; Episcopal, 540,509 ; Reformed Church (German and Dutch), 309,458 ; Friends, 107,208 ; Mormons, 166,125 ; Jews, 130,496 ; Disciples of Christ, 641,051 ; Christians, 103,722 ; Evangelical Association, 133,313 ; German Evangelical Synod, 187,432 ; United Brethren, 225,281 ; all others, 486,413 ; total number, communicants or members, 20,612,806.

Instruction.

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law. The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first elements of education. According to the census of 1880, in the whole country, out of a total population above ten years of age of 36,761,607, 6,239,958 (17 per cent.) were returned as unable to read and write. The figures of the eleventh census taken in 1890, showed that the rate of illiteracy had been reduced during the decade to 13·3 per cent. of the entire population ten years of age and over. By the twelfth census it was ascertained that the percentage of illiteracy is still further reduced to 10·7. The following table gives the total population of the United States, the number and percentage of each element going to make up this population, the population of each ten years of age and over, the number and percentage of illiterates to each in 1900 :—

¹ Since membership begins at different ages in different religious bodies, the number of members does not show the proportion of population connected with the several denominations.

—	Total Population	Per cent. of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Unable to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent.
Native Whites	56,595,379	74.5	41,236,662	1,913,611	4.6
Foreign Whites	10,213,817	13.4	10,014,256	1,287,135	12.9
Coloured .	9,185,379	12.1	6,698,906	2,979,323	44.5
Total . .	75,994,575	—	57,949,824	6,180,069	10.7

The United States Government makes no direct appropriation of moneys for the support of the elementary public schools, but has set aside for that purpose in each of the newer States a certain portion of the public domain, two 'sections' (or square miles) in each township six miles square, the proceeds from the sale of which form the chief part of the permanent school funds of those States, the income alone being used for the support of the schools. This income is supplemented by State and local taxation, so that it constitutes about five per cent. of the total school revenue of all the States. In 1900-1901 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 226,043,236 dollars. The 473 universities and colleges, including the 336 co-educational colleges and the 137 colleges for men only had an income of 22,789,054 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations. The 42 schools of technology, or those colleges granting only the B.S. or other scientific degrees, had an income of 6,785,236 dollars. The 132 colleges for women had an income of 3,685,322 dollars.

The following table for 1900-1901 refers to the public common schools and to the universities and colleges granting the B.A. and higher degrees:—

States and Territories	STATE COMMON SCHOOLS				UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
	ELEMENTARY (First eight grades)		HIGH OF SECONDARY		No.	College and graduate Students	Professors and teachers
	Pupils enrolled	Teachers	Students enrolled	Teachers			
UNITED STATES	15,603,451	430,004	541,730	21,778	473	86,537	8,448
North Atlantic Div.	3,697,221	106,200	174,134	6,993	85	27,645	2,552
South Atlantic Div.	2,219,517	49,927	28,322	1,266	72	7,848	912
South Central Div.	3,022,905	64,558	42,311	1,836	84	9,602	880
North Central Div.	5,830,362	184,007	264,637	10,354	192	34,363	3,402
Western Division .	833,446	25,312	32,326	1,330	40	7,079	703
<i>North Atlantic Division.</i>							
Maine	132,862	6,587	8,519	342	4	1,073	96
New Hampshire . .	65,688	2,740	3,813	137	2	722	62
Vermont	65,465	3,855	3,647	158	3	497	53
Massachusetts . . .	468,188	13,622	28,314	1,617	9	5,064	456
Rhode Island . . .	69,067	1,960	3,551	168	1	862	74
Connecticut	155,579	4,240	8,397	330	3	2,555	228
New York	1,242,416	35,591	68,549	2,324	23	7,796	789
New Jersey	336,432	7,561	11,906	558	5	1,611	139
Pennsylvania . . .	1,161,524	30,044	32,438	1,259	35	7,476	656

States and Territories	STATE COMMON SCHOOLS				UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
	ELEMENTARY (First eight grades)		HIGH OR SECONDARY				
	Pupils enrolled	Teachers	Students enrolled	Teachers	No.	Collegiate and graduate Students	Professors and teachers
<i>South Atlantic Division.</i>							
Delaware	36,895	831	1,151	44	2	117	22
Maryland	224,004	5,086	3,960	163	10	1,244	182
District of Columbia	47,481	1,283	3,851	143	7	908	142
Virginia	358,825	8,836	4,446	199	11	1,324	114
West Virginia	232,348	7,067	1,871	87	3	289	62
North Carolina	431,353	7,987	1,296	60	14	1,574	150
South Carolina	285,206	5,814	4,313	211	9	903	68
Georgia	491,648	10,300	6,264	269	11	1,229	106
Florida	111,607	2,773	1,670	89	5	265	66
<i>South Central Division.</i>							
Kentucky	497,859	10,513	5,541	254	12	1,440	106
Tennessee	485,854	9,195	5,449	228	24	2,481	277
Alabama	376,423	6,578	4,239	194	9	1,156	68
Mississippi	360,177	8,156	4,441	216	4	612	44
Louisiana	198,896	4,271	2,294	117	8	1,144	104
Texas	659,598	15,374	16,101	646	16	1,934	180
Arkansas	323,859	7,472	3,136	129	8	756	71
Oklahoma	99,002	2,343	905	38	1	59	13
Indian Territory	21,137	656	205	14	2	20	17
<i>North Central Division.</i>							
Ohio	829,857	26,290	47,743	1,841	34	5,610	563
Indiana	556,731	15,979	26,755	1,142	13	3,061	245
Illinois	963,634	26,529	41,176	1,592	31	7,847	710
Michigan	510,031	16,054	29,522	1,138	9	2,699	240
Wisconsin	446,247	13,156	20,216	805	9	2,799	244
Minnesota	403,041	11,232	13,889	585	9	2,473	209
Iowa	562,662	28,845	29,637	1,128	25	2,879	365
Missouri	711,720	16,160	20,261	763	24	2,719	311
North Dakota	77,686	4,083	1,349	77	3	110	39
South Dakota	100,590	4,440	3,128	148	5	275	55
Nebraska	235,415	9,485	15,323	579	10	1,912	190
Kansas	382,748	11,764	15,638	556	20	1,979	231
<i>Western Division.</i>							
Montana	42,400	1,221	1,827	77	2	64	24
Wyoming	14,512	570	393	23	1	55	16
Colorado	120,110	3,744	6,499	260	4	719	82
New Mexico	35,227	1,046	282	24	1	12	3
Arizona	16,504	399	172	8	1	47	14
Utah	76,531	1,531	1,254	41	2	115	31
Nevada	6,688	310	515	26	1	206	16
Idaho	36,669	1,060	421	17	1	139	15
Washington	123,391	3,869	3,692	173	7	669	77
Oregon	89,405	3,742	2,639	89	8	578	70
California	272,009	7,820	14,682	592	12	4,475	354

The total number of pupils enrolled in the public common schools was 15,603,451, of whom 7,841,570 were boys and 7,761,881 girls; of the 430,004 teachers, 123,941 were male and 306,063 female. In the common school systems

were included 6,318 public high schools, with 21,778 teachers and 541,730 students; of the teachers in these schools 10,786, were male and 10,992 female; of the students 224,584 were male and 317,146 female. There were also 1,892 private high schools and academies with 9,775 teachers (4,211 male and 5,564 female), and 108,221 students (53,813 male and 54,408 female). The public normal schools numbered 170, with 2,232 teachers (963 male and 1,269 female), and 43,372 students (10,989 male and 32,383 female). The private normal schools numbered 118 with 873 teachers (491 male and 382 female), and 20,030 students (10,123 male and 9,907 female). Of the professors and teachers of college and graduate students in the 473 universities and colleges, 7,495 were male and 953 female; of the students 65,069 were male and 21,468 female. In the preparatory departments of these colleges were (not included in the table) 51,183 pupils (34,606 male, and 16,577 female). There were also 42 schools of technology and other institutions conferring only the B.S. or other scientific degrees (not included in the table), with 1,399 professors and instructors (1,270 male and 129 female), and 15,029 students (13,100 male and 1,929 female). Of colleges for women there were 132 with 2,392 professors and teachers (659 male and 1,733 female), and the students numbered 23,778, including preparatory. The professional and allied schools, not included in the colleges given above, were as follows in 1900-1901:—

General summary of statistics of professional and allied schools.

Class	Schools	Instructors	Students	Graduates
Theological	150	988	7,507 ¹	1,585
Law	100	1,106	13,642 ²	3,666
Medical	154	4,752	26,757	5,472
Dental	57	1,184	8,308	2,311
Pharmaceutical	58	522	4,429	1,373
Veterinary	12	189	461	109
Nurse training	448	—	11,599	3,710
Total	979	8,741	72,768	18,226

¹ 181 of these were women.

² 170 of these were women.

The following table gives statistics of the school and college population in the United States in 1900-1901:—

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary (primary and grammar)	15,061,721	1,261,672	16,323,393
Secondary (high schools and academies)	558,740	177,260	736,000
Higher—Universities and colleges	30,201	79,070	115,271
Professional schools	10,360	50,804	61,164
Normal schools	43,372	20,030	63,402
	15,710,394	1,588,836	17,299,230
Miscellaneous and special—			
City evening schools	203,000	—	203,000
Business schools	—	110,031	110,031
Reform schools	25,337	—	25,337
Schools for the deaf	10,840	494	11,334
Schools for the blind	4,199	—	4,199
Schools for feeble-minded	11,149	468	11,617
Government Indian schools	23,077	—	23,077
Indian schools (five civilized tribes)	11,590	—	11,590
Schools in Alaska	8,356	—	8,356
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (est.)	—	15,000	15,000
Private kindergartens (partly est.)	—	95,000	95,000
Miscellaneous (art, music, etc.) (est.)	—	50,000	50,000
Total for United States	16,002,951	1,859,829	17,862,780

The miscellaneous in the above table includes such institutions as schools of art, music, elocution, and oratory, as well as private evening schools and schools of various arts not elsewhere included.

The Bureau of Education, in the Report for 1899-1900, gives statistics of 5,388 public, society, and school libraries, each containing over 1,000 volumes, the total being 44,591,851 volumes. Of those libraries 3,654 contain between 1,000 and 5,000 volumes each; 866 between 5,000 and 10,000 each; 526 between 10,000 and 25,000 each; 193 between 25,000 and 50,000 each; 90 between 50,000 and 100,000 each; 54 above 100,000 each. The increase in the number of libraries in five years was 1,357, and the increase in the number of volumes, 11,539,979 or 35 per cent. There was an average of 14,118 persons to a library, and 59 volumes to each hundred of the estimated population.

In 1902 there were in the United States 2,167 daily newspapers, 14,480 weeklies, 480 semi-weeklies, 2,657 monthlies, 257 semi-monthlies, and 339 other periodicals. The total number of periodicals was then 20,330; in 1880 the total number was 11,403; and in 1890, 17,760.

Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual. The Federal Government maintains courts for the trial of civil causes arising out of the admiralty, patent, banking, and other laws of the United States; of certain causes between citizens of different States; and of crimes against the United States. These crimes are few in number, and the criminal jurisdiction of United States courts is comparatively insignificant, extending only to piracy, murder on the high seas, offences against the postal and revenue laws, and the like. Almost all offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State courts; also all civil causes where the parties are residents of the same State, and matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy (when, as now, there is no Federal bankruptcy law).

In the separate States the lowest courts are those held by Justices of the Peace, or, in towns and cities, by Police Judges. In the counties, courts of record are held, some by local county officers, others by District or Circuit Judges, who go from county to county. In these courts there are usually the grand and petty jury. The highest court in each State is the Supreme Court, or Court of Final Appeal, with a Chief Justice and Associate Judges. These judges are usually elected by the people, but sometimes appointed by the Governor, with or without the Senate or Council; they usually hold office for terms of years, but sometimes practically for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries vary from 2,500 dollars to 7,500 dollars.

Of the Federal Courts the lowest are those of the districts, of which there are about 60, each State forming one or more districts. These courts may try any case of crime against the United States not punishable with death. Above these are nine Circuit Courts, each with a Circuit Judge, with or without the local District Judge; but one or two District Judges may by themselves hold a Circuit Court. The Circuit Court Judges appoint commissioners, whose duty it is to arrest, examine, and commit persons accused of crime against the United States, and to assist the Circuit and District Judges in taking evidence for the trial of such persons. These duties may, however, be performed by a judge or magistrate of either a State or the Federal Government. Each of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court must hold a Court in one of the nine circuits at least once every two years, and with each may be associated the Circuit or District Judge. There are also circuit appeal courts. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges, appointed by the

President with the consent of the Senate. It deals with appeals from inferior courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. The Chief Justice has a salary of 10,500 dollars, and each of the Associate Judges 10,000 dollars.

Other courts with criminal jurisdiction are the Court of the District of Columbia and those of the Territories.

In 1890 there were 82,329 prisoners in the United States, of whom 75,924 were men and 6,405 women. Of the total, 57,810 were white and 25,019 coloured. Of the white, 40,471 were native, and 15,932 were foreign-born. Of the coloured, 24,277 were negroes, 407 Chinese, 322-Indians, and 13 Japanese. In 1890 there were 14,846 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

In 1890 there were 45,233 convicts in penitentiaries; 30,546 were white and 14,687 coloured; of the white, 12,842 were born of native parents, 8,331 of one or both foreign parents, and 7,267 were foreign born. Of the total, 1,791 were women. In 1890, there were 14,846 inmates of juvenile reformatories.

Pauperism.

Although there are poor-laws in the States the statistics of pauperism, except for indoor paupers, are not recorded. The total number of indoor paupers in 1880 was 66,203; in 1890 the number was 73,045, of whom 40,741 were males and 32,304 females. Of the total in 1890, 66,578 were white, and 6,467 coloured; of the white, 36,656 were native, and 27,648 were foreign-born. Of the coloured 6,418 were negroes, 36 Indians, and 13 Chinese. The number of out-door paupers reported in 1890 was 24,220—probably far below the truth. The expense of the alma-houses is given at 2,409,445 dollars.

Finance.

I. FEDERAL.

The following table exhibits the total net revenue and the total ordinary expenditure of the United States in the twelve fiscal years, ended June 30, 1902:—

Revenue		Expenditure	Revenue		Expenditure
Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars	Year ending June 30	Dollars	Dollars
1891	392,612,447	355,372,685	1897	347,721,705	365,774,160
1892	354,937,784	345,023,331	1898	405,321,835	443,368,583
1893	385,819,629	383,477,955	1899	515,960,620	605,072,180
1894	297,722,019	367,525,280	1900	567,240,852	487,713,792
1895	313,390,075	356,195,298	1901	587,685,338	509,967,353
1896	326,976,200	352,179,446	1902	562,478,233	471,190,858

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt.

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1903 :—

<i>Revenue</i>	1902	<i>Expenditure</i>	1902
	Dollars		Dollars
Internal revenue . . .	271,880,122.10	Civil Establishment :	
Customs	254,444,708.19	Legislative	11,330,202
Coinage, &c.	10,979,506.57	Executive	213,585
District of Columbia . .	4,217,841.43	Dept. of State . . .	2,952,201
Sales of public lands . .	4,144,122.78	Treasury Dept. :	
Fees—consular, letters patent, &c. . .	4,085,229.87	Salaries, &c.	3,533,329
Navy pension, &c., funds	2,019,850.25	Collecting Customs .	7,967,474
Indian labour, sales of Indian lands, &c.	1,775,832.63	Public buildings . .	4,919,574
National banks, tax on notes	1,643,454.73	Various	41,409,541
Pacific railways, interest	1,564,554.71	War Dept., Salaries, &c. .	2,385,030
Government property sales	829,314.15	Navy	498,897
Customs fees, &c.	828,971.35	Interior	13,328,329
Immigrant fund	747,217.15	Post Office Dept. : . .	
Miscellaneous	556,153.94	Deficiency in rev. . .	2,402,153
Soldiers' Home fund . . .	536,045.62	Various	1,646,332
Judicial fees, &c.	334,233.95	Agricultural Dept. . .	4,579,990
Ordnance material sales	330,438.53	Dept. of Labour . . .	176,202
Deposits for surveying public lands	316,579.23	Justice and Judicial .	6,762,743
Sale of naval vessels and army transports	313,948.98	District of Columbia .	9,363,742
Sales of lands and buildings	272,422.72	Total Civil	113,469,324
Tax on seal skins	231,821.20	Military Estab. :	
Trust funds, Department of State	222,061.94	Pay Dept.	36,997,823
Depredations on public lands	107,995.58	Quartermaster's Dept. .	31,725,860
License fees, Territory of Alaska	95,805.61	Ordnance	11,155,778
Total receipts	562,478,233.21	Improving rivers and harbours	14,947,981
		Various	17,444,774
		Total Military	112,272,216
		Naval Estab. :	
		Increase of Navy . . .	19,793,144
		Pay of Navy	12,342,662
		Various	35,367,322
		Total Naval	67,803,128
		Indian service	10,049,585
		Pensions	138,488,560
		Interest on debt . . .	29,108,045
		Total expenditure . . .	471,190,858

<i>Revenue</i>	1903	<i>Expenditure</i>	1903
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs . . .	300,000,000	Civil establishment	126,000,000
Internal revenue . .	222,000,000	Military „ .	180,000,000
Miscellaneous . . .	40,000,000	Naval „ .	85,000,000
Postal service . . .	132,020,630	The Indian service .	13,000,000
		Pensions . . .	138,000,000
		Interest on debt . .	27,000,000
		Postal Service . . .	132,020,630
Total ordinary receipts . .	694,020,630	Total ordinary expenditure .	651,020,630

The receipts for 1902-1903 are partly actual and partly estimated, and show an expected surplus of 43,000,000 dollars. For 1903-1904 the estimated revenue is 729,767,664, and the expenditure 677,956,776 dollars, giving an estimated surplus of 51,810,888 dollars.

In addition to the ordinary resources in 1902, the cash in the Treasury was increased by the following sums: From national-bank fund, deposited under act of July 14, 1890, in excess of bank notes redeemed, 12,650,160 dollars; from issue of 3 per cent. bonds under authority of the act of June 13, 1898, for Spanish war expenditures, 20 dollars, and from the issue of 4 per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, 1,010 dollars, making a total of 12,651,190 dollars. The securities redeemed on account of the sinking fund during the year amounted to 70,249,669 dollars.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1860:—

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1860	64,842,287	1898	1,796,531,996
1866	2,773,236,173	1899	1,991,927,307
1880	2,120,415,370	1900	2,136,961,092
1890	1,552,140,205	1901	2,143,326,934
1895	1,676,120,983	1902	2,158,610,446

The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 969,457,241 dollars on June 30, 1902. The bulk of the debt of the United States was originally contracted at 6 and 5 per cent., but about three hundred and sixty millions of the interest-bearing debt is now at 4 per cent., and the rest at 2, 3, and 5 per cent.

At the close of the census period 1890 the total *assessed* value of real and personal property taxed was 25,473,173,418 dollars, of which amount 18,956,556,675 dollars represented real estate and improvements thereon, and

6,516,616,743 dollars personal property. The corresponding total for 1880 was 17,139,903,495 dollars.

The *true* valuation of property for 1890 is given as follows:—

	Dollars
Live stock on farms and ranges, farm implements and machinery	39,544,544,333
Real estate, with improvements thereon	2,703,015,040
Mines and quarries, including product on hand	1,291,291,579
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,158,774,948
Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured	3,058,593,441
Railroads and equipments, including 233,898,519 dollars street railroads	8,685,407,323
Telegraphs, telephones, shipping, and canals	701,755,712
Miscellaneous	7,893,708,821
Total	65,037,091,197

The estimated true value in 1880 was 43,642,000,000 dollars.

II. STATE FINANCE.

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal; and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district.

According to census returns of 1890 the total assessed value of property taxed was 25,473,173,418 dollars, and the *ad valorem* taxation in 1890 amounted to 470,651,927 dollars, as follows:—

	Dollars
For General Purposes:	
State	48,556,597
County	94,629,410
Minor divisions	202,297,786
For Schools:	
State	22,079,350
Counties and minor divisions	103,088,784
Total	470,651,927

The total State, county, municipal and school district indebtedness, less the sinking fund in each case, in 1880 and 1890, were:—

State or Territory	State Debt	County Debt	Municipal Debt	School District Debt	Total Debt	Debt per head of pop.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1880	297,244,094	124,105,027	684,348,843	17,580,682	1,123,278,646	22-40
1890	228,997,385	145,198,955	724,453,583	36,701,948	1,135,351,871	18-18

In 1895 the State debt amounted to 202,801,927 dollars.

The annual interest charge on the State and local bonded debt combined was, in 1890, 65,541,776 dollars; in 1880 it was 68,935,807 dollars.

In 1900 the net debt of New York city amounted to 251,632,705 dollars;

the annual income to 205,010,549 dollars; the annual expenditure to 186,253,245 dollars.

Defence.

I. A R M Y.

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for military affairs.

The Act which was passed on February 2, 1901, 'to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States' fixes the maximum number of enlisted men at 100,000. The distribution of the forces under the order of October 25, 1902, is as follows:—

—	Officers	Men
Staff Departments, &c. . . .	919	2,877
30 Regiments of Infantry . . .	1,500	24,480
15 Regiments of Cavalry . . .	750	12,240
Artillery Corps	651	17,742
3 Battalions of Engineers . . .	—	1,282
Additional strength	—	1,245
Total	3,820	59,866

The Hospital Corps, permanently attached to the Medical Department, but not included in the effective strength of the Army, nor counted as part of the enlisted force provided by law, consists of 4,000 men.

Of the officers of the regular army there are 33 general officers, 101 colonels, 122 lieutenant-colonels, 359 majors, 1,162 captains, 1,143 first-lieutenants, and 900 second-lieutenants.

The number of enlisted men in the Staff departments, &c., comprises the military academy detachment, 342; signal corps, 810; ordnance department detachment, 700; post commissary sergeants, 200; post quartermaster sergeants, 150; electrician sergeants, 100; Indian scouts, 75; recruiting parties, &c., 500.

In addition to the force specified in the foregoing table, there have been organised, in pursuance of law, two provisional battalions of infantry in Porto Rico, consisting of 29 officers and 900 enlisted men, and 50 companies of scouts in the Philippines, consisting of about 5,000 officers and men. The Philippine Scouts are to continue in service four years, unless sooner discharged, and the Porto Rico battalions until further directed by Congress; the enlisted men are natives of the islands named.

Besides the regular army each State is supposed to have a militia, in which

all men from 18 to 44 (inclusive) capable of bearing arms ought to be enrolled, but in several States the organisation is imperfect. The number of officers and enlisted men of the various arms in the militia in 1900 was :—

—	Officers	Men	Total
Staff Departments, &c. . . .	945	2,804	3,749
Cavalry	347	4,708	5,055
Artillery	505	6,868	7,368
Infantry	6,449	99,592	106,041
Total	8,246	113,967	122,213

In 1900 the males of all classes of the militia age numbered 16,360,363. Of these, 11,402,403 were native white, 3,092,992 foreign white, and 1,864,968 coloured (of African or Asiatic origin).

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into eight departments, named respectively the Department of the East, of the Missouri, of Texas, of California, of Dakota, of the Platte, of the Colorado, of the Columbia. The United States has a military academy at West Point.

II. NAVY.

The control of naval affairs is vested in the Secretary of the Navy, a Cabinet officer, appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. The Assistant-Secretary, a civilian, also appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, the chiefs of eight administrative bureaus, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Judge-Advocate-General, are directly responsible to the Secretary. The administrative bureaus are: yards and docks, equipment, navigation, ordnance, construction and repair, steam engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery.

The Government constructive and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Puget Sound, Washington; and the naval stations are at New London, Connecticut; Port Royal, S.C.; and Key West, Fla.

All warships, under the requirements of law, are built within the country and of home material, though at the outbreak of the Spanish war, the *Albany* and *New Orleans* (ex *Abreu* and *Amazonas*), were bought in England from Brazil, and some other vessels were acquired in the same way.

Legislation for the reorganisation of the personnel was approved March 3, 1899. Under it there has been an amalgamation of the executive and engineering branches. In July, 1902, there were 1 admiral, 21 rear-admirals, 72 captains, 115 commanders, 172 lieutenant-commanders, 304 lieutenants, and 356 lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns. The enlisted strength provided for in 1902 consisted of 25,500 men and 2,500 boys: total, 28,000. If to this number the strength of the Marine Corps, 6,750 men, be added, the total rises to 34,750. The expenditure for 1902 was 13,981,400*l.*; the estimates for 1903, 19,500,000*l.*

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy. Old iron and wooden cruising vessels, eight old monitors, several small gunboats converted from yachts and tugs, others taken from Spain

and used in the Philippines for picket duty, and vessels appropriated for training ships and other purposes, are not included. The classification of ships is on the same system adopted throughout the book:—

	Effective	Building (b) or Proposed (p)
Battleships, 1st rate	6	5 b and 2 p
„ 2nd „	6	—
„ 3rd „	—	—
„ 4th „	1	—
Armoured cruisers	—	9 b and 2 p
Monitors	10	1
Cruisers, 4th rate	2	—
„ 5th „	1	—
„ 6th „	11	—
„ 7th „	7	6
Gunboats	20	1
Torpedo boat destroyers	20	2
Torpedo boats (effective)	24	0
Submarine torpedo boats	8	—
	116	

Of the armoured cruisers, the 2 p are Rate I., 6 of the b are Rate II., the other 3, Rate III.

There is also a ram, the *Katahdin*.

A table follows of the United States fleet. In the armament column, guns of less calibre than 6 pdrs., field and machine guns are not given.

Name and class	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal speed, knots
Battleships:							
Oregon	2 98	11,000	18	{ 4 13in.; 8 8in.; 4 6in. Q.F.; 20 6-pdr. Q.F. }	2	11,110	16.3
Massachusetts	2 93	10,810			2	10,408	16.2
Indiana	2 93	10,810			2	9,738	15.6
Iowa	2 96	11,340			14	412in.; 8 8in.; 6 4in. Q.F.; 20 6-pdr. Q.F. }	4	12,105	17.1
Kearsarge	2 98	11,525	16.5	{ 4 13in.; 4 8in.; 14 6in. Q.F.; 20 6-pdr. Q.F. }	4	11,674	16.3
Kentucky		16.5	4		11,866	17.0	
Alabama	1 98	11,565	16.5	{ 4 13in.; 14 6in. Q.F.; 16 6-pdr. Q.F. }	4	11,400	17.0
Illinois	1 98				4	11,500	17.2
Wisconsin	1 98						
Maine	1 01	12,800	11	{ 4 12in.; 16 6in. Q.F.; 16 6-pdr. Q.F. }	2*	16,000†	18.0†
Missouri	1 02	12,800					
Ohio	1 01	12,440					
Nebraska	1 —						
New Jersey	1 —	15,000	11	{ 4 12in.; 8 8in. Q.F.; 12 6in. Q.F.; 12 14-pdr. Q.F. }	2*	19,000†	19.0†
Georgia	1 —						
Virginia	1 —						
Rhode Island	1 —						
Louisiana	1 pro.	18,000	12	{ 4 12in.; 8 8in.; 12 7in.; 12 14-pdra. }	0	—	19
Connecticut	1 pro.						
Texas	4 92	6,315	12	{ 2 12in.; 6 6in. Q.F.; 12 6-pdr. Q.F. }	2	8,610	17.3

* Under torpedo tubes = submerged.

† Under i.h.p. and speed = estimated.

Name and class	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Nominal Speed, knots
Harb'r defence ships:							
Miantonomoh . . .	76	3,990	11·5	4 10in.; 2 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	1,426	10·5
Monadnock . . .	83	4,006	11·5	4 10in.; 2 4in. Q.F.; 2 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	3,000	12·0
Amphitrite . . .	83	3,990	11·5	4 10in.; 2 4in. Q.F.; 2 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	1,600	10·5
Terror . . .	83	3,990	11·5	4 10in.; 2 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	1,600	10·5
Puritan . . .	83	6,060	14·0	4 12in.; 6 4in. Q.F.; 6 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	3,700	12·4
Monterey . . .	91	4,085	13	2 12in.; 2 10in.; 6 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	5,244	13·6
Arkansas . . .	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming . . .	90	3,235	11	{ 2 12in.; 4 4in. Q.F.; 3 6-pdr. Q.F. }	—	2,400†	12·0†
Nevada . . .	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida . . .	93	2,155	6	4 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	5,068	16·1
Katahdin . . .	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers:							
New York . . .	91	8,200	10	6 8in.; 12 4in. Q.F.; 8 6-pdr. Q.F.	2	17,400	21·0
Columbia . . .	92	7,375	—	1 8in.; 2 6in. Q.F.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 12 6-pdr. Q.F.	4	18,510	22·8
Minneapolis . . .	93	7,375	—	1 8in.; 2 6in. Q.F.; 8 4in. Q.F.; 12 6-pdr. Q.F.	4	20,860	23·1
Brooklyn . . .	95	9,215	8	8 8in.; 12 5in. Q.F.; 12 6-pdr. Q.F.	4	18,769	21·9
California . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia . . .	—	13,500	6·5	{ 4 8in. Q.F.; 14 6in. Q.F.; 18 14-pdr. Q.F. }	2*	23,000†	22·0†
Maryland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Louis . . .	—	9,700	4·0	{ 14 6in. Q.F.; 18 14-pdr. Q.F. }	2*	21,000†	22·0†
Milwaukee . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleston . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington . . .	1 pro.	14,000	8	4 10in.; 16 6in.; 18 14-pdrs.	0	25,000	22
Protected cruisers:							
Atlanta . . .	84	3,000	—	2 8in.; 6 6in. Q.F.; 6 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	4,080	15·6
Boston . . .	84	3,035	—	2 8in.; 6 6in. Q.F.; 6 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	4,300	15·6
Chicago . . .	85	5,000	—	4 8in.; 14 5in. Q.F.; 7 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	9,000†	18·0†
Baltimore . . .	88	4,570	—	4 8in.; 6 6in.; 4 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	10,065	20·1
Newark . . .	90	4,100	—	12 6in. Q.F.; 8 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	8,870	19·0
Philadelphia . . .	90	4,410	—	12 6in. Q.F.; 4 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	8,815	19·7
San Francisco . . .	90	4,100	—	12 6in. Q.F.; 12 6-pdr. Q.F.	4	9,915	19·5
Olympia . . .	92	5,870	4·75	4 8in.; 10 5in. Q.F.; 14 6-pdr. Q.F.	6	17,315	21·7
Cincinnati . . .	92	3,215	—	11 5in. Q.F.; 8 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	10,000†	19·0†
Raleigh . . .	92	3,215	—	1 6in.; 10 5in. Q.F.; 8 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	10,000†	19·0†
New Orleans . . .	96	3,770	—	{ 6 6in. Q.F.; 4 4·7in. Q.F.; 10 6-pdr. Q.F. }	3	7,500†	20·0†
Albany . . .	99	3,770	—	—	—	—	—
Chattanooga . . .	02	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleveland . . .	01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denver . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Des Moines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston . . .	02	3,200	—	10 5in. Q.F.; 8 6-pdr. Q.F.	—	4,700†	16·5†
Tacoma . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Under torpedo tubes = submerged.

† Under l.h.p. and speed = estimated.

The *Texas* is an old ship of little value. The *Indiana* type carry the 8-inch guns in turrets on the upper deck, and are of low freeboard. The *Iowa* is of the same type, but the forward turret is carried a deck higher, much improving her seaworthiness.

The *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* are low freeboard ships, not unlike the British *Trafalgar* in general design, save that the armoured battery amidships is much longer, and that small turrets, each carrying 8-inch guns, are superposed on the large ones. The *Alabama*, *Illinois*, and *Wisconsin* are of different type. There is a higher forecastle, and there are no superposed turrets. The 6-inch guns are carried, 8 behind continuous armour, on the main deck, 2 in casemates forward, and 4 in an upper deck battery. The *Maine*, *Missouri*, and *Ohio* are very similar, but carry 2 additional 6-inch in the main deck battery, and 12-inch instead of 13-inch heavy guns. The *New Jersey* class, 5 ships, revert to the *Kearsarge* type, except that the freeboard is high. The 6-inch are carried in the main deck battery, the 8-inch in small turrets, of which 2 are on the upper deck and the others on top of the large turrets. In the *Louisiana* these superposed turrets are given up, and the 4 8-inch turrets are on the upper deck. Torpedo tubes are abolished in this type.

All first-class American battleships are noteworthy on account of the large amount of side armour that they carry.

The cruisers of the *Washington* type are prodigious vessels, and there is hardly a battleship launched before 1900 that could successfully encounter these ships. In design they resemble closely the *Louisiana*, only their belts are thinner and their speed greater. For the 12-inch guns of the battleships 10-inch pieces, nearly as powerful, are substituted; for the 8-inch and 7-inch, 6-inch guns.

The six cruisers of the *California* type are reduced examples of the *New Jersey* modified for cruiser needs. The *St. Louis* type are smaller modifications of the above. The *Brooklyn* and *New York* are large cruisers with slight belts amidships. The 8-inch guns are carried in four turrets disposed in a lozenge formation.

Among the coast defence vessels the ram *Katahdin* deserves to be noted. She was designed by Admiral Ammen, and, beyond a small secondary battery, depends for offensive force upon her ability to ram a foe; to better fit her for this service, she is so built that only the turtle back, covered with 6-inch Harveyised armour, shows above water. This carries the funnel, ventilating shafts, and conning towers, which are heavily armoured. Her dimensions are 251 feet by 42½ feet beam, 15 feet normal draught, and 2,155 tons displacement.

Six protected cruisers are also building, the *Chattanooga*, *Cleveland*, *Denver*, *Des Moines*, *Galveston*, and *Tacoma*. They will be of 3,200 tons displacement, will carry ten 5-inch quick-firers as the main battery, and will have a speed of 16·5 knots and a steaming radius of 7,000 miles at 10 knots. All will be sheathed and coppered. On account of their low speed these ships have practically no fighting value.

Of the protected cruisers, the *Chicago* has been practically rebuilt, having received new boilers and engines and a new battery, and she now has two pole masts in place of her former square rig.

The American fleet in commission is thus distributed :—

	Battleships			Moni- tors	Cruisers Rate 4	Lesser cruisers	Torpedo craft
	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 4				
North Atlantic	1	3	1	—	—	4	6
South Atlantic	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
West Coast	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Far East	—	1	—	2	2	2	—
Mediterranean	1	—	—	—	—	3	—

Production and Industry

I. AGRICULTURE.

State or Territory	Unappropriated and unreserved	Area reserved	Area appropriated	Total land surface	Total including water surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	359,250	53,880	32,244,790	32,657,920	33,123,840
Alaska	359,492,760	8,610,920	(1)	368,103,680	383,645,440
Arizona	50,286,986	16,798,146	5,707,188	72,792,320	72,876,800
Arkansas	3,493,444	2,560	30,047,676	33,543,680	34,065,920
California	42,467,512	16,011,279	41,491,129	99,969,920	101,269,120
Colorado	39,650,247	5,490,001	21,207,912	66,348,160	66,540,160
Florida	1,596,411	19,259	33,456,970	35,072,640	37,749,760
Idaho	43,286,694	1,742,809	8,263,937	53,293,440	53,649,920
Illinois	—	—	35,842,560	35,842,560	37,346,560
Indiana	—	—	22,950,400	22,950,400	23,415,680
Indian Territory	—	19,658,880	—	19,658,880	19,938,560
Iowa	—	—	35,646,080	35,646,080	36,012,800
Kansas	1,196,900	987,875	50,197,945	52,382,720	52,631,040
Louisiana	442,224	1,474,834	27,138,302	29,055,360	31,760,640
Michigan	430,483	90,386	36,298,331	36,819,200	62,713,600
Minnesota	4,696,203	5,022,298	41,479,579	51,198,080	55,254,400
Mississippi	285,804	—	29,399,316	29,685,120	30,028,160
Missouri	337,946	—	43,457,894	43,795,840	44,247,680
Montana	67,963,057	11,511,531	14,119,012	93,593,600	94,119,040
Nebraska	9,798,688	69,902	39,268,690	49,137,280	49,619,840
Nevada	61,277,506	5,983,409	3,675,725	70,336,640	70,834,560
New Mexico	56,541,170	5,967,412	15,920,218	78,428,800	78,519,680
North Dakota	18,725,239	3,370,291	22,814,550	44,910,080	45,362,560
Ohio	—	—	26,062,720	26,062,720	28,456,960
Oklahoma	5,733,572	7,203,429	11,837,399	24,774,400	24,933,120
Oregon	34,377,907	5,500,821	21,398,712	61,277,440	61,976,320
South Dakota	11,930,809	12,909,822	24,365,769	49,206,400	49,651,200
Utah	42,967,451	5,487,668	4,080,321	52,541,440	54,353,920
Washington	11,125,883	12,366,791	19,254,206	42,746,880	45,167,360
Wisconsin	313,565	365,353	34,595,962	35,274,880	42,115,200
Wyoming	48,358,169	8,046,226	6,028,885	62,433,280	62,641,920
Grand total	917,135,880	154,745,782	737,658,178	1,809,539,840	1,884,021,760

1 The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

Most of the immense extent of land, forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. Apart from the public domain in the new island possessions, the public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of lie in 22 States and 4 Territories. The table on the opposite page shows the areas of vacant, reserved and appropriated lands in the various States and Territories on July 1, 1900.

The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c. Titles to these lands may be acquired by location under the homestead laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and-a-quarter lands to any citizen or applicant for citizenship who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions. On June 30, 1898, 1,067,313,014 acres of public lands had been surveyed, and the whole amount still undisposed of in the United States proper was 579,368,274 acres. Of the total area of public lands, 369,526,000 acres were in Alaska, unsurveyed. In 1901, 9,497,275 acres were taken up under the Homestead Act, and in all 15,453,449 acres were disposed of to individuals, States, and railroad and wagon-road companies. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions.

According to census returns which include Alaska and Hawaii for 1900 but not for earlier years, the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been :—

Years	Farm area. Acres	Improved area. Acres	Value of farm property Dollars	Value of products in preceding year Dollars
1880	536,081,835	284,771,042	12,104,001,538	2,212,540,927
1890	623,218,619	357,616,755	15,982,267,689	2,460,107,454
1900	841,201,546	414,793,191	20,514,001,838	4,739,118,752

In the same years the numbers of farms of different sizes were :—

Acres	1880	1890	1900
Under 3 acres	4,352	150,194	41,882
3 and under 10	184,889		226,564
10 „ 20	254,749	265,550	407,012
20 „ 50	781,574	902,777	1,257,785
50 „ 100	1,082,810	1,121,485	1,366,167
100 „ 500	1,695,983	2,008,694	2,290,424
500 „ 1,000	75,972	84,395	102,547
1,000 and over	28,578	31,546	47,276
Total	4,008,907	4,564,641	5,739,657

In 1900, 4,970,129 farms were occupied by whites, 746,717 by negroes, 19,910 by Indians, 1,842 by Chinese, 570 by Japanese, and 489 by Hawaiians. Of the occupants, 3,149,344 were owners, 451,515 part owners, 53,299 owners and non-owners (receiving share of produce), 59,213 managers, 752,920 cash tenants, 1,278,866 share tenants.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1899			1900			1901		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn . .	82,109	2,078,144	25.3	88,321	2,105,103	25.3	91,350	1,522,520	16.7
Wheat . .	44,593	547,304	12.3	42,495	522,230	12.3	49,896	748,460	15.0
Oats . .	26,241	796,178	30.2	27,365	809,126	29.6	28,541	736,809	25.8
Total . .	153,013	3,421,626	—	158,181	3,466,459	—	169,787	3,007,789	—

The chief wheat-growing States (1901) were : Minnesota, 6,209,506 acres, 80,102,627 bushels ; Kansas, 5,355,638 acres, 99,079,304 bushels ; North Dakota, 4,527,532 acres, 59,310,669 bushels ; South Dakota, 4,004,830 acres, 51,662,307 bushels ; California, 2,672,547 acres, 34,734,111 bushels ; Nebraska, 2,456,543 acres, 42,006,885 bushels ; Ohio, 2,191,670 acres, 33,532,551 bushels ; Indiana, 2,021,069 acres, 31,932,890 bushels ; and Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Washington, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, Oklahoma.

Other crops in 1900 and 1901 were :—

Crops	1900			1901		
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye . . .	1,591,362	23,995,927	15.1	1,987,505	30,344,830	15.3
Barley . .	2,894,282	58,925,833	20.4	4,295,744	109,932,924	25.6
Buckwheat . .	687,980	9,566,966	15.0	111,164	15,125,939	18.6
Potatoes . .	2,611,054	210,926,897	80.8	—	—	—

The area on which hay was grown in 1900 was 39,132,890 acres ; the crop weighed 50,110,906 tons, and was valued at 445,538,870 dollars.

Sugar is produced from cane chiefly in Louisiana and Texas, from beet in California, Nebraska, and Utah, from sorghum in Kansas, and from maple-sap in the North-Eastern States. In the year 1899-1900, the cane-sugar produce was 149,372 tons ; in 1900-01, 278,000 tons ; in 1901-02, 275,000 tons. In 1901, 36 beet sugar factories produced 164,829 long tons of sugar from 1,505,079 tons of beet, obtained from 175,083 acres of land. The output of molasses was in 1899-1900, 16,820,974 gallons ; in 1900-01, 46,502,876 gallons. In 1901, the total consumption of sugar in the United States was 2,372,316 tons.

The total area under cotton in 1901 was 27,532,000 acres ; in 1899 the area was 23,403,497 acres ; the crop amounted to 9,142,838 bales, valued at \$34,847,868 dollars. The chief cotton-growing States were : Texas, yield-

ing 2,438,555 bales; Georgia, 1,345,699 bales; Mississippi, 1,203,729 bales; Alabama, 1,005,313 bales; South Carolina, 830,714 bales; Arkansas, 669,385 bales; Louisiana, 699,476 bales; North Carolina, 503,825 bales.

According to census returns, the tobacco yield in the United States in 1899 amounted to 868,163,275 lbs. grown on 308,317 farms with an aggregate area of 1,101,483 acres. Of this amount, Kentucky yielded 314,288,050 lbs.; North Carolina, 127,503,400 lbs.; Virginia, 122,884,900 lbs.; Ohio, 65,957,100 lbs.; Tennessee 49,157,550 lbs.; Wisconsin, 45,500,480 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 41,502,620 lbs.; Maryland, 24,589,480 lbs.; South Carolina, 19,895,970 lbs. In 1900 there were 15,252 tobacco and cigar factories employing 150,539 persons (salaried and wage-earning); the capital employed was 124,089,871 dollars, the cost of raw material used in the year was 107,182,656 dollars, and the value of the output was 283,676,546 dollars. Their output of manufactured tobacco amounted to 286,901,878 lbs.; of snuff, 13,805,311 lbs.; of cigars, to the number of 6,176,596,421; and cigarettes, 3,258,716,305. Of unmanufactured tobacco, 19,619,627 lbs. were imported, and 346,558,708 lbs. exported.

The following table exhibits the number of live stock in 1900, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, and at the census years 1870, 1880, and 1890:—

—	1870	1880	1890	1900
Horses . .	7,145,370	10,357,488	14,969,467	13,537,524
Mules . .	1,125,415	1,812,808	2,295,532	2,086,027
Cattle of all kinds	23,820,608	35,925,511	51,363,572	43,902,414
Sheep . .	28,477,951	35,192,074	35,935,364	41,883,065
Swine . .	25,134,569	47,681,700	57,409,583	—

The total value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1900, was 2,042,650,813 dollars (exclusive of swine). The area devoted exclusively to the rearing of cattle measures 1,365,000 square miles. On July 1, 1900 (according to census returns), the domestic animals were: horses, 18,280,007; mules, 3,271,121; asses, 95,603; cattle, 67,822,336; sheep, 61,605,811; swine, 62,876,108; goats, 1,871,252.

In 1900 there were slaughtered 5,530,911 beeves, 9,190,490 sheep, 30,654,333 pigs, and 899,748 calves. The slaughtering and meat-packing industries are carried on most largely in Illinois.

In 1900 there were 18,112,707 milk cows, and their yield was 7,728,583,350 gallons of milk. The dairy products of factories were 420,954,016 lbs. of butter, 282,634,488 lbs. of cheese, and 186,921,787 lbs. of condensed milk. If products of farms be added, the total output of butter rises to 1,492,699,143 lbs., and of cheese to 299,006,818 lbs. Of the States, New York, Wisconsin, and Iowa have the largest dairy industries.

In 1899 the estimated wool clip was 272,191,330 pounds; in 1900, 288,636,621; in 1901, 302,502,328.

The canning and preserving of vegetables and fruits is now an important industry. The census reports for 1900 show that the weight of canned vegetables (tomatoes, corn, pease, &c.) for the year was 1,172,467,073 lbs.; of canned fruits, 302,127,819 lbs.; and of dried fruits, 81,314,406 lbs., the total value having been 45,379,548 dollars. This industry is most extensive in California, but in other states, notably New York and Maryland, it flourishes.

The production of apples in the United States in 1900 amounted to 47,960,000 boxes; in 1901, to 23,075,000 boxes; of raisins in 1900, to 94,325,000 lbs.; in 1901, to 72,000,000 lbs.; of oranges and lemons in 1900, to 10,464,000 boxes; in 1901, to 10,250,000 boxes; of hops in 1900, to 35,640,000 lbs.; in 1901, to 37,800,000 lbs.; of flaxseed in 1900, to 23,412,000 bushels; in 1901, to 29,079,000 bushels; of rice in 1900, to 285,750,000 lbs.; in 1901, to 300,000,000 lbs. The quantities here stated for 1901 are in general only approximate estimates.

II. FORESTRY.

There are no statistics of forestry in the United States, and the following data are only approximations. The forest area (exclusive of Alaska) is somewhat under 500,000,000 acres, about seven-tenths being on the Atlantic side, one-tenth on the Pacific coast, one-tenth on the Rocky Mountains, and one-tenth in the interior of the Western States. A rough and liberal estimate puts the quantity of timber standing and ready for the axe at 2,300,000,000,000 feet, B.M., while the total annual cut, including all material requiring bolt or log size, is estimated at 40,000,000,000 feet, B.M., three-fourths being conifers and the remainder oak and other hard woods. In 1900 the forest area owned by lumbermen covered 32,222,097 acres (or 50,847 square miles), bearing on the average 6,700 feet of merchantable timber per acre, the total quantity being estimated at 215,551 millions of feet. The number of lumbering establishments reporting was 33,035. These comprised 15,376 logging camps and 31,833 saw-mills, each logging camp having, in general, one or more saw-mills. The quantity of rough lumber turned out by the saw-mills in the year measured 34,787,084,000 feet board measure (square feet, 1 inch thick), three-fourths of it being coniferous (chiefly yellow pine), and one-fourth hard wood (chiefly oak). The output comprised also 12,102 million shingles, 441 million hoops, 1,665 million staves, and 124 million headings for barrels, besides woods for furniture, agricultural implements, carriages, laths, and other purposes, the value of the whole being estimated at 422,812,061 dollars.

The forest reservations lie in 14 states and territories, and have a total area of about 46,397,090 acres. In Arizona is the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve with an area of 1,851,520 acres; in California are the Sierra Forest Reserve, 4,096,000 acres, and the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Reserve, 1,644,600 acres. The Bitter Root Forest Reserve in Idaho and Montana has an area of 4,147,200 acres; the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve in Montana contains 2,926,080 acres; the Cascade Range Forest Reserve in Oregon, 4,577,120 acres; the Washington Forest, the Olympic Forest, and the Mount Rainier Forest Reserves in Washington have altogether an area of 8,017,920 acres; and the Yellowstone National Park Timber Land Reserve in Wyoming contains 1,239,040 acres.

III. MINING.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1900 and 1901 (long tons, 2,240 lbs.; short tons, 2,000 lbs.) The values are: for iron and nickel the value at Philadelphia; for gold and silver, the coining value; for copper, lead, and zinc, the values at New York; for quicksilver, antimony, and platinum (crude), the values at San Francisco; for aluminium, the value at Pittsburg:—

Metallic Products	Quantity (1900)	Value (1900)	Quantity (1901)	Value (1901)
		Dollars		Dollars
Pig iron, . l. tons	13,789,242	259,944,000	15,878,354	242,174,000
Silver ¹ , . troy oz.	57,647,000	74,533,495	55,214,000	71,887,800
Gold . . . ,	3,829,897	79,171,000	3,805,500	78,666,700
Copper ² , . pounds	606,117,166	98,494,039	602,072,519	87,300,515
Lead . . . sh. tons	270,824	23,561,688	270,700	23,280,200
Zinc . . . ,	123,886	10,654,196	140,822	11,265,760
Quicksilver . flasks ⁴	28,317	1,302,586	29,727	1,382,305
Nickel, ³ . pounds	9,715	3,886	6,700	3,551
Aluminium . ,	7,150,000	1,920,000	7,150,000	2,238,000
Tin . . .	—	—	—	—
Antimony . sh. tons	4,226	837,896	2,649	542,020
Platinum, . troy oz.	400	2,500	1,408	27,526
Total value . . .	—	550,425,286	—	518,268,377

¹ Commercial value (1900) 35,741,140 dollars; (1901) 33,128,400 dollars.

² Including copper made from imported pyrites.

³ Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy, and in exported ore and metal.

⁴ Of 76½ lbs. av. net.

The following are statistics of non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products	Quantity (1900)	Value (1900)	Quantity (1901)	Value (1901)
		Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal . . . sh. tons	212,314,912	220,912,513	225,826,849	228,406,440
Pennsylvania anthracite . l. tons	51,221,353	85,757,351	60,242,560	112,504,020
Stone . . .	—	44,321,345	—	55,615,926
Petroleum . . . barrels ¹	63,620,529	75,989,313	69,889,194	66,417,335
Natural Gas . . .	—	23,698,674	—	27,067,500
Cement . . . barrels ²	17,221,150	13,283,581	20,068,737	15,786,789
Salt . . . barrels ³	20,869,342	6,944,003	20,566,661	6,617,449
Limestone for iron flux . l. tons	7,495,435	3,687,394	8,540,163	4,659,836
Phosphate rock . . .	1,491,216	5,389,248	1,483,723	5,316,403
Zinc-white . . . sh. tons	43,840	3,667,210	46,500	3,720,000
Mineral waters . . . gal. sold	47,558,784	6,245,172	55,771,183	7,586,982
Borax . . . lbs.	—	1,018,251	—	1,012,118
All others . . .	—	21,309,107	—	24,550,357
Total . . .	—	419,529,262	—	567,261,144

¹ Of 42 gal.

² Of 300 lbs. for natural, and 400 lbs. for artificial Portland.

³ Of 280 lbs. net.

The total value of the specified mineral products in 1901 was thus 1,085,529,521 dollars, the corresponding value for 1900 being 1,062,620,548 dollars. To each of these sums the official statement adds 1,000,000 dollars as the estimated value of unspecified mineral products.

The out-put of pig-iron, of copper, and of lead, have been to the following amount and value in ten years:—

Years	Pig-iron		Copper		Lead	
	Long tons	Spot value	Pounds	Value at New York	Short tons	Value at New York
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1892	9,157,000	131,161,039	352,971,744	37,977,142	173,654	13,892,320
1893	7,124,502	84,810,426	339,755,972	32,054,601	163,982	11,889,590
1894	6,657,388	65,007,247	364,866,808	33,141,142	159,331	9,942,254
1895	9,446,308	105,198,550	392,639,964	38,682,347	170,000	11,220,000
1896	8,623,127	90,250,000	460,061,430	40,456,603	188,000	10,528,000
1897	9,652,680	95,122,290	494,078,274	54,080,180	212,000	14,885,728
1898	11,773,934	116,557,000	526,512,987	61,865,276	222,000	16,650,000
1899	13,620,703	245,172,654	568,666,921	101,222,712	210,500	18,945,000
1900	13,730,242	259,944,000	606,117,166	98,494,039	270,824	23,561,638
1901	15,878,354	242,174,000	602,072,519	87,310,515	270,700	23,230,200
1902	17,821,307	—	—	—	—	—

The production and spot values of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania anthracite, and petroleum in ten years has been :—

Years	Bituminous coal		Anthracite		Petroleum	
	Short tons	Dollars	Long tons	Dollars	Barrels of 42 galls.	Dollars
1892	126,856,567	125,124,881	46,850,450	82,442,000	50,509,186	26,084,196
1893	128,385,231	122,751,618	48,185,306	85,687,078	48,412,666	28,932,326
1894	118,820,405	107,653,501	46,358,144	78,488,063	49,344,516	35,522,095
1895	135,118,193	115,749,771	51,785,122	82,019,272	52,892,276	57,682,296
1896	137,640,276	114,891,515	48,523,287	81,748,661	60,960,361	58,518,709
1897	147,609,985	119,567,224	46,814,074	79,129,126	60,475,516	40,874,072
1898	166,592,023	132,586,313	47,663,075	75,414,587	55,364,233	44,193,359
1899	193,321,937	167,935,304	53,944,647	88,142,130	57,070,850	64,603,904
1900	212,513,912	221,133,513	51,221,353	85,757,851	63,620,529	75,989,313
1901	225,826,849	236,406,449	60,242,560	112,504,020	69,389,194	66,417,335

In 1901 the production of iron ore was 28,887,479 long tons ; value at mines, 49,256,245 dollars.

Minnesota is the leading iron-ore producing state ; her production in 1901 was 11,109,537 long tons.

The total production of gold and silver in the country was as follows in ten years :—

Year	Gold		Silver		
	Fine ounces	Coining value	Fine ounces	Coining value	Commercial value
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1892	1,596,375	33,000,000	63,500,000	82,101,000	55,563,000
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	77,576,000	46,800,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	500,000	64,000,000	31,422,000
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	72,051,000	36,445,000
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,835,000	76,069,000	39,655,000
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	69,637,000	32,316,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	70,384,485	32,118,420
1899	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	70,806,626	32,858,700
1900	3,837,215	79,322,281	59,610,543	77,070,471	35,741,140
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	71,387,800	33,128,400

The precious metals are raised mainly in Colorado and California for gold, and Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho for silver. The coining value of the gold produced from mines in the United States from 1792 to 1901 is estimated at 2,463,898,150 dollars, and of the silver at 1,797,144,012 dollars.

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States. There are sapphire deposits in Montana yielding, in 1901, stones to the value of 90,000 dollars. The turquoise is worked in New Mexico, and is found also in Arizona, California, and Nevada; the production in 1901 amounted to the value of 118,000 dollars. The tourmaline deposits in Maine and Connecticut in 1901 yielded the value of 15,000 dollars, and tourmalines were found also in Riverside County, California. Garnets were found (1901) in North Carolina, Montana, and California to the value of 22,100 dollars. Other stones found in the same year were beryl, agate, opal, and quartz crystals in various forms.

IV. MANUFACTURES.

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States in 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900 :—

Year	No. of Establishments Reporting.	Capital	Persons employed	Value of Products	Value of Materials
		Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1870	252,148	1,694,568,000	2,058,996	3,385,861,000	1,990,742,000
1880	253,852	2,790,272,608	2,782,595	5,369,579,191	3,396,823,549
1890	355,415	6,525,156,486	4,712,622	9,372,437,283	5,162,044,076
1900	512,726	9,874,664,087	5,718,817	7,360,954,597	13,040,013,638

More than one-half of the capital in 1900 was in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

The following figures show, for the census years 1890 and 1900, the number of establishments employed in the textile industries, the capital invested, the persons employed (both salaried and wage-earning), the value of the raw materials used, and the value of finished products :—

Years	Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of Materials	Value of Products
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1890	4,276	767,705,310	527,874	447,546,540	759,262,283
1900	4,312	1,042,997,577	678,273	521,345,200	931,494,566

For the cotton industries in the same years the statistics are as follows :—

Years	Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of Materials	Value of Products
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1890	905	354,020,843	221,585	154,912,979	267,981,724
1900	973 ¹	460,842,772	302,642	173,441,890	332,806,156

¹ Exclusive of 82 factories for small wares with a total output valued at 6,894,164 dollars.

The number of spindles in cotton factories was in 1890, 14,188,103 ; in 1900, 19,008,352; the number of looms in 1890 was 324,866; in 1900, 450,682; the consumption of cotton in 1890 was 1,117,945,776 lbs. ; in 1900, 1,814,002,512 lbs.. In 1900, there were, besides, 42,600 spindles and 5,070 looms, which consumed 3,640,878 lbs. of cotton in the manufacture of small wares.

The number of ginneries in operation on the cotton crop of 1901 was 29,254, and the aggregate weight of cotton gained was 4,754,872,521 lbs.

The following are some statistics of cotton :—

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Home Consumption (Domestic and Foreign Cotton).
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1880	2,771,797,156	3,547,792	1,822,295,843	953,049,105
1890	3,627,366,183	28,606,049	2,472,047,957	1,163,924,275
1895	5,036,964,409	49,332,022	3,517,533,109	1,567,991,708
1897	4,397,177,704	51,898,926	3,103,754,949	1,344,133,158
1898	5,677,259,827	52,660,363	3,850,264,295	1,879,156,211
1899	5,794,767,917	50,158,158	3,773,410,293	2,071,221,794
1900	4,757,062,942	67,398,521	3,100,583,188	1,722,496,812
1901	5,298,402,830	46,631,283	3,330,890,448	2,013,837,213
1902	5,430,326,773	98,715,680	3,500,778,763	2,026,793,124

The foreign cotton imported is nearly all retained for home consumption, the exports thereof having been only 293,988 lbs. in 1899, 1,381,463 lbs. in 1900, 806,452 lbs. in 1901, and 1,470,566 lbs. in 1902.

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875, 11,836,591 dollars in 1885, 13,789,810 dollars in 1895, 23,566,914 dollars in 1899, and 24,003,087 dollars in 1900, 20,272,418 dollars in 1901, and 32,108,362 dollars in 1902.

Statistics of wool and silk manufactures are given as follows for the census years 1890 and 1900 :—

Years	Estab- lishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of materials used	Value of products
Wool manufactures					
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1890	2,583	300,248,544	221,431	209,098,607	345,655,524
1900	2,465	398,374,405	252,629	237,291,546	400,093,833
Silk manufactures					
1890	472	51,007,537	50,913	51,004,425	87,298,454
1900	483	81,082,201	68,073	62,406,665	107,256,258

In 1890 the value of the flax, hemp, and jute goods manufactured was 37,313,021 dollars; in 1900, 47,601,607 dollars.

The development of the iron and steel industries in the intercensal period 1890-1900 is shown by the subjoined figures from census reports :—

Industries	Years	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Value of products
			Dollars	Dollars
Blast-furnaces . . .	{ 1890	304	129,547,485	145,643,153
	{ 1900	223	143,159,232	206,756,557
Forges and bloomeries	{ 1890	20	876,470	1,183,494
	{ 1900	7	272,388	522,432
Rolling-mills, &c. . .	{ 1890	395	275,347,831	331,860,872
	{ 1900	438	429,960,043	596,588,034
Tin and terne plate . .	{ 1900	57	6,650,047	31,892,011
Total	{ 1890	719	405,771,786	478,687,519
	{ 1900	725	580,041,710	835,759,034

In 1890 the number of persons employed in these manufactures was 175,508; in 1900, 235,705.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Association :—

Years	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron produced	Pig iron consumed	Ralls produced		Steel ingots and castings
				Iron	Steel	
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1875	293	2,023,733	2,000,000	447,901	259,699	389,799
1885	276	4,044,526	4,348,844	13,228	963,750	1,711,930
1895	242	9,446,808	9,628,572	5,810	1,300,325	6,114,334
1896	159	8,623,127	8,275,774	4,847	1,117,663	6,281,689
1897	191	9,652,680	9,381,014	2,872	1,645,030	7,156,957
1898	202	11,773,934	12,005,674	3,319	1,977,223	8,932,857
1899	230	13,620,703	13,177,409	1,592	2,371,106	16,639,857
1900	232	13,789,242	13,779,442	695	2,384,967	10,183,829
1901	266	15,878,354	16,232,479	1,730	2,572,909	13,473,566

The consumption of pig iron in 1901 was considerably more than the total production of the year. The figures are as follows: Production, 15,878,354 tons; unsold stocks on January 1, 1901, including warrant stocks, 446,020 tons; imports, 62,930 tons; total supply, 16,387,304 tons. If we deduct 81,178 tons exported, and 78,647 tons unsold on December 31, 1901, we have 16,232,479 tons as the approximate consumption for the year, against an approximate consumption of 13,177,409 tons in 1900. Increase in 1901, 3,055,070 tons.

The production of metal of various descriptions in two years was as follows:—

—	1901	1902
	Long tons	Long tons
Bessemer pig	9,596,793	10,393,168
Basic pig for steel	1,448,850	2,038,590
Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese	291,461	212,981
Foundry and forge iron	4,541,250	5,176,568

The total production of rolled iron and steel in the last 6 years is given (in gross tons) in the following table:—

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops, skelp, and shapes	Wire rods	Plates and sheets, except nail plate	Cut nails. Gross tons	Total Gross tons
1896	1,122,010	2,731,932	623,986	965,776	72,137	5,515,841
1897	1,647,892	3,081,760	970,786	1,207,286	94,053	7,001,728
1898	1,981,241	3,941,957	1,071,683	1,448,301	70,188	8,513,370
1899	2,272,700	4,996,801	1,036,398	1,903,505	85,015	10,294,419
1900	2,885,682	4,390,697	846,291	1,794,528	70,245	9,487,443
1901	2,874,639	5,785,479	1,365,984	2,254,425	68,850	12,349,327

The production of tin plates was in 1897, 256,598; in 1898, 326,915; in 1899, 397,767 tons; in 1900, 302,665 tons; in 1901, 399,294 tons.

The iron and steel industries flourish chiefly in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, Indiana, Alabama, West Virginia, and New York.

For the smelting and refining of lead, copper, and zinc in the census year 1900, the establishments, capital, persons employed, and products were as follows:—

—	Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products
		Dollars		Dollars
Lead	39	72,148,933	8,736	175,466,304
Copper	47	53,063,395	11,812	165,131,670
Zinc	31	14,141,810	5,077	18,188,498
Total	117	139,354,138	25,625	358,786,472

A summary of the statistics of other important industries in 1890 and 1900 is presented in the subjoined table:—

Industries	Years	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products
			Dollars		Dollars
Agric. implem ^{ts} .	{ 1890	910	145,318,997	42,644	81,271,651
	{ 1900	715	157,707,951	56,528	101,207,428
Lumbering	{ 1890	22,617	557,881,054	332,339	437,957,382
	{ 1900	33,035	611,611,524	295,790	566,832,984
Flour-milling	{ 1890	18,470	208,473,500	63,481	513,971,474
	{ 1900	25,258	218,714,104	42,863	560,719,063
Slaughtering ¹	{ 1890	1,118	116,887,504	47,946	561,611,668
	{ 1900	921	189,198,264	78,761	786,603,670
Leather-making	{ 1890	1,749	97,653,898	44,672	171,063,337
	{ 1900	1,306	173,977,421	54,551	204,038,127
Boots, shoes	{ 1890	2,082	95,282,311	139,333	220,649,358
	{ 1900	1,600	101,795,233	150,765	261,028,580
Dairy ²	{ 1890	4,712	16,624,163	14,921	62,686,043
	{ 1900	9,351	36,491,799	15,686	131,183,338
Chemical ³	{ 1890	1,697	164,859,576	43,155	174,699,079
	{ 1900	1,740	238,529,641	55,370	202,582,396
Distilling ⁴	{ 1890	440	31,006,176	5,843	104,197,869
	{ 1900	967	32,551,604	4,383	96,798,443
Brewing	{ 1890	1,248	232,471,290	34,800	182,731,622
	{ 1900	1,524	415,234,468	46,685	237,269,713
Wine-making	{ 1890	236	5,792,783	1,282	2,846,148
	{ 1900	359	9,838,015	1,507	6,547,310

¹ Including meat-packing.

² Cheese, butter, and condensed milk prepared in factories only.

³ Including explosives.

⁴ The value of the output of spirits is uncertain, the excise duty being included in some returns, in others not.

The production of whisky (Bourbon and Rye) and of brandy, the total production of distilled spirits, and the production of fermented liquors in ten years were as follows:—

Years	Fermented Liquors	Whisky	Brandy	Total spirits	Spirits with- drawn for consumption
	Barrels (not over 81 gall.)	Tax. gall.	Tax. gall.	Tax. gall.	Tax. gall.
1893	34,591,179	57,538,113	2,358,548	131,010,330	97,453,348
1894	33,362,373	25,544,893	2,948,159	92,153,651	87,346,834
1895	33,589,784	31,038,696	1,960,176	81,909,771	74,433,039
1896	35,859,250	26,088,928	3,403,852	89,992,555	67,039,910
1897	34,462,822	10,382,946	1,813,427	64,279,075	68,833,231
1898	37,529,339	22,257,699	2,906,198	83,668,411	78,353,301
1899	36,697,634	28,048,896	3,097,769	100,162,384	83,819,314
1900	39,471,593	33,708,397	3,760,487	109,245,187	93,500,840
1901	40,614,258	44,473,513	4,047,602	128,568,201	99,267,732
1902	44,550,127	41,923,471	4,220,400	142,843,802	103,410,447

V. FISHERIES.

The following statistics regarding the fisheries of the United States have been supplied by the U.S. Fish Commission :—

—	Vessels employed		Persons employed	Capital invested	Products
	No.	Tons		Dollars	Dollars
South Atlantic States (1897)	243	2,790	17,185	1,828,832	1,833,155
Gulf States (1897)	425	5,052	18,967	2,584,061	2,271,726
Middle Atlantic States (1897)	8,874	58,315	96,735	20,106,471	14,324,468
New England States (1898)	1,427	48,821	35,681	19,637,036	9,682,290
Great Lakes (1899)	308	3,541	9,670	6,617,716	2,611,489
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1899)	—	—	11,155	1,782,825	1,781,029
Pacific Coast States (1899)	188	9,286	19,528	12,873,379	6,278,689
Alaska Territory (1900)	126	53,011	8,680	6,187,737	7,412,456
Total	6,486	175,816	212,551	71,568,057	46,195,197

The fishery statistics of Alaska are partly estimated.

In 1898 a number of Menhaden vessels were transferred from the New England States to the State of New York, consequently their catch for that year is not included in the above statistics. The amount thus omitted from the value of products is estimated at 257,791 dollars.

For the canning, smoking, and salting of fish there were in 1900, according to the census reports, 348 establishments, the total products of which for the year were valued at 22,253,749 dollars. The curing of cod, herring, mackerel, &c., is carried on largely in the state of Massachusetts; sardines are tinned in Maine; and the salmon industries in Alaska, Oregon, and Washington have reached large proportions. The output of tinned salmon taken from the Columbia River, Puget Sound, and neighbouring waters was, in 1900, 959,122 cases of 48 lbs.; in 1901, 1,906,661 cases. The supply of fish in these waters is increased by artificial hatching.

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars, of the imports and exports of merchandise in years ended June 30 :—

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Domestic Merchandise
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1895	731,969,965	793,392,599	1899	697,148,489	1,203,931,222
1896	779,724,674	863,200,487	1900	849,941,184	1,370,763,571
1897	764,730,412	1,032,007,603	1901	823,172,165	1,460,462,806
1898	616,049,654	1,210,291,913	1902	903,320,948	1,355,481,861

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce. For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul; for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporter or agents at the port of shipment. The quantities and values are determined by declarations.

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported into the United States, and the value of that exported, being the product of the States, in years ended June 30 :—

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1897	85,014,780	30 533,227	115,548,007	40,361,580	61,946,638	102,308,218
1898	150,391,674	30,927,781	181,319,455	15,406,391	55,106,239	70,511,630
1899	88,954,608	80,675,056	119,629,669	37,532,086	56,819,055	93,841,141
1900	44,573,184	35,256,802	79,829,486	48,266,759	56,712,375	104,979,034
1901	66,061,187	36,386,521	102,436,708	53,185,177	64,285,180	117,470,357
1902	52,021,254	23,232,254	80,253,508	43,666,950	49,232,890	98,301,840

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for two years:—

Imports for consumption	1900-1901	1901-1902	Exports	1900-1901	1901-1902
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Food and animals	213,682,785	205,047,442	Unmanufactured:		
Raw materials .	270,952,366	328,546,597	Agriculture .	943,811,020	851,465,622
Articles wholly or partially manu- factured .	74,866,086	86,645,277	Mines .	39,207,875	39,216,112
Manufactured and ready for con- sumption .	135,754,499	151,410,397	Forests .	54,817,294	48,183,661
Luxuries, &c. .	112,507,715	128,184,041	Fisheries .	7,633,353	7,705,065
			All others .	4,510,740	5,265,000
			Total .	1,049,530,282	961,840,460
			Manufactures .	410,732,524	468,641,401
Total .	807,763,801	899,793,754	Aggregate .	1,460,462,806	1,385,481,861

The following table shows the value of the chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1902 :—

—	Dollars	—	Dollars
Breadstuffs . . .	213,134,344	Seeds	8,027,824
Cotton, unmanufactured	290,651,819	Instruments for scientific purposes, &c.	5,389,476
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products . . .	199,861,378	Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of, except cycles . .	7,244,944
Iron and steel, and manufactures of . .	98,552,562	Paper, and manufactures of . . .	7,312,030
Mineral oils . . .	72,302,822	Fish	6,563,199
Copper, and manufactures of . . .	43,820,070	Furs and fur skins . .	5,030,204
Wood, and manufactures of . . .	47,779,848	Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of . . .	4,575,219
Animals	44,871,684	Sugar and molasses . .	3,237,329
Tobacco, and manufactures of . . .	32,772,849	Glucose or grape sugar	2,319,286
Leather, and manufactures of . . .	29,798,323	Cycles, and parts of . .	2,627,572
Cotton, manufactures of	32,108,362	India-rubber, manufactures of . . .	4,032,100
Coal	20,765,461	Grease, grease scraps, &c.	2,610,925
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	19,943,198	Books, maps, engravings, &c.	3,997,977
Vegetable oils . . .	15,308,633	Vegetables	2,546,287
Agricultural implements	16,286,740	Starch	656,705
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines . . .	13,288,218	Household and personal effects . . .	2,570,369
Naval stores	11,733,562	Spirits, distilled . . .	3,011,894
Fruits, including nuts	8,719,344	Malt liquors	1,290,062
Paraffin & paraffin wax	8,858,844		
Fertilizers	6,256,035		

The leading imports into the United States were in 1901-1902 .—

—	Dollars	—	Dollars
Sugar	55,061,097	Wood, and manufactures of	24,445,599
Hides and skins . . .	58,011,168	Iron & steel, & manufactures of . . .	27,180,247
Chemicals, drugs & dyes	57,723,622	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., unmanufactured . . .	17,711,788
Coffee	70,982,155	Fruits, including nuts .	21,480,525
Silk, unmanufactured.	42,635,351	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	19,461,850
Cotton, manufactures of	44,460,126	Wool, hair of the camel, goat, &c., manufactures of . .	17,384,463
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude . . .	25,652,977	Tobacco, and manufactures of	17,706,493
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of . . .	39,036,364		
Silk, manufactures of .	32,640,242		
Fibres, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured . . .	31,545,962		

—	Dollars	—	Dollars
Diamonds and other precious stones	23,348,225	Oils	9,300,198
Leather, and manufactures of	11,817,785	Toys	4,023,670
Spirits, malt liquors, and wines.	15,246,640	Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of	6,656,504
Copper, and manufactures of	10,968,948	Metals, and manufactures of	6,223,383
Furs, and manufactures of	15,623,601	Glass and glassware	6,205,052
Tea	9,890,128	Animals	4,624,531
Earthen, stone, and china ware	9,680,156	Articles, the growth, &c., of the United States returned	5,815,628
Cotton, unmanufactured	11,712,170	Coal, bituminous	5,310,450
Fish	8,527,097	Paper, and manufac. of Books, maps, engravings, &c.	4,223,125
			4,133,215

The customs duties on merchandise amounted in 1898-99 to 202,072,060 dollars ; in 1899-1900 to 229,360,771 dollars ; in 1900-01 to 233,556,110 dollars ; in 1901-02 to 251,453,155 dollars.

The following table shows for two years the values of the exports of domestic merchandise to and the imports from the following countries, according to the U.S. returns :—

Countries	Imports		Domestic Exports	
	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-1902
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	143,388,501	165,746,560	624,216,404	542,001,128
Germany	100,445,902	101,997,523	188,350,919	170,222,737
France	75,458,739	82,880,036	76,431,378	69,244,213
Belgium	14,601,711	16,522,206	48,552,762	45,772,273
Netherlands	20,598,799	19,645,808	83,847,330	74,693,862
Italy	24,618,384	30,554,981	84,277,491	30,888,508
Spain	5,409,301	8,270,546	15,455,839	15,502,410
Switzerland	15,799,400	17,784,855	252,126	217,465
Sweden & Norway	3,487,639	3,806,179	11,838,911	10,103,330
Austria Hungary	10,067,970	10,150,601	6,963,299	5,913,462
Russia	7,030,892	7,308,403	8,031,624	9,059,461
All other Europe	8,713,214	10,494,293	23,691,510	20,703,115
Total Europe	429,620,452	475,161,941	1,121,909,593	994,321,959

Countries	Imports		Domestic Exports	
	1900-01	1901-1902	1900-01	1901-1902
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
B. N. America . . .	42,903,478	48,787,573	99,671,285	103,755,021
Mexico . . .	28,851,635	40,382,596	35,857,837	39,072,488
All other N. America	73,403,991	61,906,355	49,583,804	49,879,612
Total N. America.	145,158,104	151,076,524	185,112,926	192,707,121
Brazil . . .	70,643,347	79,178,037	11,576,461	10,310,647
Venezuela . . .	6,645,848	6,287,121	3,224,317	2,755,226
Argentine Republic	8,065,318	11,120,721	11,289,938	9,603,574
Colombia . . .	3,230,652	3,271,894	3,095,165	2,923,611
Chile . . .	8,683,279	7,740,759	5,282,405	3,710,423
Guianas . . .	6,132,144	4,880,334	2,493,341	2,617,878
All other S. America	6,966,754	7,356,890	6,914,477	5,661,785
Total S. America .	110,867,342	119,785,756	43,876,104	37,583,144
British East Indies	43,882,493	48,421,218	6,248,408	4,620,983
Japan . . .	29,229,543	37,552,778	18,656,899	21,139,726
China . . .	18,303,706	21,055,830	10,287,312	24,531,118
Dutch East Indies.	19,026,481	14,749,241	2,060,958	2,074,791
Hongkong . . .	1,416,412	1,277,755	7,946,695	7,961,977
Turkey in Asia . .	3,897,854	3,960,394	191,249	169,452
All other Asia . .	1,921,122	2,665,435	3,459,922	2,815,422
Total Asia . . .	117,677,611	129,682,651	48,851,443	63,313,469
British Australasia.	4,767,661	5,386,509	30,577,344	28,278,015
Philippine Islands.	4,420,912	6,612,700	4,014,180	5,251,867
All other Oceanica .	2,206,622	2,167,252	625,171	606,723
Total Oceanica . .	11,395,195	14,166,461	35,216,695	34,136,605
British Africa . .	813,440	979,361	21,613,995	28,759,878
Turkey in Africa . .	7,396,022	11,577,795	1,217,914	1,266,434
All other Africa . .	743,999	890,459	2,664,136	3,393,251
Total Africa . . .	8,953,461	13,447,615	25,496,045	33,419,563
Total . . .	823,172,165	903,320,948	1,460,462,806	1,355,481,861

Thus, in the year ended June 30, 1902, 39·7 per cent. of the exports of the United States went to the United Kingdom alone, while 18·34 per cent. of the imports came from that country.

The following table shows the value of the imports for consumption and of the exports of domestic merchandise per head of population, and the quantities of various articles retained for consumption in the United States per head of population.

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Imports . . . Dollars	8.05	9.22	10.88	10.58	11.43
Domestic exports . . . „	16.59	16.20	17.96	18.81	17.16
Wheat & flour retained . Bushels	4.29	6.09	4.74	3.95	6.50
Corn and meal „ . „	23.19	23.51	24.44	24.77	18.92
Sugar „ . Pounds	61.5	62.6	65.2	68.04	—
Coffee „ . „	11.68	10.79	9.81	10.60	13.37
Tea „ . „	.93	.98	1.09	1.14	.94
Distilled spirits „ . P. gall.	1.12	1.17	1.27	1.33	1.36
Wines „ . Gallons	.28	.35	.40	.37	—
Malt liquors „ . „	15.96	15.28	16.01	16.20	17.49
Raw cotton „ . Pounds	25.76	27.87	22.57	22.17	—
Raw wool „ . „	5.44	4.51	5.72	5.18	4.00

The following is the trade of Great Britain and Ireland with the United States, according to the Board of Trade returns:—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from the United States.	106,847,340	113,041,627	126,062,155	120,081,188	138,789,261	141,015,465
Exports of British produce .	20,424,225	0,994,631	14,716,489	18,119,360	19,780,831	18,393,883

The value of the total exports (including foreign and colonial merchandise) from Great Britain to the United States was, in 1897, 37,933,917*l.*; in 1898, 28,534,477*l.*; in 1899, 34,975,472*l.*; in 1900, 37,343,955*l.*; in 1901, 37,651,150*l.*

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of the last five years:—

Year	Wheat		Wheat-Flour		Maize	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1897	34,603,200	13,104,770	14,062,970	7,089,094	39,645,100	6,623,220
1898	37,855,200	15,294,766	17,445,390	9,470,433	37,466,100	7,314,935
1899	34,650,648	11,811,700	18,405,796	8,563,884	39,460,400	8,105,167
1900	32,588,470	11,227,268	17,877,308	8,366,256	38,421,950	8,506,173
1901	40,466,300	13,475,541	18,999,882	8,698,249	25,564,900	5,944,905

Other cereals imported are barley, 4,277,100 cwt., value 1,349,816*l.* in 1900 ; 2,630,010 cwt., value 872,694*l.* in 1901 ; oats, 5,715,200 cwt., value 1,479,737*l.* in 1900 ; 4,443,800 cwt., value 1,185,928*l.* in 1901 ; oatmeal, 710,120 cwt., value 463,409*l.* in 1900 ; 740,970 cwt., value 497,335*l.* in 1901.

The imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland from the United States were of the following quantities and value in each of the last five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Quantity, cwt.	12,323,090	16,119,227	11,017,490	12,190,169	13,221,303
Value . . <i>£</i> .	24,557,513	27,513,032	19,164,130	30,196,513	32,355,712

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in the last 2 years :—

—	1900	1901	—	1900	1901
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Cattle . . .	6,500,744	7,324,154	Glucose, &c. . .	1,000,840	915,258
Horses . . .	953,514	659,299	Machinery . . .	2,865,583	2,494,591
Butter . . .	247,724	689,164	Copper work . .	2,460,985	1,466,725
Cheese . . .	1,740,749	1,274,061	" regulus, &c.	417,741	727,486
Bacon . . .	7,491,943	9,255,851	Lead . . .	683,328	581,685
Hams . . .	3,762,714	4,209,816	Oil-seed cake . .	1,171,800	1,141,382
Fresh pork . .	502,618	762,993	Paraffin . . .	1,245,298	944,629
" beef . .	6,059,776	6,761,587	Petroleum : . .		
Preserved meat	1,224,847	1,294,304	Illuminating .	2,847,108	2,639,527
Lard . . .	3,034,038	3,775,633	Lubricating . .	815,171	832,827
Tallow . . .	702,226	453,074	Turpentine . . .	933,808	810,327
Fish . . .	728,834	336,177	Tobacco . . .	3,844,281	3,736,138
Leather . . .	3,083,638	3,356,508	Wood and manuf. .	5,425,924	4,817,917
Boots, &c. . .	234,469	430,120			

The following table gives the total value of the leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States in the last five years :—

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1897	1,469,193	2,512,929	2,539,261	3,544,486
1898	1,279,791	2,061,967	2,264,102	1,191,588
1899	1,637,471	2,750,648	2,474,284	1,322,754
1900	1,740,148	2,902,131	2,541,836	1,351,551
1901	1,948,415	2,640,835	2,638,397	1,128,283

Other exports from the United Kingdom to the United States in 1901 were chemical products, 862,185*l.* ; silk and silk manufactures, 277,473*l.* ; jute manufactures, 1,123,734*l.* ; machinery, 565,277*l.* ; earthenware, 512,364*l.* ; copper, 104,828*l.* ; skins and furs, 809,204*l.* ; wool, 370,328*l.* ; new ships, 114,949*l.*

In 1901 the foreign and colonial exports from the United Kingdom to the United States amounted to 19,257,267*l.*, the total exports to the United States being thus to the value of 87,651,150*l.*

The importance of British trade with the United States is shown by the following statement (from British statistics) relating to the total imports from and total exports to British Possessions, the United States, and other countries in 2 years :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1900	1901	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£
From or to British Possessions .	109,530,635	105,573,706	102,024,054	113,118,364
„ „ the United States .	138,789,261	141,015,465	37,343,955	37,651,150
„ „ other countries .	274,755,267	275,401,027	215,005,745	197,094,754
Totals	523,075,163	521,990,198	354,373,754	347,864,268

A considerable amount of Canadian produce, however, is imported via United States ports, and some of it is attributed to the United States.

The total trade of the United States (imports and exports of merchandise) is divided as follows in 1901-02 among the various coasts and frontiers of the States in percentage of the total :—Atlantic Coast, 70·89; Gulf Coast, 12·87; Mexican Border Ports, 1·66; Pacific Coast, 6·21; North Boundary, 7·84; Interior Ports, ·53.

The percentage of the leading ports was as follows :—New York, 45·96; Boston, 7·63; Philadelphia, 5·61; Baltimore, 4·52; New Orleans, 6·93; San Francisco, 3·19; Galveston, 4·28.

Shipping and Navigation.

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in foreign bottoms. The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1902 :—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 13,073 of 1,941,878 tons; steam vessels, 7,727 of 3,170,674 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 24,273 vessels of 5,797,902 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade, the aggregate was in 1902, 873,235 tons, showing a decrease of 6,360 tons on 1901; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade the total in 1902 was 4,858,714 tons, or 276,069 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1902) :—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Canal Boats		Barges		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Atlantic & Gulf.	11,291	1,243,650	3,708	1,268,041	240	31,520	1,792	435,656	17,040	2,978,876
Porto Rico . .	35	4,459	7	1,721	—	—	—	—	42	6,180
Pacific	952	854,007	996	851,219	—	—	544	36,599	2,492	741,825
Hawaii	33	20,989	23	11,447	—	—	—	—	61	32,386
Northern Lakes	726	818,032	1,795	1,877,872	454	47,888	197	72,719	3,172	1,816,511
Western Rivers.	86	732	1,193	166,574	—	—	237	54,768	1,466	222,124
Total, 1901 .	13,073	1,941,878	7,727	3,176,874	703	79,408	2,770	599,742	24,273	5,797,902

The following table shows the distribution of the United States vessels between the foreign trade, the coasting trade, and the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries since 1861 :—

Years	In foreign trade		In coasting trade		Whale and sea fisheries	Total
	Steam	Total	Steam	Total		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1861	102,608	2,496,894	774,596	2,704,544	338,375	5,539,818
1871	180,914	1,363,652	906,723	2,764,600	154,355	4,282,607
1881	152,769	1,297,035	1,112,232	2,646,011	114,688	4,057,734
1891	235,070	988,719	1,776,269	3,609,876	86,164	4,684,759
1898	290,241	726,213	2,077,859	3,959,702	63,823	4,749,738
1899	355,913	837,229	2,115,981	3,965,313	61,696	4,864,238
1900	337,356	816,795	2,316,455	4,286,516	61,528	5,164,839
1901	426,259	879,595	2,491,231	4,582,645	61,978	5,524,218
1902	455,017	873,235	2,718,049	4,858,714	65,953	5,797,902

During the year 1902 there were built:—Sailing vessels 581 of 97,698 tons; steam vessels, 579 of 308,180 tons; canal boats, 44 of 4,539 tons, and 287 barges of 58,416 tons.

The total tonnage on June 30, 1902, was 3,176,874 steam and 2,621,028 other than steam.

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade during three fiscal years was as follows :—

—	1900		1901		1902	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered :—						
American . .	12,867	6,135,652	13,758	6,381,305	14,759	6,961,200
Foreign . .	21,147	22,027,353	20,759	23,886,716	21,838	23,603,232
Total . .	34,014	28,163,005	34,517	29,768,021	36,597	30,654,432
Cleared :—						
American . .	13,043	6,208,918	13,602	6,417,347	14,601	6,821,555
Foreign . .	21,024	22,072,223	20,620	23,402,546	21,679	23,622,527
Total . .	34,067	28,281,141	34,222	29,819,893	36,280	30,444,082

The tonnage entered and cleared at the principal ports of the United States in year ending June 30, 1902, was as follows :—

Ports	Entered	Cleared	Ports	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Passamaquoddy, Me.	183,526	192,708	Key West, Fla.	366,668	357,817
Portland, Me.	387,671	384,646	Pensacola, Fla.	437,566	483,233
Boston, Mass.	2,411,230	2,087,555	Mobile, Ala.	495,539	488,120
New York, N.Y.	8,982,767	8,415,291	Pearl River, Miss.	183,651	183,704
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,926,641	1,945,287	New Orleans, La.	1,702,173	1,907,412
Baltimore, Md.	1,410,469	1,352,873	Galveston, Tex.	686,932	750,612
Newport News, Va.	425,951	500,040	San Francisco, Cal.	1,016,284	1,180,675
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	83,999	424,288	Puget Sound, Wash.	1,221,890	1,340,765
Charleston, S. C.	118,739	63,171	Lake Ports	6,292,997	6,201,978
Brunswick, Ga.	108,978	142,419	All other ports	2,046,380	1,719,326
Savannah, Ga.	224,481	352,171	Total	30,654,432	30,444,082

The following table gives a summary by ports of the shipping entered and cleared in 1902 :—

	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Atlantic ports . . .	11,187	17,145,101	11,050	16,798,302
Gulf ports . . .	3,478	3,955,499	3,546	4,253,984
Pacific ports . . .	3,864	3,260,835	3,823	3,189,818
Northern Lake ports	18,068	6,292,997	17,861	6,201,978
Total . . .	36,597	30,654,432	36,280	30,444,082

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in year ended June 30, 1902, were as follows :—

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.	Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Austrian . .	140,026	143,400	Japanese . .	139,152	134,797
Belgian . .	329,469	337,231	Norwegian . .	1,589,906	1,582,164
British . .	15,719,613	15,664,305	Portuguese . .	47,349	48,661
Cuban license.	125,665	127,542	Russian . .	70,933	73,033
Danish . .	313,265	305,777	Spanish . .	567,282	579,286
Dutch . .	669,016	640,464	Swedish . .	57,010	62,047
French . .	554,216	560,407	Other Foreign	50,102	52,260
German . .	2,796,690	2,800,594	Total . .	23,068,232	23,622,527
Italian . .	523,538	510,509			

In 1900-01 23 vessels of 56,249 tons cleared from Atlantic ports for Pacific ports, and 3 vessels of 6,650 tons cleared from Pacific for Atlantic ports, via Cape Horn.

Of the total foreign trade conducted in vessels in 1901-03, only 8.8 per cent. in value was carried in vessels belonging to

the United States. The proportion has steadily decreased since 1859, when it was 66.9 per cent.

Internal Communications.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,626 miles in 1860; to 52,922 miles in 1870; to 93,262 miles in 1880; to 166,654 miles in 1890; 184,591 in 1897; in 1898, 186,810; in 1899, 190,818; in 1900, 194,334; in 1901, 198,787.

The mileage of railways in 1901 (198,787 in all), not including double track, sidings, or spurs, is divided among the several groups of States as follows:—New England States, 7,518 miles; Middle Atlantic, 22,479 miles; Central Northern, 41,962 miles; South Atlantic, 22,285 miles; Gulf and Mississippi Valley, 16,643 miles; South-Western, 39,243 miles; North-Western, 32,641 miles; Pacific, 16,016 miles.

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) in 1901 was 12,326,491,526 dollars. For 1901 the gross earnings were 1,612,448,826 dollars, and the net earnings, 520,294,727 dollars.

In 1901 the length of street-railways and traction lines, city, suburban and interurban, was 23,036 miles, of which 22,068 miles were worked by electricity, 241 miles by cable, 332 miles by horse, and 400 miles by other means.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had, in 1902, 196,115 miles of line, 1,029,984 miles of wire, and 23,567 offices; the number of messages sent in 1902 was 69,374,883; the receipts, 28,073,095 dollars; expenses, 20,780,766 dollars; and profits, 7,292,329 dollars. The following table shows the development of the system of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company from 1885 to 1902:—

Year	Miles of poles and cable		Miles of wire	Offices	Messages
	Operated but not owned	Owned			
1885	—	2,811	23,587	260	1,428,690
1890	—	11,142	67,751	1,050	7,380,000
1900	17,385	26,042	226,465	13,100	16,528,444
1901	17,500	26,849	243,422	14,877	17,898,073
1902	21,043	26,476	266,122	16,248	20,086,930

Including minor companies, there were altogether over 243,000 miles of telegraph line open for public use in 1902. On January 1, 1902, there were 2,445,284 miles of telephone wire belonging to the Bell Telephone Company, with 2,525,606 telephones, and 1,411 telephone exchanges. The New American Telephone and Telegraph Company practically conducts the telephone business of the country.

The postal business of the United States for six fiscal years was as follows:—

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled in Railway Mail Service	Registered Packages and Cases in R.M.S.	Through registered pouches and inner registered sacks handled in R.M.S.	Total
1897	11,571,540,680	14,640,832	1,615,831	11,687,797,343
1898	12,225,706,220	15,416,292	1,661,416	12,242,783,928
1899	13,351,992,725 ¹	15,866,847	1,671,111	13,369,530,685
1900	13,792,607,160 ¹	18,128,063	1,772,185	13,812,457,358
1901	14,181,224,420 ¹	19,446,064	1,838,769	14,202,509,253
1902	15,062,830,640	22,155,253	2,018,921	15,087,004,814

¹ Includes pieces separated for city delivery.

Money orders issued (1901-1902):—

			Dollars
Domestic . . .	40,474,327	amounting to	313,551,279.88
International . . .	1,311,111	„	22,974,478.11
Total . . .	41,785,438	„	336,525,752.99

There are (1902) 75,924 offices. The total expenditure of the department during the year 1901-1902 was 124,809,217 dollars; total receipts, 121,848,047 dollars; excess of expenditure 2,961,169 dollars.

Money and Credit.

The monetary system is monometallic, and has been so since 1873, gold being the standard. Prior to that it was theoretically bimetallic, though silver was the actual standard until 1834, and gold since.

The Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as the Bland-Allison Act, required the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of silver bullion at the market price of silver of not less than 2,000,000 dollars or more than 4,000,000 dollars worth per month, the same to be coined as fast as so purchased into silver dollars. 378,166,793 silver dollars were coined under the Bland-Allison Act. The Act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman Act, required the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver monthly, which was paid for in Treasury notes issued as the silver was purchased. The total amount of silver purchased under this Act from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, date of repeal of the purchasing clause, was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars, the coinage value of which was 218,084,438 in silver dollars. From the bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, there were coined to December 31, 1901, 149,710,163 silver dollars. Under the Act of March 3, 1891, for re-coinage of trade dollars, 5,078,472 silver dollars were coined, making a total of 532,955,428 standard silver dollars coined from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1901.

The following metallic and paper money was in the United States on December 1, 1902:—

Description of money	In the United States	In Treasury	In Circulation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	1,242,330,766	264,967,774	631,410,968
Gold certificates (law of March 3, 1863)	—	—	345,952,024
Standard silver dollars	547,127,022	5,121,270	78,700,913
Silver certificates (Bland Act, February 28, 1878)	—	—	463,304,840
Subsidiary silver	99,511,076	6,428,213	93,082,863
Treasury notes (Sherman Act of July 14, 1890)	25,054,000	131,485	24,922,515
U.S. notes ("Greenbacks" of 1862 and 1863)	346,681,016	2,897,475	343,783,541
Currency certificates (of deposit by banks, Act of June 8, 1872)	—	—	—
National bank notes	384,854,514	13,302,019	371,552,495
Total	2,645,558,394	292,848,236	2,352,710,158

The coinage of the United States mints in six years was as follows, in dollars :—

—	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Gold	58,878,480	76,208,485	77,985,758	103,874,268	99,272,942.50	101,735,187.50
Silver	11,440,701	18,487,297	23,034,038	24,174,915	36,295,321.45	30,838,460.75
Minor	869,337	1,526,100	1,124,835	1,482,125	2,031,137.39	2,120,122.08
Total	71,188,468	96,041,882	102,144,626	129,531,308	137,599,401.34	134,693,770.33

The note issue of each of the national banks is by law more than covered by United States interest-bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The amount of the bonds thus deposited was, on September 15, 1902, 324,111,553 dollars. The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 4,601 in number, on September 15, 1902, were :—

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans, discounts, over drafts	3,314,239,033	Capital stock	705,535,417
U. S. bonds and premiums	469,165,357	Surplus fund	326,393,954
Stock, &c.	493,109,727	Undivided profits	169,216,512
Real estate and mortgages	114,211,258	Circulation	317,991,809
Due from banks	354,609,713	Individual deposits	3,209,273,894
Reserve agents	465,640,578	U.S. deposits	123,943,803
Specie & legal tender notes	507,993,738	Due to banks	1,261,573,524
Other resources	394,930,509	Other liabilities	—
Total	6,113,928,913	Total	6,113,928,913

The following statement regarding other banks refers to the year 1901-1902 :—

Classification	State Banks 5,897	Loan & Trust Companies 417	Savings Banks 1,086	Private Banks 1,039	Total 7,839
Resources	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Loans on real estate . .	47,435,602	87,252,612	994,639,380	17,454,976	1,146,782,529
Loans on other collateral security . .	37,604,981	693,371,795	49,580,215	16,859,611	797,416,602
Other loans and discounts . .	1,260,741,058	411,863,904	232,099,557	74,652,495	1,979,357,014
Overdrafts . .	15,114,290	248,668	800,021	2,878,792	19,036,771
United States bonds . .	2,693,811	1,594,219	58,140,124	845,376	63,273,530
State, county, and municipal bonds . .	4,983,838	12,594,287	481,568,530	2,059,954	501,156,609
Railroad bonds and stocks . .	3,288,609	17,975,068	375,623,513	718,325	397,605,513
Bank stocks . .	158,675	2,583,403	34,520,802	407,389	37,670,769
Other stocks, bonds, and securities . .	267,100,322	412,833,713	411,631,300	3,225,071	1,094,790,306
Due from other banks and bankers . .	358,018,883	231,438,193	121,396,971	31,639,761	742,493,808
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures . .	71,322,363	50,265,313	53,951,068	6,873,270	182,412,534
Checks & other cash items . .	49,554,446	1,444,479	172,503	997,806	52,169,234
Cash on hand . .	178,618,735	31,936,655	30,877,338	9,388,050	250,815,783
Other resources	12,778,102	27,816,898	48,171,794	1,368,050	90,129,844
Total . .	2,309,358,715	1,983,214,707	2,893,172,986	169,364,435	7,355,110,843
Liabilities					
Capital stock . .	276,991,898	179,732,581	18,633,615	24,263,614	499,621,208
Surplus fund . .	111,321,707	149,902,172	189,584,579	4,694,167	455,502,625
Other undivided profits . .	51,693,651	75,622,342	29,331,753	2,359,434	159,007,180
Dividends unpaid . .	655,130	645,393	2,500	130,908	1,432,931
Individual deposits . .	1,098,185,287	1,525,887,493	2,650,104,486	131,669,948	6,005,847,214
Due to other banks and bankers . .	134,870,999	11,589,123	293,484	3,499,522	150,253,128
All other liabilities . .	35,640,543	39,835,603	5,222,569	2,746,842	83,445,557
Total . .	2,309,358,715	1,983,214,707	2,893,172,986	169,364,435	7,355,110,843

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 *cents* is of the par value of 49·32*d.*, or 4·8665 dollars to the pound sterling.

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25·8 grains (or 1·86 gramme) ·900 fine. The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and

a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold has been established for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight.

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10 and 5-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, and *half-eagles*. The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16·71818 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 232·2 grains or 15·0464 grammes of fine gold.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 grains or 26·730 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·057 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347·22 grains of fine silver per dollar.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are :—

Wine Gallon = 0·83333 gallon.

Ale Gallon = 1·01695 „

Bushel . = 0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used ; the *short ton* contains 2,000 lbs. ; the *long ton*, 2,240 lbs.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate.

First Secretary.—Henry White.

Second Secretary.—John Ridgely Carter.

Third Secretary.—C. W. Wadsworth.

Secretary to the Ambassador.—W. Woodward.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Richardson Clover.

Military Attaché.—Major E. B. Cassatt.

Consul-General (London).—H. C. Evans.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falmouth, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea, Tunstall, &c.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Sir Michael Herbert, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Appointed June 4, 1902.

Secretary.—A. S. Raikes.

Consul-General at New York.—Sir P. Sanderson, K.C.M.G.

There are Consular representatives at Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco (C. G.), Savannah (V.C.), St. Louis (V.C.), Mobile (V.C.), Astoria (V.C.), Port Townsend (V.C.), Seattle (V.C.), Tacoma (V.C.).

UNITED STATES DEPENDENCIES.

In 1898 the United States became responsible for "certain territories beyond the bounds of the Commonwealth—Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, and to these were added in 1900 the island of Tutuila and other small Samoan islands. Cuba, however, has now the standing of an independent republic.

HAWAII.

Constitution and Government.

THE Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, discovered by the Spaniards under Gaetano in 1549, and examined by Captain Cook in 1778, formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom whose integrity was recognised by Great Britain, France, the United States, and other governments. In 1893, however, the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani, was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed with a Legislature of two Houses and a President; and in accordance with a resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States. On June 14, 1900, the Islands were constituted as the Territory of Hawaii. By the Act of April 30, 1900, all persons who on August 12, 1898, were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii, were declared to be citizens of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii. Among the qualifications for, the territorial franchise are residence for a year, registration in the district, and ability to read and write the English or Hawaiian language.

For military purposes the Islands have been attached to the department of California.

Area and Population

The total area of the islands is now stated to be 4,990 square miles (including the water area); the estimate formerly given was 6,640 square miles—namely, Hawaii 4,210; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63 square miles. According to the census taken on June 1, 1900, the total population of the islands numbered 154,001, an increase of 44,981, or 41·2 per cent. since 1896. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1900 was 23·8. The population of each island in 1900 was: Oahu, 58,504; Hawaii, 46,843; Kauai and Niihau, 20,734; Maui, 25,416; Molokai and Lanai, 2,504.

The number of Hawaiians in the islands is 29,834; in 1896 it was 31,019. The part-Hawaiians now number 7,835; in 1896 there were 8,485. The decrease in the number of Hawaiians in the last four years is therefore 1,185, and of part-Hawaiians 650. The increase in the number of Chinese since 1896 is 6,360, the present number being 25,742. In 1896 there were 22,329 Japanese; in 1900, 58,500. The white population has increased in number during the same period. In 1896 the whole white population was 22,428; in 1900 it was 28,533.

Most of the immigrants are Japanese. There are now restrictions on Chinese immigration. The capital, Honolulu (39,305 inhabitants), is in the island of Oahu.

Nearly all the natives are Christians. There is a Church of England bishop at Honolulu; also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations. In 1896 there were 23,773 Protestants, 26,363 Roman Catholics, 4,886 Mormons, 44,306 Buddhists, &c., and 10,192 not described. Schools are established all over the islands, the sum allotted for public

instruction in 1897 being 144,389 dollars. Elementary education has been free since 1888. The language in general use in schools is English, only about 2 per cent. of the children being taught in Hawaiian. In 1899 there were 189 schools, with 544 teachers and 15,490 pupils; of the pupils 5,043 were Hawaiians, 2,721 part Hawaiian, 3,822 Portuguese, 2,455 Asiatics, 601 American, 213 British, and 337 German; of the teachers, 282 were American, 130 Hawaiian or part Hawaiian, and 66 British. Of the schools in 1899, 46 with 200 teachers and 4,054 pupils were private. In Hawaii there are, besides, a normal and training school, and a reformatory industrial school for boys.

Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive. Sugar and rice are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, bananas, and wool are also exported. In 1901 there were 55 sugar plantations, employing 39,587 labourers, of whom 27,531 were Japanese, 4,976 Chinese, 2,417 Portuguese, 1,460 Hawaiians, and 2,095 Porto Ricans. All contracts made since August 12, 1898, by which persons are held for service for a definite term, were declared by the Act of April 30, 1900, null and void and terminated; and the Act of February 26, 1885, "to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners under contract or agreement to perform labour in the United States," is made applicable to the territory of Hawaii. The islands being a territory of the United States, there are no complete statistics of imports and exports. For the year ended June 30, 1901, the imports from foreign countries amounted to 582,810*l.*, and the exports to foreign countries to 24,285*l.* The imports from the United States in that year are estimated at about 4,500,000*l.*, and the exports to the United States are stated to have amounted to 5,776,000*l.* (27,903,058 dollars). In the year 1901-02 the exports to the United States amounted to 5,113,000*l.* (24,700,429 dollars), of which 4,951,000*l.* (23,920,113 dollars) was for sugar.

A considerable addition to the wharfage accommodation of the port of Honolulu is now in course of construction.

Six lines of steamers connect the islands with the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan. There are about 100 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. There are telegraphs in the islands of Maui, Hawaii, between Hawaii and Oahu, and round the latter island; total length 250 miles; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of tramways; also an electric car railroad. Since March 2, 1901, the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy has been in successful operation between the islands of Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, and Maui, and on May 23 following it was extended to the island of Hawaii.

British Consul for the Territory of Hawaii.—William Robert Hoare.

Vice-Consul at Honolulu.—F. W. Swanzy.

CUBA.

Cuba, after having been continuously in the possession of Spain from its discovery, was by the peace preliminaries and by the definitive treaty signed by the Peace Commissioners at Paris, December 10, 1898, relinquished by Spain, and thus has the position of an independent state. The direct armed interposition of the United States in the struggle against Spanish domination has, however, brought the island into close association with the United States Government. On November 5, 1900, a convention met to decide on

a constitution, and on February 21, 1901, a constitution was adopted, under which the island has a republican form of government, with a president, a vice-president, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The United States legislature passed a law authorising the President of the United States to make over the government of the island to the Cuban people as soon as Cuba should undertake to make no treaty with any foreign power endangering its independence, to contract no debt for which the current revenue would not suffice, to concede to the United States Government a right of intervention, and also to grant to it the use of naval stations. On June 12, 1901, these conditions were accepted by Cuba, on February 24, 1902, the President and Vice-President of the Republic were elected, and on May 20 the control of the island was formally transferred to the new Cuban Government.

President.—Señor Estrada Palma.

Vice-President.—Señor Estevez.

There is a Cabinet consisting of the Secretary of State and of Justice, and the Secretaries of the Interior, of Finance, of Agriculture, of Public Instruction, and of Public Works.

Cuba has an area of about 44,000 square miles, with a population, according to the census enumeration of October, 1899, of 1,572,845. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces in 1899 were as follows:—

Province	Area	Population in 1899	Pop. per sq. mile
	Square miles		
Havana	2,772	424,811	153·3
Pinar del Rio	5,000	173,082	34·6
Matanzas	3,700	202,462	54·7
Santa Clara	9,560	356,537	37·3
Puerto Principe	10,500	88,237	8·4
Santiago de Cuba	12,468	327,716	26·3
Total	44,000	1,572,845	35·7

By race and sex the population was as follows:—

Race	Male	Female	Total	Per cent.
Native, white	447,373	462,926	910,299	57·89
Foreign, white	115,740	26,458	142,198	9·05
Negro	111,898	122,740	234,638	14·91
Mixed	125,500	145,305	270,805	17·21
Chinese	14,694	163	14,857	0·94
Total	815,205	757,592	1,572,797	100·00

The population included 172,535 foreigners, of whom 129,240 were Spanish, 12,953 African negroes, 6,444 Americans, 1,968 Spanish Americans, 1,279 Frenchmen, 731 British, 501 Italians, 284 Germans, 14,857 Chinese

and 4,278 of other nationalities. Of the total population, 622,330 were engaged in some occupation, as follows : 299,197 in agriculture, mining or fishing, 141,936 in domestic service, 93,034 in manufactures, 79,427 in commerce and traffic, 8,736 in professions.

The capital, Havana, has (1902) 275,000 inhabitants; Matanzas, 36,374; Santiago de Cuba, 43,090; Cienfuegos, 30,038; Puerto Principe, 25,102; Cardenas, 21,940. According to the census returns for 1899, 64 per cent. of the population could not read; 2 per cent. could read but not write; 33 per cent. could write, but were without superior education; 1 per cent. had received higher education. Education was made obligatory in 1880, but the law was not enforced. Under United States rule the elementary and secondary school systems were re-organised; each municipality was required to have a school board, and every town to have schools at which the attendance of children should be compulsory. In 1900 there were 3,099 elementary schools with 3,500 teachers and 130,000 enrolled pupils. The annual cost of elementary instruction is about 4,000,000 dollars. For secondary instruction there are in the Island many institutes and colleges. At 6 institutes in 1901 there were 772 pupils, while at colleges incorporated with them were 490. The school of arts and trades had 322. Six normal schools at the chief towns had 2,185 students. The highest instruction in Cuba is given at the University of Havana, which has faculties of letters and sciences, of medicine and pharmacy, and of law. The number of students in 1901 was about 600.

For the year 1901 the revenue amounted to 3,395,448*l.*, of which 3,131,528*l.* was from customs, and 263,925*l.* from internal taxes. The expenditure amounted to 3,735,612*l.*

In 1899 the number of agricultural proprietors in Cuba was 16,990, of tenants 43,721, of labourers 222,500. The area under cultivation was 869,733 acres, of which 426,133 acres were under sugar, and 84,100 acres under tobacco, other important crops being sweet potatoes, bananas, and Indian corn. There were 207 sugar mills and, in Havana alone, more than 116 large and 111 small cigar and cigarette factories employing over 18,000 workpeople. The quantity of sugar produced and of tobacco exported in 3 years is shown in the subjoined table:—

—	1899	1900	1901
Sugar crop . . . Tons	335,668	300,073	600,268
Tobacco exports:—			
Leaf . . . Lbs.	15,388,806	24,799,010	29,864,881
Cigars . . . Number	215,236,371	209,194,632	213,571,939
Cigarettes . . . Packets	11,529,688	9,551,519	—

In 1901 rum was exported to the amount of 1,140,000 gallons.

On December 31, 1901, the live stock in the island consisted of 758,305 head of cattle, 122,521 horses, 20,942 mules, and 1,326 asses.

Cuba has forest lands, many of which are in private ownership, but the forests belonging to the State have an area of about 1,250,000 acres. These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils. Cedar is used locally for cigar-boxes, and mahogany exported. Many other hard woods are used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes.

In the district of Santiago de Cuba, copper, manganese, and iron mines are worked. The iron mines employ over 4,000 workmen, and supply from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of ore per month to the United States.

In the year 1900-01 the imports into and exports from Cuba were as follows (in United States dollars):—

Imports	Dollars	Exports	Dollars
Food-stuffs and cattle	31,130,705	Agricultural . .	46,710,974
Manufactured articles	25,054,829	Industrial . .	13,230,346
Raw stuffs . .	3,685,147	Forest . .	1,218,740
For use and luxury .	3,417,855	Mining . .	767,920
Various . .	1,818,745	Various . .	1,204,985
Precious metals .	1,157,486	Precious metals .	1,112,836
Total . . .	66,264,767	Total . . .	64,245,801

The chief articles imported were cotton goods, 6,061,905 dollars; cattle, 7,351,864 dollars; rice, 3,835,721 dollars. The chief articles exported were raw sugar, 27,061,628 dollars; tobacco, 16,055,295 dollars; cigars, 12,466,891 dollars; cigarettes, 319,062 dollars. Of the imports the value of 28,561,000 dollars came from the United States; of the exports the value of 45,892,000 dollars went to the United States. The trade with Great Britain, Germany, and France is not large.

The imports from Cuba into the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, amounted in 1901 to 38,070*l.* and the exports from the United Kingdom to Cuba to 1,217,945*l.* The principal British exports to the island were: cotton goods, 632,737*l.*; linen goods, 146,380*l.*; iron, 96,371*l.*; machinery, 50,871*l.*

The total imports from Cuba into the United States, and the total exports from the United States to Cuba, according to United States statistics for years ending June 30, were:—

In years ending June 30	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports into U.S. .	15,232,477	25,411,410	31,371,704	43,423,088	34,664,684
Exports to Cuba .	9,561,656	18,615,707	26,513,613	25,964,801	26,632,500

In 1901 the imports into the United States from Cuba comprised sugar to the value of 26,373,690 dollars; tobacco, 12,137,123 dollars. The exports to Cuba comprised: meat products, 5,094,483 dollars; iron and steel manufactures, 3,830,985 dollars; wheat-flour, 2,080,129 dollars; cattle, 1,261,027 dollars.

In 1901 the port of Havana was visited by 1,433 foreign vessels of 2,055,162 tons. In Cuba there are 950 miles of railway, of which 551 miles are owned by British companies; the larger sugar estates have private lines connecting them with the main lines. There are 239 post offices. There are 2,300 miles of telegraph line and 3,450 miles of wire, with 153 offices. There is no Cuban currency and no paper money. The Spanish gold dollar

is worth 45½d. ; the silver dollar about 36½d., and the American dollar 49½d. The principal coins used are the "centen," worth 5·30 dollars; the "doblon," worth 4·24 dollars; and the French "Louis," worth 4·24 dollars.

British Minister Resident—Lionel E. G. Carden.

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Cardenas, and a Consular Agent at Guantanamo.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico, which, by the treaty of December 11, 1898, was ceded by Spain to the United States, has had a representative government since May 1, 1901, the franchise being restricted by a small property qualification and an easy educational test. There are an elective legislative assembly, a nominated executive council, and a Governor. The island has an area of about 3,668 square miles. The population in 1899 was 958,243 (in 1887, 798,666). The negroes numbered 59,890, and mulattoes 304,852. There were 589,426 whites and 75 Chinese. The coloured population was 38·2 per cent. of the whole. Chief town, San Juan, 32,048 inhabitants; Ponce, 27,952; Mayaguez, 15,187. In 1899 over 83 per cent. of the population could neither read nor write, illiteracy being more common among the white than among the black inhabitants. Of the population of school age (5-17) only 8 per cent. attended school. There were no proper school buildings, houses unsuitable for the purpose being rented. In that year there were 525 schools with 582 teachers and 21,873 pupils. The cost was 330,050 dollars. In 1899 the school system was reorganised, a general board of education and local school-boards were formed, education was made compulsory, and authorities were required to provide suitable accommodation. In 1900 the number of schools (all in rented houses) had risen to 800. For secondary instruction there is an institute, founded in 1883, with 1,040 pupils, and there are many private colleges. Under the new *régime* high schools, a normal school, professional schools, and a trades school are provided for. In schools English and Spanish are on an equal footing.

The chief product of the island is coffee, to which 166,164 acres are devoted, the annual yield being about 60,000,000 lbs. Under sugar are 82,678 acres, yielding 80,000 tons; under tobacco, 13,704 acres, yielding about 12,000,000 lbs. Bananas, pine-apples, oranges, and vegetables of all sorts are grown. There are salt works in the island yielding about 10,000,000 lbs. annually. On July 25, 1901, Porto Rico became legally a customs district of the United States, free trade with the United States being established, and the coast navigation laws of the United States enforced. In 1901-02 the imports into the States from Porto Rico amounted to 8,297,422 dollars, comprising sugar, 5,890,089 dollars, and tobacco, 1,683,237 dollars. The exports from the States to Porto Rico amounted to 10,719,444 dollars, including 2,060,826 dollars for cottons. The trade of the island for the year 1900-01 with foreign countries amounted to 390,607% for imports and 628,733% for exports. The trade was chiefly with Spain.

At the ports of the Island in the year 1900-01, 563 vessels of 520,872 tons entered and 557 of 513,583 tons cleared.

There are 150 miles of road in the island, 137 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the coast of the western half of the Island, but is still incomplete. Extensions of existing lines are being undertaken, and a new line across the Island, with many branches, is projected.

There are 470 miles of telegraph line. The telephone is in use and is being widely extended.

The Porto Rican peso has given place to the United States dollar.

The Porto Rican island of Vieques, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad, and has about 6,000 inhabitants, who grow sugar and rear cattle. Like Porto Rico, the island of Vieque is fertile and healthy.

British Consul.—W. B. Churchward.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty signed by the Peace Commissioners, December 10, 1898, extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude. They are 1,725 in number; the two largest are Luzon (47,238 square miles) and Mindanao (36,237 square miles), and the total area, including the Sulu Islands, is about 122,000 square miles. The population is estimated at about 8,000,000. The capital of the islands is Manila. The population of the principal cities and towns is approximately as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
In Luzon :		In Panay :	
Manila . . .	302,154	Janiuay . . .	26,000
Lipa	40,000	Ilo-Ilo	22,000
Bauan	38,000	Miagau	20,000
Albay	34,000	In Cebu :	
Batangas . . .	32,000	Cebu	35,000
Lauag	24,000	Argau	30,000
Taal	30,000	Carcar	30,000
Daraga	23,000	Sibonga	26,000
Tabaco	22,000	In Leyte :	
San Carlos . .	21,000	Ormoc	21,000
In Samar :			
Batag	39,000		
Calbayog . . .	30,000		

There are about 25,000 Europeans in the islands and about 100,000 Chinese, in whose hands are the principal industries. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malayan race, but there are some tribes of Negritos and Indonesians. With the exception of the portion of the archipelago inhabited by Moros, comprising parts of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, which are under military control, the entire group is under civil government. The central government is composed of the Civil Governor, who is the chief executive, and seven Commissioners (four Americans and three Filipinos), who constitute the legislative body. There are four executive departments, Interior, Finance and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction, of which the American Commissioners are secretaries. The islands are subdivided into thirty-nine provinces each with a governor, secretary, treasurer, supervisor and prosecuting attorney. The provincial governor is elected by the people through the municipal

councillors of the towns. The government of the towns is practically autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serving for two years. The officials consist of a president, vice-president, and councillors, the latter varying in number according to population. Local municipal government has been instituted in more than nine hundred towns. For the administration of justice there is a Supreme Court with 7 judges, and there are 14 judicial districts, each with a court of first instance. Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippines Constabulary, the latter a civil organisation composed of natives under American inspectors, the maximum number of men for any province being 165. Throughout the islands schools are being established with American teachers and about 2,700 native elementary teachers, about 150,000 children being enrolled, while about 10,000 adult natives learn English. A school for training teachers has been opened. The land question being complicated with that of the religious orders which hold about 408,000 acres occupied by native tenantry, the Government will probably purchase the land and sell it to the occupants.

In 1901 the customs revenue at Manila amounted to 7,064,000 dollars. A land tax is levied rising from 1 per cent. in 1901 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 1902, and 2 in 1903.

The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco-leaf, cigars, indigo. Gold mining is being carried on in Luzon with favourable prospects, and coal mining in Cebu, where, when arrangements for carriage are completed, the output is expected to be about 5,000 tons per month. Copper, silver, lead and iron are also found in the islands. There is a lead mine near Cebu, and iron is worked in Luzon. Other minerals are sulphur, marble, and kaolin. Petroleum has been found in several of the islands.

The imports amounted in 1900 to 20,601,436 dollars; in 1901 to 30,279,406 dollars; the exports in 1900 amounted to 19,751,068 dollars; in 1901 to 23,214,948 dollars.

Exports	1899	1900	1901
Hemp. bales	600,738	688,392	1,037,072
Sugar piculs	1,488,854	996,827	901,902
Cigars thousands	138,493	156,316	238,475
Leaf tobacco . . . quintals	114,261	188,368	176,697
Copra piculs	278,227	1,023,727	532,879
Sapan wood tons	556	3,924	9,025,685 ¹

¹ Feet.

The chief imports are rice, flour, wines, dress, petroleum, coal. The chief exports, sugar, hemp, tobacco leaf, cigars, copra. In three years the shipments of the chief exports from Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo as on preceding page.

The value of imports into and exports of British produce from the United Kingdom from and to the Philippine and Ladrone Islands, according to the Board of Trade Returns, in five years, was as follows:—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. . .	1,274,830	1,496,594	1,243,315	1,680,291	2,701,810
Exports from U.K. . .	400,264	216,178	413,043	1,142,896	862,711

In 1901 the chief imports into the United Kingdom were hemp, 2,543,676*l.*; the chief exports from the United Kingdom were cotton goods, 467,372*l.*

The value of the imports from the Philippine Islands into the United States, and of the total exports from the United States to the Philippine Islands, according to United States returns, was as follows in five years ending June 30 :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	3,829,003	4,409,774	5,971,208	4,420,912	6,612,700
Exports . .	127,804	404,171	2,635,624	4,014,180	5,251,867

In 1902 the imports into the United States comprised hemp, 6,318,470 dollars; and the exports, iron work, 957,342 dollars.

In 1901, at the ports of Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, 789 vessels of 1,053,801 tons net (402 of 6,059,967 tons British) entered.

There are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands, and 120 miles of railway. The coin in use is the Mexican dollar with locally coined fractional money. The import of foreign money is illegal, but that of Mexican dollars is permitted. There are three banks in the islands, one of them—the Banco Español Filipino—having a note circulation amounting to 2,500,000 dollars.

British Consul (Manila)—Capt. S. H. Harford.

Vice-Consul at Iloilo.—P. H. B. Jones.

GUAM (LADRONES).

The Island of Guam or Guahan, the largest in the Marianne or Ladrone Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898, and will probably be used as a coaling station for the United States navy. The island is about 32 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, with an area of about 200 square miles, and has a population of about 9,000, of whom about 6,000 are in Agaña, the capital. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or the descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Marianne Islands having become extinct. The recognised language is Spanish, but English is also spoken. On the island there are 18 schools and nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses a roadstead.

SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The island of Tutuila and other small Samoan islands came into the possession of the United States in January, 1900. For many years American influence had been strong in Samoa. In 1872 the harbour of Pago Pago, in Tutuila, had been ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station. In 1878 this cession was confirmed, and rights of freedom of trade and extra-territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted. In 1889 was held at Berlin the conference between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, resulting in the treaty recognising the Samoan Islands as neutral territory with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes in which foreigners were concerned, there was established a Supreme Court of Justice, in which an American citizen was the presiding

judge This arrangement continued till 1898, when disturbances regarding the right of succession to the office of king arose. In 1899 the kingship was abolished, and by the Anglo-German Agreement of November 14 of that year, accepted in January, 1900, by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the Island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees longitude east of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany. The harbour of Pago Pago had, in fact, been occupied by the United States, under already existing treaty rights, in 1898. In February, 1900, a naval governor was appointed for Tutuila.

The Island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 54 square miles, with a population of 3,800. Manua and the other islets have a united area of about 25 square miles, with about 2,000 inhabitants. Tutuila is mountainous, luxuriantly wooded and fertile. It is described as the most pleasing of the Samoan islands. The harbour at Pago Pago, which penetrates the south coast like a fiord, is the only good harbour in Samoa. The imports into Tutuila in 1901 amounted to the value of 82,165 dollars, and the exports from the islands to 22,308 dollars. The chief export consisted of 530 tons of copra. During the year 125 vessels of 203,806 tons (199,346 tons American) entered at Pago Pago.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the viceroyalty of Spain, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was sworn July 18, 1830. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one-third retiring every two years. There are 69 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is given by the Constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Señor José Batele Ordonez; elected February 28, 1903.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into five departments, namely, that of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War and Marine, and Instruction and Public Works.

Area and Population.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,210 English square miles, with a population estimated at about 964,600. The estimated population in 1879 was 438,245.

The following table shows the estimated area and population of the departments on December 31, 1901 :—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Dec. 1901	Pop. per square mile Dec. 1901
Artigas	4,392	27,001	6.1
Canelones	1,833	86,735	47.3
Cerro-Largo	5,753	37,236	6.5
Durazno	5,525	38,111	6.9
Flores	1,744	16,180	9.2
Florida	4,763	45,248	9.7
Colonia	2,192	51,563	23.5
Maldonado	1,584	27,035	17.1
Minas	4,844	37,152	7.7
Montevideo	256	278,186	1047.6
Paysandú	5,115	44,411	8.6
Rio Negro	3,269	23,127	7.1
Rivera	3,790	25,349	6.7
Rocha	4,280	30,428	7.1
Salto	4,863	45,754	9.4
San José	2,687	42,182	15.7
Soriano	3,560	38,851	10.9
Tacuarembó	8,074	38,789	4.8
Treinta y Tres	3,686	25,800	7.0
Total	72,210	959,137	13.3

To the total the official estimate adds 5,440, the surplus of immigration by railway in 1900-01.

The results of the census of 18 departments (exclusive of the capital) on March 1, 1900, showed a population of 647,313 (333,364 males and 313,949 females). Of this total, 97,415 were foreigners, 26,698 being Brazilian, 26,297 Italian, 25,220 Spanish, 9,871 Argentine, 4,521 French, 1,070 Swiss, 765 German, 729 British, and 2,244 of other nationalities.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages for five years. The births and deaths include still births :—

Years	Total Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1897	27,763	791	2,746	13,013	14,750
1898	29,870	803	4,318	13,255	16,615
1899	31,613	894	4,463	12,343	19,270
1900	31,593	1,004	4,549	13,882	17,711
1901	32,756	1,053	4,480	13,557	19,199

Of the living births in 1901, 8,517, or 26.0 per cent., were illegitimate.

In 1873 the number of immigrants was 243,391. For five years the arrivals and departures at Montevideo were :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Immigrants .	9,140	9,467	9,006	8,892	9,620
Emigrants .	6,779	6,411	5,830	6,705	6,664

Of the immigrants landing at Montevideo in 1901, 3,777 were Italian; 2,708 Spanish; 715 Brazilian; 512 French; 336 German; and 209 English.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is complete toleration. In November, 1889 (census), there were in the Department of Montevideo 179,468 Catholics, 10,982 Protestants, and 23,911 not declared, &c.

In 1900, more than half the population over six years of age (outside of the capital) could neither read nor write.

Primary education is obligatory. There were in 1901 605 public elementary schools, with 1,161 teachers, of whom 924 were female, and 55,376 enrolled pupils. The number of private schools was 332, with 878 teachers and 22,096 pupils. The cost of primary education defrayed by the State is about 677,000 dollars. There are at Montevideo a university, with faculties of law, medicine, and mathematics, besides a preparatory school and other establishments for secondary and higher education. In 1901 the university had 101 professors and 417 regular students. There are normal schools for males and for females. There is a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 152 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 41 pupils. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils.

The national library contains over 83,000 volumes and more than 17,500 manuscripts, maps, &c. There is also a national museum, with more than 33,490 objects. There are over 126 periodicals published in the Republic, 120 in Spanish, 2 in English, and 2 in Italian.

For the relief of poverty there are a charity hospital, which, at the end of 1901, had 422 inmates, an hospital for the insane with 1,083 inmates, an isolation hospital with 97 inmates, an asylum for beggars with 386, an orphan asylum with 985, and 3 infant schools with 2,176 children.

Justice is administered in 2 appeal courts, which, when sitting together, form the High Court of Justice. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 2 for commercial cases, 1 for Government, 2 for criminal cases, 1 correctional court, and 2 for criminal investigation. Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 205 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court; further, each section is divided into districts, in which deputy judges (*alcaldes*) try cases involving small amounts.

In 1901, 79 criminals were conveyed to the Penitentiary and 1,239 to the Correctional Prison at Montevideo.

Finance.

The revenue for six years is stated as follows:—

	Dollars		Dollars
1895-96 . .	16,052,133	1898-99 . .	17,099,271
1896-97 . .	15,602,815	1899-1900 . .	18,516,052
1897-98 . .	16,271,298	1900-01 . .	17,902,599

There is no authoritative statement of expenditure. For the year 1901-02 the following estimates are published:—

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Customs	10,000,000	Legislature	871,898
Property tax	1,820,000	Presidency	65,976
Trade licences	934,000	Ministry Foreign Affairs	144,450
Factory taxes	786,000	Government	2,301,978
Internal taxes	481,000	Finance	986,292
Stamped paper and stamps	615,000	Fomento	1,139,336
Bank profits	200,000	War and Marine	1,750,522
Post and telegraph	824,000	Judicial	864,180
Other receipts	1,041,000	National obligations	9,036,419
Total	16,160,000	Total	16,160,996

These estimates are exclusive of the proceeds of extra import and export duties which are to be applied to the port works at Montevideo. The total customs revenue for 1901 amounted to 9,654,798 dollars; for 1902, to 9,828,315 dollars.

The municipality of Montevideo has its own Budget, and is not included in these estimates. The amount of the public debt on June 30, 1902, is officially stated as follows:

	Dollars
External	98,802,084
International	3,320,325
Internal	21,785,936
Total	123,858,345

According to the Report of the Committee of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, the amount of the foreign debt outstanding in the middle of 1902 was 21,021,720l.

The total value of the real property of the Republic in 1901 was 301,055,686 dollars. Of this the department of Montevideo is credited with 123,527,914 dollars, the next richest provinces being Paysandu with 16,299,143, Soriano with 15,184,387, Salto with 14,518,024, and Florida with 14,070,227.

Defence.

The permanent army of Uruguay is officially reported to consist of 281 officers and 3,273 men, including 4 battalions of infantry, 8 regiments of cavalry, and 1 of light artillery. There are also a battalion of fortress artillery and an artillery dépôt. The troops are armed with the Mauser rifle, and the artillery consists of Krupp, Armstrong, Nordenfeldt, Bange, and Canet guns. There is besides an armed police force of 3,200 men. The national guard numbers about 97,000. In recent years there has been an excessive expenditure for the maintenance of an increased military force. Uruguay has three gunboats and one small steamer, with a complement of about 184 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

In Uruguay the agricultural industries are extending. In 1900-01, 276,511 hectares yielded 99,719,771 kilos. of wheat; in 1901-02, 292,616 hectares yielded 206,936,668 kilos. Other crops are maize, barley, millet, oats, rye, and flax seed. In 1900 the land devoted to pastoral purposes covered about 37,000,000 acres, while the cultivated area was about 1,333,800

acres. According to the declarations of owners of animals in 1901 there were within the Republic 6,326,601 head of cattle, 575,361 horses, 17,624,548 sheep, 22,184 mules, 8,815 goats, and 47,584 pigs. The cattle industry is followed in all the departments, but most extensively in Salto and Paysandu, the former having 614,806 cattle on ranches 2,837,300 acres in extent, and the latter 686,159 cattle on 3,151,100 acres. The principal sheep-breeding departments are Durazno with 1,978,391 sheep on runs covering 2,571,600 acres, and Soriano with 2,056,795 sheep on 1,876,700 acres. In Uruguay, in 1900, 747,700 head of cattle were slaughtered; in 1901, 684,600; in 1902, 813,400. In 1900 the wool clip amounted to 32,750 metric tons. Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, and Rio Negro. In 1900 there were 11,238,800 vines; the vintages in grapes amounted to 5,248,285 kilogrammes, in wine, 2,354,140 litres. Tobacco and olives are also cultivated. The acquisition of land is facilitated by public companies. There are 21,045 farmers, of whom 10,853 cultivate their own land. In the northern Departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found. In the department of Rivera, during the eleven years 1885-95, the gold yield was 1,118,220 grammes; in 1896, 55,998 grammes; in 1897, 87,336 grammes; in 1898, 74,706 grammes; in 1899, 61,336 grammes; in 1900, 71,234 grammes; in 1901, 72,146 grammes.

Commerce.

The special trade (merchandise only) was as follows in dollars gold :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	19,512,216	24,784,360	25,652,788	28,978,208	23,691,932
Exports . .	29,319,573	30,276,916	86,574,164	29,410,862	27,731,126

Of the imports in 1901 the value of 21,389,181 dollars was subject to duty; of the exports, 26,774,073 dollars.

The following table shows the value of the trade of Uruguay in two years, with the countries with which she mainly deals :—

Country	Imports from (1900)	Imports from (1901)	Exports to (1900)	Exports to (1901)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain . .	6,336,602	6,167,348	1,978,819	2,270,094
France	1,981,685	2,161,189	4,790,871	4,925,604
Germany	3,499,919	2,913,537	2,777,183	3,195,124
Spain	1,824,071	1,860,762	588,093	615,086
Italy	2,212,031	2,108,469	725,476	482,818
Brazil	1,269,242	1,540,955	7,598,123	4,454,250
United States . .	2,182,945	2,077,750	1,671,955	1,938,128
Belgium	1,558,899	1,424,008	5,215,315	4,188,009
Argentine Republic .	2,700,468	3,074,753	2,825,018	4,389,587

The following are the various classes of imports for three years :—

—	1899	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Foods and drinks	7,144,280	7,821,318	7,418,018
Tobacco	224,435	210,421	231,823
Textiles	4,809,225	4,106,063	3,775,046
Apparel and haberdashery	1,541,498	1,302,443	1,115,471
Raw materials and machinery	6,964,437	7,253,877	7,743,600
Various	4,968,914	3,284,084	3,401,974
Total	25,652,789	23,478,206	23,691,932

The following are the various classes of exports for three years :—

—	1899	1900	1901
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Living animals	260,006	534,216	473,422
Animal products	33,539,140	26,606,528	25,992,817
Agricultural products	2,354,978	1,669,617	572,690
Other products	420,040	600,501	692,197
Totals	36,574,164	29,410,862	27,731,126

The following table gives the principal exports for three years :—

Year	Jerked Beef	Extract of Beef	Hides and Skins	Tallow	Wool
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1899	7,089,355	1,693,422	7,780,897	1,494,718	14,271,628
1900	6,042,845	1,319,157	8,183,052	1,661,799	8,024,959
1901	4,892,910	1,220,986	8,440,187	1,530,220	8,662,187

The imports of coin in 1901 amounted to 4,351,094 dollars; exports, 1,386,890 dollars.

Of the total imports in 1901, the value of 21,230,803 dollars passed through Montevideo, and 18,849,177 dollars exports.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, according to the Board of Trade Returns for each of the last five years :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Imports into U. K. from Uruguay	£ 339,904	£ 392,014	£ 258,647	£ 489,581	£ 474,501
Exports of British produce to Uruguay	795,616	1,256,110	1,301,397	1,690,851	1,322,968

The chief articles of import from Uruguay into the United Kingdom in 1901 were hides, of the value of 24,998£; tallow, 30,169£; preserved

meat, 42,297*l.*; maize, 45,242*l.*; wool, 183,876*l.*; caoutchouc, 79,039*l.*; skins and furs, 27,023*l.* The exports from the United Kingdom into Uruguay were cotton goods, value 369,892*l.*; woollens, 93,972*l.*; coal, 398,909*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 170,453*l.*; machinery, 51,381*l.*; and jute manufactures, 24,644*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

In 1901 Uruguay had 25 steamers of a total net tonnage of 10,037 tons, and 62 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 19,983 tons.

There entered at the port of Montevideo in 1901 from abroad 1,286 sea going vessels of 2,564,451 tons, and cleared 1,188 vessels of 2,429,226 tons. In 1901, in the river and coasting trade there entered 3,076 vessels of 2,255,631 tons, and cleared 3,167 of 2,440,325 tons. Extensive works for the improvement of the Port of Montevideo were begun in July, 1901.

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and extend from Montevideo in different directions to the maritime, river, and land frontiers; there are also about 3,100 miles of departmental roads, and where, owing to natural conditions, good roads are impossible, there are paths sufficient for the requirements of local traffic. The hydrographic conditions of the country also supply convenient means of communication. The maritime and river coast from Chuy, the most easterly maritime point, to Santa Rosa, the most northerly point on the river frontier, extends to the length of 685 miles; while the many affluents of the Uruguay river (about 1,000 miles in total length) provide channels for inland navigation.

In 1901 the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a length of 1,210 miles, the capital outlay up to 1898 having been 11,150,857*l.* The length of 682 miles, representing 5,750 418*l.* of capital, had a government guarantee of 3½ per cent. There are 103 miles of tramway in operation; the passengers, in 1901, numbered 20,721,796. The principal telegraph lines in operation in 1901 were of a total length of 4,604 miles, of which 1,058 miles belonged to the railways. There were 101 offices, and (1900) 397,493 telegrams were conveyed. Two telephone companies have 10,250 miles of wire and 38 public offices, where 35,600 conversations are held per day.

In 1901 the post office transmitted 12,036,953 letters, 561,349 post-cards, and 40,503,696 printed papers and 1,702,692 other packets; total, 54,804,690. There were 709 post-offices.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the silver coinage issued in the Republic from 1877 to 1896 was 4,045,857 pesos, coined at Paris, Santiago, and Buenos Ayres. In 1896 the Bank of the Republic was established, with an effective capital of 10,000,000 pesos, represented by shares of a nominal value of 12,000,000 pesos. In 1899 it received the right to issue further shares to the amount of 5,000,000 pesos. The bank has the right, ultimately exclusive, to issue bank notes, which may amount to half the value of the capital subscribed, and are payable either in gold or silver at the discretion of the bank. The president and directors are appointed by the Government. On December 31, 1901, its note circulation amounted to 5,586,706 and its cash in hand to 5,500,214 dollars. Other banks in the Republic are the Bank of London and the River Plate, the Italian Bank and the Mortgage Bank.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

There is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso nacional*, weighing 1·697 grammes, ·917 fine. The law of June 23, 1862, authorised the coinage of the *doblon*, or 10-peso gold piece, but, as yet, only foreign gold is in circulation.

The silver *peso* or *dollar* weighs 25 grammes, ·900 fine. Other silver pieces are half, fifth, and tenth of a peso. Bronze coins are 4, 2, and 1 centesimo pieces. The metric system of weights and measures has been officially adopted. The chief denominations of the old system are as follows:—

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	30 gallons.
„ <i>Lineal league</i>	=	5·64 English yards.
„ <i>Cuadra</i> of land	=	·73 hectare = 1·8 English acre.
„ <i>Square league</i>	=	10½ English square miles.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London.—Alfonso de Zumaran.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Minister Resident and Consul-General.—Walter Baring, appointed June 1893.

Consul.—

Vice-Consuls at Colonia, Maldonado, Paysandu, and Salto.

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VENEZUELA.

(ÉTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free State founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on March 28, 1864, and April 1881, is designed on the model of the Constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. At the head of the central executive government is the President, elected for the term of two years, exercising his functions through six ministers, and a Federal Council of 19 members. The Federal Council is appointed by the Congress every two years; the Council from its own members, choose a President, who is also President of the Republic. Neither the President nor members of the Federal Council can be re-elected for the following period. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole Republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate (three senators for each of the eight States and the Federal District), and the House of Representatives (one to every 35,000 of population). The Senators are elected for four years by the Legislature of each State, and the Representatives for a like period by 'popular, direct, and public election.' The Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage. There are 24 Senators and 52 Representatives. A revised Constitution was presented, June 1891, by the two Chambers to the Legislative Assemblies of the States for their consideration.

President of the Republic.—General Castro, elected in October, 1901, after having acted as President for a year; according to a decision of Congress, he will hold office for a term of six years from February 20, 1902.

The provinces, or States, of the Republic have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets and judicial officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. The administration of the territories and colonies is entrusted to the government of the Federation.

Area and Population.

Until 1881 Venezuela was divided into twenty-one States and their territories; but in that year a re-division was made into eight large States, each subdivided into sections or districts, corresponding to the old States, besides the Federal District, two national settlements, and eight territories. The following table gives the area and population of each of the States and territories according to the census of 1891:—

State, &c.	Area square miles	Population, 1891	Population per sq. mile, 1891
Federal District	45	89,138	1,980·7
Miranda	33,969	484,509	14·2
Carabobo	2,984	198,021	60·6
Bermudez	32,243	300,597	9·3
Zamora	25,212	246,676	9·6
Lara	9,296	246,760	26·5
Los Andes	14,719	336,146	22·8
Falcon and Zulia	36,212	224,566	6·2
Bolivar	88,701	50,289	0·6
Territories	350,562	140,930	—
	593,943	2,823,527	3·9

In 1899 an Act was passed for the re-organisation of the political divisions of Venezuela. The 20 states which existed in 1864 are to be re-established, and, in the meantime, a provisional arrangement for their autonomous administration has been formed, and will continue in force till the revision has been completed. The Court of Arbitration, appointed to decide the dispute concerning the boundary between the Republic and the colony of British Guiana, gave its award on October 3, 1899. This award in the main upholds the British claim, the Schomburgk line being taken as the boundary, except in two places. The line indicated in the award starts from the coast at Point Playa, instead of at the mouth of the Amakuru, so that Barima Point and the lower course of the Barima River are assigned to Venezuela. The other point of divergence from the British claim is at the Cuyuni River, where, instead of following the river to its head, the boundary ascends the Wenamu, thus assigning to Venezuela the Cuyuni goldfields. The area formerly claimed by Venezuela, but now definitely assigned to Great Britain, is approximately 60,000 square miles.

The population in 1891 consisted of 1,137,139 males and 1,186,388 females. According to the census of 1881 the population was 2,075,245. This showed an increase in the population over the census of 1873, of 291,051. The native Indian population in 1890 numbered 326,000, of whom 66,000 independent, 20,000 submitted, 240,000 civilized. In 1894 the population was estimated at 2,444,816. The number of foreigners within the Republic was put at 44,129, comprising 13,558 Spaniards, 11,081 Colombians, 6,154 English, 3,729 Dutch, 3,179 Italians, 2,545 French, and 962 Germans. These numbers, however, include the population on the territory awarded to Great Britain. The immigration (1,555 in 1890) and emigration nearly balance each other. Since 1896 several contracts have been made for the introduction of immigrants for the purpose of establishing colonies on the public lands; but few colonists have been introduced.

The population of Carácas, the capital, in 1894 was 72,429, Valencia 38,654, Maracaibo 34,284, Barquisimeto 31,476, Ciudad de Cura 12,198, Barcelona 12,785, Ciudad Bolívar 11,686, Guanare 10,880.

Religion and Instruction.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others, though they are not permitted any external manifestations. In 1894 the Protestants numbered 3,575; Jews, 411; without profession, 5,906; the remainder were Catholics.

In 1870 education was made free and compulsory; at that time only 10 per cent. of the adult population were able to read and write. There are, for primary instruction, about 1,450 Federal and 150 State schools. Besides these there are 9 barrack schools, 4 normal schools, and one school of arts and trades. Higher education is given in 2 universities, 22 Federal colleges, 11 national colleges for girls, 1 school for fine arts, others for music, 1 polytechnic school, 26 private colleges and 1 nautical school.

In Carácas is the national library, with 32,000 volumes, and the national museum.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Appeal, by special local courts for civil and criminal cases separately, and by district, borough, and municipal judges.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure, in the years 1895-98 ending June 30, in 15 months ending December 31, 1900, and in the calendar year 1901 were :—

—	1895-6	1896-7	1897-8	1900	1901
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue . . .	51,459,947	48,313,540	33,429,826	38,646,404	41,768,919
Expenditure . .	65,959,787	103,904,780	45,542,524	38,646,464	44,371,876

For 1901-1902 the estimates were as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Bolivars	Branches of Expenditure	Bolivars
Customs . . .	21,330,000	Finance . . .	12,679,424
Instruction . .	4,560,178	War and Marine . .	10,246,042
Posts and telegs. .	2,159,791	Interior . . .	6,516,618
Salt tax . . .	1,960,000	Instruction . . .	3,297,565
Various receipts .	2,745,822	Fomento . . .	2,544,756
Transit dues . .	3,312,209	Foreign affairs . .	1,035,140
Various State receipts	932,000	Public works . .	680,455
Total . . .	37,000,000	Total . . .	37,000,000

The foreign debt of Venezuela began with its assumption of its share of the old Columbian debt in 1834, amounting to 1,888,396*l.*, and 906,400*l.* arrears of interest; total, 2,794,796*l.* The arrangement at present in force was adopted in 1881, when new consolidated bonds were issued to the amount of 2,750,000*l.* for the conversion of the external debt. In August, 1902, the outstanding amount of this debt was 2,638,200*l.* besides 336,370*l.* of arrears of interest, while the 5 per cent. loan of 1896 for the settlement of arrears of railway guarantees amounted to 48,807,440 bolivars, or about 1,932,967*l.*, with arrears of interest amounting to 354,540*l.*; total foreign debt, 5,262,077*l.* The outstanding internal debt in 1902 amounted with arrears of interest to 106,433,810 bolivars.

Venezuela, however, has liabilities to various European powers owing to interference with the liberty and property of foreign subjects, and other reasons. The foreign claims being disputed, Venezuela has, after the pressure of a blockade, agreed, February 13, 1902, that they shall be referred to the Hague Arbitration Court for settlement.

Defence.

In 1901 the permanent army consisted of about 9,000 men reorganised in 30 battalions. The army is dispersed in 20 towns of the Republic, and in Federal garrisons and ships.

Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. In times of civil war this force has been increased to 60,000 men.

Venezuela has three steamers and two sailing vessels with some small gunboats.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugar-

cane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, &c. ; the second affords runs for cattle ; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, tonga beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres, and about 52,000 tons of coffee are annually shipped abroad. The coffee estates number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. There are about 11,000 sugar estates, which flourished while sugar importation was prohibited, but the prohibition was recently removed. Efforts are being made to introduce improved methods and machinery in agriculture. All lands within the bounds of the Republic without a lawful owner (corporate or private) are considered public lands, and are managed by the Federal executive, who, under certain regulations, have power to sell or to make grants therefrom for the purpose of agricultural or mining settlements or to properly certified immigrants, in the proportion of 2½ acres to every member of the family.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows :—2,004,257 oxen, 176,668 sheep, 1,667,272 goats, 191,079 horses, 89,186 mules, 312,810 asses, 1,618,214 pigs. A new census of stock has been ordered. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari Territory. The quantity sent from that district in 1884 was 233,935 oz. ; in 1885 172,037 oz. ; in 1886, 217,135 oz. ; in 1887, 95,352 oz. ; and in 1888, 71,594 oz. ; in 1889, 88,834 oz. ; in 1890, 85,531 oz. ; in 1891, 49,050 oz. ; in 1892, 46,560 oz. ; in 1893, 47,950 oz. ; in 1894, 52,925 oz. ; in 1895, 47,588 oz. ; in 1896, 60,674 oz. ; in 1897, 43,500 oz. ; in 1898, 39,500 oz. ; in 1899, 42,315 oz. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. Iron mines at Imataca, on the Lower Orinoco, are in the hands of an American company. Salt mines in various States are under Government administration. Petroleum is found in Tachira, but capital is wanting for its exploitation, and there are vast asphalt lakes, which are practically untouched. Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on by natives. About 400 boats are engaged in the industry, and the annual product, which might be largely increased, is estimated at about 20,000*l*. The Government granted on July, 17, 1900, a concession for the exclusive right of fishing for pearls, sponges, tortoiseshell, and some other products, on condition of receiving 10 per cent. of the profits. The native fishermen are not to be disturbed in their industry.

Venezuela has practically no industries, all manufactured materials required being imported, even the sacking necessary for the export of Venezuelan produce.

Commerce.

Nearly six-sevenths in value of the imports are subject to duty. The following table shows the progress of Venezuela commerce (in bolivars or francs :—

—	1890	1893	1895	1897	1898
Imports . .	83,614,411	109,875,000	97,500,000	68,714,250	42,797,500
Exports . .	100,917,838	86,420,615	111,455,000	93,245,000	74,497,550

The staple export is coffee, which goes mainly to France, the United States, and Germany. Cocoa is shipped principally to France, Spain, and Germany, and hides are sent mostly to New York. The quantities of these exports from the principal ports in 1901 were as follows :—

Ports	Coffee	Cocoa	Hides
	kilos.	kilos.	kilos.
La Guaira . . .	7,290,000	3,774,000	782,000
Puerto Cabello . . .	9,281,000	456,000	540,000
Ciudad Bolivar . . .	2,521	87,910	—
Maracaibo . . .	25,626,000	154,000	456,000

Other exports in 1901 were: From Puerto Cabellò, 296 metric tons of deer and goat skins; 75 tons of copra; 13 tons of quina bark; from Maracaibo, 147 tons of deer and goat skins; 41 tons of copaiba; 6,272 tons of fustic; 3,868 tons of dividivi; 283 tons of brown sugar; 36 tons of fish sounds. From Puerto Cabello and Guatna 66,049 head of cattle were exported to Cuba. From Ciudad Bolivar, 76,912 kilos. of tobacco, 13,937 kilos. of copaiba, 122,537 kilos. of rubber, 1,195,348 kilos. of balata gum, and 24,610 ounces of gold. From Ciudad Bolivar in 1900 gold bullion was exported to the amount of 1,316 kilos., valued at 120,975*l*. The chief imports are provisions, dry goods, hardware, coal, kerosene, cement, timber, and machinery.

The value of the trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was :—

—	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into United Kingdom from Venezuela .	63,382	45,599	45,267	123,634	103,008
Exports of British produce to Venezuela .	564,697	468,822	490,840	564,361	508,942

The chief articles of import from Venezuela into Great Britain in 1901 were ornamental feathers, 20,803*l*.; caoutchouc, 4,225*l*.; gutta-percha, 69,143*l*. The exports from Great Britain to Venezuela comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 345,457*l*.; and the latter of 17,041*l*. in the year 1901; besides woollens, 32,325*l*.; jute goods, 25,073*l*.; iron, wrought and unwrought, 15,145*l*.

The total imports from Venezuela into the United States and exports from the United States to Venezuela in five years (ending June 30) were to the following values (in United States dollars) :—

—	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports into U.S. .	7,722,564	6,507,847	5,500,019	6,645,848	6,257,121
Exports from U.S. .	2,746,261	2,851,634	2,452,757	3,271,877	2,793,743

In 1901 the imports of coffee from Venezuela into the United States amounted to 4,638,724 dollars; hides and skins, 1,615,076 dollars. Cotton goods, iron goods, machinery, provisions, chemicals, and wheat-flour were exported to Venezuela.

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels which entered the ports of Venezuela in 1901 was as follows : at Maracaibo, 431 ; at Puerto Cabello, 325 ; at La Guaira, 182 ; at Ciudad Bolivar (1900), 73. The ports of the Republic are visited regularly by the vessels of American, British, Dutch, French, German, Italian, and Spanish steamship companies. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade.

Venezuela had in 1900, 12 steamers, with total net tonnage of 2,567 tons, and 18 sailing vessels, with total tonnage of 2,836 tons.

There are (1899) 529 miles of railway in operation. In April, 1899, a contract was signed for the construction of a railway to connect Puerto Cabello with Yaritagua. In May, 1896, a contract was made for the establishment of regular steamship lines on the Lake of Valencia, and for the construction of branch railways and tramways connecting with the main line. Lake navigation steadily increases in importance. The roads are primitive ; much of the traffic of the country is carried on by means of pack animals and small mule-carts. In 1898 there were 214 post-offices. In 1898 there were 3,882 miles of telegraph lines and 113 telegraph offices. An English company supplies telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The principal bank of issue is the Bank of Venezuela (capital 15,000,000 bolivars), which by contract made in April, 1897, for 5 years, collects and disburses the revenue (receiving 2 per cent. commission on receipts and payments), and credits the Government on current account to the extent of 6,000,000 bolivars at 8 per cent interest. The bank of Caracas has a capital of 6,000,000 bolivas ; there are many small banking establishments.

In July, 1896, it was enacted that the issue of paper money by the State should cease, and that no more silver or nickel money should be coined without legislative enactment. The intention was to issue in future only gold coin and certificates representing gold in hand. The currency in 1896 was stated to consist of 12,000,000 bolivars in gold, and 8,000,000 bolivars in silver.

The *Bolivar* is approximately equal to 1 fr. The Venezuelan silver *dollar* contains 5 bolivars, and at par is about equivalent to 48·25 pence ; the Venezuelan *peso* is not in circulation, but is used in accounts as equal to 4 bolivars.

The old Spanish weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General in London.—C. A. Villanueva.

Consul.—N. G. Burch.

There are Consular representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Grimsby, Liverpool (C. G.), Manchester, Nottingham, Queenstown, Southampton, Swansea.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister.—H. G. O. Bax Ironside.

Consul at Bolivar.—C. H. de Lemos.

There are vice-consuls at La Guayra, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello.

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